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Vice Is More Repulsive When He Who Sins Has Power To Do Good

PACIFIC OUTLOOK

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It stands unqualifiedly, and without fear, for that which it believes to be true, clean, honest and right in human affairs—political, secular, commercial and industrial; and in its columns will always maintain an unprejudiced and impartial attitude in its discussion of all subjects of universal or local interest.

GEORGE BAKER ANDERSON, EDITOR

Just a Thought

Let him who gropes painfully in darkness or uncertain light, and prays vehemently that the dawn may ripen into day, lay this precept well to heart: "Do the duty which lies nearest to thee," which thou knowest to be a duty! Thy second duty will already have become clearer.—Carlyle.

COMMENT

A HIGH PURPOSE

COMMENTING upon Rudolph Spreckels's declared intention of devoting the remainder of his life to compelling honesty in public affairs, the California Weekly, the new state paper published in San Francisco, says:

Than this no higher purpose can inspire the mind of any man. There is no other need comparable with this. The tide of our everyday patriotism has ebbed low. We have, as citizens, loved our country as expressed in hills and valleys, in rivers and bays and broad sweeps of plain, but we have been willing enough to rob its government. We have loved our several States and have been jealously boastful of their material resources, but we have dodged taxation at every step and have loaded down official service with dead timber. We have so loved our cities and towns that no man of us has been known to underrate the population of the community in which we live, but we have given grudgingly of our time to public service and have not hesitated to press the claims of unfit friends for political jobs they

were incompetent to fill. Commonly honest in private affairs, we have been uncommonly dishonest in dealing with our country, State and city. If Mr. Spreckels shall devote the remainder of his years to rectifying this unwholesome condition he will, though a patriot of peace, deserve as well of posterity as any patriot that wartime may have produced. The evil is deep-seated and has been capitalized for hundreds of millions. Mr. Spreckels is unlikely to prove a second Alexander sighing for more worlds to conquer. The task he has cut out for himself will last him to the end.

The key to the greatest of the apparent difficulties besetting the young San Franciscan whose reputation has become international may be found in one sentence from the California Weekly's comment: "The evil is deep-seated and has been capitalized for hundreds of millions."

Two years ago the wealth massed in the path of this valiant champion of the cause of civic decency looked like an impregnable, insurmountable obstacle. But during this period public sentiment has been awakened to a point never before attained, chiefly through the efforts of the President of the United States and the graft prosecution in San Francisco, and the true character of the seeming obstacle has been determined. Wealth, corruptly obtained and corruptly employed, loses its power when attacked with determination by men who can see clearly beyond the immediate spot occupied and tainted by it. The seeming power of the millions of all the Calhouns is being disclosed as weakness. Why? Because—and there is no other reason—it is corrupt at the heart; gained through corruption, used for corruption, steeped in corruption; and being born of corruption and therefore rotten, against what can it stand? Against nothing, in the end, except that which is weaker, or more corrupt.

This is logic. Let the Calhouns and their friends and supporters, including the venal press which defends and apologizes for their crimes, analyze it. Let the possibly faint-hearted be restored by it.

Rudolph Spreckels will win.

* * *

BE WISE, MR. MAYOR

TO the Hon. Mayor of Los Angeles: We counsel prudence in the matter of the proposed second chapter of the shake-up in the Board of Public Works. We counseled prudence once before, as you will remember, Mr. Mayor; but our words of caution fell on ears which might have heard had they not been confused by the din of politi-

cal battle at the doorsteps of the city hall. But as it was—alas! we fear that the mysterious sirenes voices which since have been lost were altogether too vibrant, too persuasive.

But, seriously, Mr. Mayor, we believe that it will profit you greatly, both as a man and as the chief magistrate of the city of Los Angeles, if you will listen to the voices now raised in protest against the proposal to make Edward Kern a member of the Board of Public Works. There is not one good reason why you should thus defy what you must recognize as a strong public sentiment, and there are many good reasons why you should not. These reasons are known to you and we would not embarrass you by reciting them again.

In the final analysis of that quality in statesmen and politicians known as valor, it will be found that wisdom and discretion, which sometimes are one, frequently outweigh all other component parts. In this particular case the wisdom as of a serpent will be vastly more profitable than arrogance, which here would be stupid.

* * *

BLOW TO THE GAMBLERS

UNLESS the gamblers should carry their case to the Supreme Court and that tribunal should find in their favor, the chances have become about ten to one that the Express has won its fight against racing tip sheets. According to Judge Jamison's decision cities have the right to prohibit the circulation of any publication, whether such publication be sold or given away, which gives information or tips upon horse races or bets upon horse races.

The effect of this decision will be far-reaching. Coming, as it does, on the eve of the fight for legislation prohibiting the laying of bets at racetracks, it will greatly encourage the two anti-racetrack gambling organizations and those co-operating with them in their campaign for the elimination of racetrack gambling in this state. All things appears to be working together for good to those that want to see the state purified.

* * *

CENTURIES OF FRAUD

IT WAS King Solomon, we believe, or perhaps his ancestors, who declared that certain weights and measures were an abomination. If the wise monarch lived in this generation, he would use the term fraud, rather than abomination.

It was not until 1875 that a well-considered effort was made, by government, to combat weights and measures in this country. In a recent issue of *Science* A. L. Winton, government chemist at Chicago, points out the reasons for this lack of control. In the first place, the complexities of demand and of invention in producing commercial articles that can be successfully imitated have increased, and are still increasing. Food, drugs, paints, oils, chemicals, and fabrics have thus become debased. The primitive manufacture at home of butter, lard, and cheese, starch, yarn and cloths, has been supplanted by mills and factories; this reduced cost and spared the housewife, but deprived her of a first-hand knowledge of the genuineness of such products. Then, too, adulterants have multiplied, many of them being the result of the highest scientific research. Solomon would today be alarmed at the long list of abominations in oils, acids, dyes, preservatives, and kinds of habit-forming drugs employed in modern refinements of cheating in goods.

Before it was curbed, and because of its subtleties of invasion, the evil of adulterants acquired monstrous proportions. The Connecticut Experiment Station was established in 1875 for official inspection and analytical control of foodstuffs. Since then the cities of the Nation and all the civilized nations have built up an imperfect enginery of defense against the fraud of adulteration. The old Scriptural rage is at last intelligently directed against the sin in its new guises. Before long it will be as generally condemned and punished as is the infraction of the commandment against stealing.

* * *

ELECTRICITY FOR STEAM

NOT long ago announcement was made that Mr. Harriman contemplated equipping the suburban steam railroads of San Francisco—those of the Southern Pacific system—with electricity. It was intimated by one close to him that the great accomplishment of H. E. Huntington in Los Angeles and vicinity was chiefly responsible for Mr. Harriman's decision.

To a degree little appreciated by those whose attention is not especially directed to the change, has the mode of substituting electricity for steam, as a motive power, progressed. Already the cars going in and out of New York City are moved by electrical power. In less than a year's time the passengers to New York City who now pour in of a morning by ferry-boats from the railroads whose termini are in New Jersey, will all be brought to the greater city by electricity.

In a year's time four, if not six, terminal tubes will be in operation and the cars running through will be moved as are those in the Brooklyn tubes, by electrical power. As a part of this revolution, the various lines of railroads running out into New Jersey

will be electrified. Work of this kind is now being done on the Erie.

The Pennsylvania is given less to announcing what it proposes to do than what it has done. Nevertheless, there are indications that it has already engaged on the work of electrifying its system from New York to Pittsburg. The Central Railroad has been making plans for a long time which involve the possibility of the movement of all its cars, passenger and freight, between New York and Buffalo.

One day, in the not far future, we shall all of us wake up to the appreciation that we are looking upon a locomotive as a relic of an archaic period, when soot and dirt was the inevitable consequence of railroad travel. When consumption of coal by the motor engine is no longer a part of railroad operation, more comfort and satisfaction in travel and more travel will be the satisfactory result.

* * *

ON A VOLCANO'S EDGE

Mutiny is in the air in India. A spirit of unrest is evident everywhere. One high officer recently arrived in London from India declares that the Indian government is in the possession of evidence showing that a systematic propaganda has been set on foot with the object of tampering with native troops. In official circles the idea of another mutiny on any considerable scale is regarded as practically impossible, but, nevertheless, the situation is viewed with considerable anxiety.

The Anglo-Indian correspondent of the London Daily Mail, who speaks with intimate knowledge, recently declared:

"The gravity of the situation is not realized in England. In India every European feels that he is on the edge of a volcano that may at any moment become active. When civilians go armed and European women are not safe without an escort, it is evident that race hatred has reached the high-water mark of danger. Yet there are some purblind officials who will not see the danger before their eyes—as in the case of that Governor of a province whose letters announcing an improvement in the situation have been read by friends here simultaneously with the cabled accounts of a second attempt on his own life."

* * *

CAMPHOR

VICE-CONSUL W. H. Doyle, writing from Colombo, says that an early and appreciable contribution to the world's supply of camphor is promised as the result of recent and current planting operations in Ceylon. In 1907 the camphor acreage of the island was increased from 142 to 1,106, and the indications are that the new acreage of 1908 will be even greater. The vice-consul continues:

Camphor planting has been stimulated by the high price of the drug, and by the suc-

cessful results of experimental planting. While camphor will not grow at sea level in Ceylon, it finds congenial conditions in the mountainous parts of the island, and thrives finely at elevations of from 2,500 to 8,000 feet. The situation is so favorable to its profitable production that enthusiastic planters entertain the belief that Ceylon in a few years will produce camphor in quantity greater than the world's present demand. It is estimated that the planting of between 15,000 and 20,000 acres in Ceylon would develop a production of 8,000,000 pounds, which, according to most authorities, is the quantity of camphor demanded annually at present.

The growing of the camphor tree in Ceylon was first undertaken, in a purely scientific way, at the government experimental gardens at Hakgala. The experiments were eminently successful. Little attention was paid to the outcome of these experiments at first, as the price of camphor then ranged as low as \$40 to \$45 per hundredweight. But when the smokeless-powder requirements of the Russo-Japanese war more than doubled the price, a commercial interest in the tree was created. Last year it was demonstrated beyond a doubt that camphor cultivation in Ceylon could be made highly profitable. Immediately the importation of seed from Japan was begun, and it has continued to the present day. Seed and root cuttings from the Government gardens also are being used in considerable quantities.

While the camphor tree, if permitted to grow, attains a height of about 40 feet, according to the Ceylon method of cultivation the trees are coppiced and kept at the more convenient height of four to five feet. The first clippings are made when the trees are three and one-half years old and are repeated at intervals of four months; in some instances the trees may be clipped every three months. The trees are planted eight by four feet apart, or 1,360 to the acre. The results of distillations show that trees planted and clipped as stated would yield annually about one hundred and ninety pounds of made camphor to the acre.

Camphor trees may be grown successfully in Southern California. Experiments prove this. It is strange that somebody has not yet undertaken to produce camphor here for commercial purposes. Climate and soil are all that are to be desired, and the market is close at hand.

* * *

CHILE CON CARNE

BY AUTOGENESIS

The Well-bred Girl.—Breeding is the one thing in our mercenary land that cannot be bought. No amount of money or position will make up for that indefinable something which we call being well-bred. The well-bred girl may be as poor as that proverbial mouse of churchly haunts, but no one will ever question her right to be called a lady,

in the good old sense of a woman of refined feeling and deeds. Rudeness is something that the well-bred girl never permits herself. However much she may be tempted to be snubby or cutting when people deserve it, she remembers that paying one back in one's own coin is ill-bred. Good breeding, while often a matter of inheritance, is more often due to careful training and a desire not to hurt another's feelings. The girl who is well bred never presumes upon her position, nor is she loud and conspicuous in appearance or manner. The well-bred girl rarely apologizes. She does not do or say things that make apologies necessary, and she does not feel apologetic for her environments, however simple. If the truest hospitality is to give strangers exactly what one has without comment, so is it also a sign of good breeding. To make a splurge for outsiders, that outsiders know to be a splurge which can be ill afforded, is a sign that one does not feel socially secure.

Some Striking Characteristics.—The well-bred girl does not gossip nor carry tales nor talk scandal. All the other girls may do it, and it may seem quite harmless and amusing, but it is something that the girl of truly refined feelings finds revolting. If for no other reason, a girl should shun talk that she would not be willing to stand by, because it often leads to unpleasant scenes and involves others in a network of disagreeableness that is anything but a sign of good breeding. The well-bred girl is not boastful, aggressive nor unduly self-assertive. Above all she is not a toady. There is no surer sign of lack of breeding than to strive to curry favor with one who, by force of circumstances, may have more money or influence than you have. Gushing or disclosing one's private affairs to a scoffing world is anything but well-bred. A quiet, interested, gracious manner that has its reserves leaves no doubt as to the claims of a girl or woman to good breeding. Above all, the well-bred girl avoids scrapes of any kind. She does not do things that are open to question, knowing that no girl can afford to ignore public opinion and get herself talked about. The well-bred girl is the self-respecting girl; she will no more permit impertinences than she would think of offering them. She knows she is a lady, and asks no more than to act the part and to be treated as a lady should be. No one ever heard of a girl of good breeding speak of herself as well-bred. It is too much a matter of course, as much a part of her as eyes or hand.

Story Telling a Fine Art.—A girl who has her way to work through college is doing it by her knack of keeping children amused. When the question of meeting the expenses of her education arose the girl seemed to have no means of earning money, as she had no bent or training. One day as her small

nephews hung entranced on a fairy tale she was repeating the idea of story telling for profit came to her. From childhood she had the power to keep children happy, no matter how restless. The college the girl attends is in a large city, where she had but few friends. Those she had were immediately written to and their influence solicited. One, a teacher in a large private school, introduced her to a number of the patrons, who were only too glad to have their little ones amused for an hour or so in the afternoon. Another friend lived in an apartment house, and had often been sorry for the lonely lives of many of the children in it after school hours were over. She spoke to a number of mothers about the girl's project, and a story-telling class was arranged for three afternoons a week. The children were collected in one room, and were kept happy for an hour and a half at a time with stories. So successful was the plan that other mothers heard of it, and the girl soon had all leisure hours employed. She sold only her time and made no attempt to collect the children or see that they were safely returned to their homes.

Interest Must Not Be Forced.—The stories told were of all kinds. Many were tales from history. Noted bits of fiction were adapted to childish language. There were fairy tales, mythology, the child stories of Kipling, Seton-Thompson, Stevenson, and the old-time favorites of Sophie May, the Prudy Books, and the Gypsy Breton Series were told to a new generation. Much good poetry is now recited over and over again until the children grow to know and love it; nor are tales of adventure and Bible stories omitted. There is little attempt at discipline. The girl's theory is that the children must be interested, not forced into interest. Sometimes the little ones grow restless, but usually they are clamorous for more when the hour is through. In the summer the girl goes to the seashore or the mountains and has story-telling classes that keep her busy most of the day. At this season of the year she includes many nature tales in her list, and the children gain in knowledge as well as in entertainment. Such an occupation requires a knack that is not possessed by all women. There must be a real love of children, besides a happy gift at putting things in picturesque language.

Pen Names of Women Writers.—Miss Gregg, who is known as "Sydney C. Grier," chose "Sydney" because it might be interpreted as either a masculine or feminine designation. "Grier" is a Shetland name, and at that time she was much interested in those far away isles. "C" was inserted to make the name look a natural surname. Mrs. Harrison's reason for concealment as "Lucas Malet" was that she "did not think it right to trade on the Kingsley name" lest

she should do it discredit. She therefore chose the "surname of her grandmother and great grandmother, both women of remarkable intelligence and character." The pseudonym of "George Egerton," adopted by the lady now Mary Chavelita Golding-Bright, also springs from family associations. Her mother's name was Isabel George Bynin, and "George Bynon" was her first disguise. But the name of Bynon had been unlucky, and it was quickly dropped for that of "Egerton," the baptismal name of her second husband. Under the "distinctive combination" of George Egerton she has published nine works since 1893. Mary Ann Evans called herself "George Eliot" because the first name was the Christian name of her husband, and "Eliot" was a "fine, short, full sounding name that matched her style and story."

Soldiers More Contented.—I read in Army and Navy Life that there is a growing feeling of contentment and satisfaction among the enlisted men of the service. Within the past few weeks many old soldiers who had taken their discharge from the army after twenty or more years of service have reenlisted, while the discharges by purchase have very materially decreased, having of late been confined almost exclusively to men serving in the first and second year of their first enlistment. The improved conditions of the service and its increased attractiveness are illustrated as far as the army is concerned in the case of an old soldier who was drawing a pension in the city of Washington, and who was employed on the local police force, his aggregate pension being about \$60 a month. This man has reenlisted. He had served about twenty-three years, and two enlistments with allowance of double time service in the tropics would make him eligible for retirement, and as he had been assured in advance of being made a non-commissioned officer soon after his new enlistment he has every reason to count on retirement as a sergeant or first sergeant within a comparatively short time on retired pay, with commutation allowances, of about \$54 a month.

Going the Limit.—The country cousin considered that he was caught beyond reclaim in the giddy maelstrom of metropolitan life. At dinner with his city cousin he had actually drunk an entire glass of beer. Then they had taken a taxicab and gone to a show. And now that it was over the city cousin had brazenly piloted the visitor into a barroom and suggested drinks.

"No!" objected the country cousin.
"Come on!"

A look of diabolical wickedness spread over the rural features.

"All right! I might as well go the whole hog. I'll have—a second glass of beer!"

One Way to Appear Young.—A wise young woman gives as her reason for having

learned the vertical writing: "This form of writing has been used for but a few years in some schools. When I have occasion to write to anybody they are very apt to conclude from my handwriting that I have been out of school but a few years, and accordingly I will be considered a real young woman. This does not count for so much at present, for I am only 23 years, but it may count a great deal in getting me a start in the friendship of a man later. I will not of course lie about my age, but I will get a more favorable start."

Combination Too Strong.—The Emperor of Germany likes to rule the intimacies of life as well as to govern the external activities of his people. He is often a terror to his officers, who rarely dare to oppose his ruthless dictation. Following some recent manoeuvres the Emperor had a scene with a certain elderly officer. The officer in question was having a conversation with a group of lively young ladies, when the Kaiser walked up and, tapping him familiarly on the shoulder, said: "Your excellency, you do wrong in remaining single. Why do you not marry one of these young ladies? When one is married one is less easily agitated." The officer smiled, but said nothing. "Well," continued his Majesty, "have you no response?" "Sire," answered the officer at last, "I am too old—too old. A young wife and a wilful Emperor would be too much for me, I fear."

Generosity.—The mass of mankind can appreciate the benefits of competition better than those of emulation. This is perhaps because it is easier to undersell a fellow tradesman and thus win his customers away from him, than it is to excel him in courtesy and square dealing. Besides money talks and a good conscience only whispers in a voice which is famous for its stillness and only too evidently of the very smallest calibre. Generosity pays if charity does not; but it is unconsidered and spontaneous, while success in business depends on consideration even to the uttermost farthing. Generosity is a slipshod virtue and not to be endured in a hireling. To be generous to a foe means usually to feel his fist, and the fist of competition feels like failure and numbs like the pricks against which we must not kick. Nevertheless generosity is not a bad sort of thing to indulge in even among corporations and rival companies. A surplus of giving never hurts except when the gifts are wasted.

A Tip to the Telephone Companies.—These reflections might well be taken to heart by our two local telephone companies. Apparently they eschew commerce with each other by a miserly competition which disregards an interchange of service, the generosity of doing more than is called for

in the bond. They might establish, one would think, a clearing house of talk, a modern temple of conversational winds whence rumors blow. Los Angeles is at present enmeshed in copper lines of tittle tattle which may ne'er unite. A scandal uttered over the Home lines is balked of its full dynamic power, because, forsooth, it cannot reach the Sunset wires without the use of another transmitter. This weakens the character of the public, for we are all so reluctant to say unkind things about our neighbors that we hate to duplicate our vilifications by repeating them. A twice-told tale is a confirmed fact, and if one could babble crime at home without the necessity of running to the adjoining house much virtue would escape the gutter. A central exchange between the companies might multiply error, but it would also magnify comfort, even if it destroyed some hallucinations. I often feel that I loath all the subscribers to my own line, and think of those friends who employ the rival line as saints and dashing sinners whom I wish I knew better. They might conform to my whims better. Furthermore it is the butcher whom I owe who uses my line, and it is the butcher who does not know me as yet who enjoys the other company in a safety which I deplore. I would willingly pay a small fee to make his acquaintance. Others, I am sure, feel the same. Let us pay a nickel for such a service and yoke our ears to the little talk of all the town. Pray, dear sirs, stop my ears no longer. I would further tarnish the silence which your competition now forbids.

The Right of Mankind.—It is an old problem whether a dog is happy or miserable when he howls. He looks wretched anyhow, and it is natural to suppose that he is as miserable as he looks. It is perhaps better to express one's self by howling than not to express one's self at all, but the smile of the Japanese which admits of no disaster is perhaps carrying the matter too far. One of the pleasures of mingling with our Mexican and Italian neighbors is that whatever they are doing they look happy. They do not carry the burden of a doubt that happiness is righteous and not to be feared. Happiness is not a poultice of fate. In spite of dogma and the stars joy is the right of mankind. The pleasures of being dismal are not nearly so great as the injuries of being gloomy. The child likes to pout and the man to swear. Both are idle tricks conjuring with demons' art.

Other People's Business

By S. M. CROTHERS, IN ATLANTIC

I am not one of these who insist that everybody should mind his own business; that is too harsh a doctrine. One of the rights and privileges of a good neighbor is to give neighborly advice. But there is a corresponding right on the part of the advisee,

and that is to take no more of the advice that he thinks is good for him. There is one thing that a man knows about his own business better than any outsider, and that is how hard it is for him to do it. The adviser is always telling him how to do it in the finest possible way, while he, poor fellow, knows that the paramount issue is whether he can do it at all. It requires some grace on the part of a person who is doing the best he can under extremely difficult circumstances to accept cheerfully the remarks of the intelligent critic.

* * *

Men Wanted

By ELBERT HUBBARD, IN COSMOPOLITAN

Society seeks men who can serve it. We want help, the help of the strong, the sensible, and the unselfish. The age is crying for men—civilization wants men who can save it from dissolution; and those who can benefit it most are those who are freest from prejudice, revenge, whim and fear.

Two thousand years ago lived One who saw the absurdity of a man's loving only his friends. He saw that this meant friction and faction, lines of social cleavage, with ultimate discord; and so He painted the truth large, and declared that we should love our enemies and do good to those who might spitefully use us. He was one with the erring, the weak, the insane, the poor, and He was free from no competition in matters of love. If we can imitate his divine patience and keep thoughts of discord out of our lives, we, too, can work such wonders that men will indeed truthfully say that we are the sons of God.

There isn't much rivalry here—be patient, generous, kind, even to foolish folk and absurd people. Do not extricate yourself—be one with all, be universal. So little competition is there in this line that any man, in any walk of life, who puts jealousy, hate and fear behind him can make himself distinguished. And all good things shall be his—they will flow to him. Power gravitates to the man who can use it—and love is the highest form of power that exists. If ever a man shall live who has infinite power he will be found to be one who has infinite love.

* * *

Municipal Affairs Non-Partisan

The era of non-partisanship in municipal affairs is dawning. More and more it is being recognized that the government of a city is a matter of business and not of politics. No municipal questions arise upon which men can properly divide along party lines. Differences of opinion will exist, but these differences have no basis in the fundamental principles of the political parties. The amount that shall be expended for the erection of a city hall, the advisability of setting aside land for park purposes, whether streets shall be paved with wood or asphalt, whether the police force shall be enlarged, and similar questions that concern the city government, are not republican or

democratic questions. The most ardent partisan can give no valid reason why political considerations should determine his vote in a municipal election. If not by law, then through the force of public sentiment, the time is surely coming when no word or mark on the ballot will designate the politics of candidates for municipal offices. An increasing amount of attention will be paid to the qualifications of the respective candidates to administer, honestly, wisely and efficiently, the duties of the office to which they aspire.—Springfield Union.

* * *

So Say the Apologists

"The 'system' did it. If there were no public privileges to give out, there would be none to buy or sell them, and hence no bribery and graft. Public service corporations are usually the bribers. Don't blame them; blame the 'system' of farming out special privileges."

So the apologists. And we shall be getting confessions from Pittsburg, showing how the "system" squeezed the consciences of men who would as lief have been honest if it paid as well. It is of course no excuse for the poor man who steals to show that he had no other way of getting what he wanted, and what he saw other people have. He should go without. But when the rich man grafts, because there is no other way to get privileges which he wants and somebody is sure to get, then it is the 'system.' We should lock up the burglar and pick-pocket, and after some years, in which they have had opportunity to learn no trade but stealing, we should turn them loose, to be locked up again immediately, if they resume stealing. But we should lead the grafters out of temptation, or else forgive them when they fall. So, at least, say the apologists.—Fresno Republican.

* * *

On Mercy

A SAYING OF CHRIST FROM A COPTIC MS.

The subject of mercy brings us to one of the longest and most striking passages set down by Professor Pick. It occurs in a Coptic fragment translated and published in 1903 by Professor Julius Bohmer: "It happened that the Lord went forth from the city and walked with His disciples over the mountains. And they came to a mountain, and the road which led to it was steep. There they found a man with a sumpter-mule. But the animal had fallen, for the burden was too heavy, and he beat it, that it bled. And Jesus came to him and said: 'Man, why dost thou beat thy animal? Seest thou not, that it is too weak for its burden, and knowest thou not that it suffers pains?' But the man answered and said: 'What is that to you? I can beat it as much as I please, since it is my property, and I bought it for a good sum of money. Ask those who are with Thee, for they know me and know thereof.' And some of the disciples said: 'Yea, Lord, it is as he says.

We have seen how he bought it.' But the Lord said: 'Do you not notice how it bleeds, and hear you not, how it laments and cries?' But they answered and said: 'Nay, Lord, we hear not that it laments and cries.' And the Lord was sad and exclaimed: 'Woe to you, that ye hear not how it complains to the creator in heaven and cries for mercy. But three time woes to him, of whom it complains and cries in its distress.' And He came forth and touched the animal. And it arose and its wounds were healed. And Jesus said to the man: 'Now, go on and beat it no more, that you also may find mercy.'"

* * *

Whistler's Temper

Whistler once confessed that he sometimes felt like "a little devil". Mr. Harper Pennington relates the following scene which he witnessed:

The only time I saw Jimmy "stumped" for a reply was at a sitting of Lady Meux (for the portrait in sables). For some reason Jimmy became nervous—exasperated—and impertinent. Touched by something he had said, her ladyship turned softly toward him and remarked quite softly: "See here, Jimmy Whistler! You keep a civil tongue in that head of yours, or I will have in some one to finish those portraits you have made of me!"—with the faintest emphasis on "finish." Jimmy fairly danced with rage. He came to Lady Meux, his long brush tightly grasped, and actually quivering in his hand, held tight against his side. He stammered, spluttered—and finally gasped out: "How dare you? How dare you?"—but that, after all, was not an answer, was it? Lady Meux did not sit again. Jimmy never spoke of the incident afterward, and I was sorry to have witnessed it.

* * *

The Train of Life

By Edmund Gosse

We traced the bleak ridge, to-and fro,
Grave forty, gay fourteen;
While yellow larks, in heaven's blue glow,
Like laughing stars were seen,
And rose-tipped larches, fringed below,
Shone fabulously green.

And as I watched my restless son
Leap over gorse and briar,
And felt his golden nature run
With April sap and fire,
Methought another madpate spun
Besides another sire.

Sudden the thirty years slip by.
Shot like a curtain's rings!
My father treads the ridge, and I
The boy that leaps and flings.
While eyes that in the churchyard lie
Seem smiling tenderest things.

* * *

Love

Better a dinner of herbs where love is than a stalled ox and hatred therewith.—Solomon.

We are all born for love. It is the principle of existence and its only end.—Disraeli.

To love to know is human, to know how to love is divine.—Joseph Roux.

To love for the sake of being loved is human, but to love for the sake of loving is angelic.—Lamartine.

* * *

The Practical Man

She keeps a diary I know,

Which, as one sentimental would,

She often reads, she told me so,

To learn a better life, although

Already she is plenty good.

Therefore I send her every day,

Although reproved by word and look,

Flowers. Her conscientious way

Will not omit their record—they

Will all be noted in her book.

And when she reads, my name will face

On every page her dreamy eyes,

My awesome bills increase apace,

Yet it's worth my while to buy the space—

I believe it pays to advertise.

—Layton Brewer, in N. Y. Sun.

* * *

Beware of the man who cheats himself in a game of solitaire.

A pretty good daily exercise is the exercise of forbearance.

If you can't pay as you go, don't go.

The chronic borrower doesn't like to think we shall recognize our friends in heaven.

The trouble with knaves and fools is that they haven't sense enough to keep from being found out.

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A Ship 1,100 Years Old

An interesting communication has been made to the French Academie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres by M. Gabriel Gustafson, curator of the Christiania Museum, concerning the recent discovery in Norway of a Viking funeral ship at least eleven hundred years old. Its mortuary chamber contained the bodies of two women, who, judging from the size of the craft and the elaborateness of its appointments, evidently belonged to some noble and wealthy family. The vessel, which is 70 feet long and 16 feet 6 inches broad, was dug out of a tumulus two and one-half miles from the shore on the farm of Oseberg, near Tomsberg. The treasure was not intact. At some remote period, probably hundreds of years ago, it had been unearthed by unscrupulous visitors, who had pillaged the mortuary chamber of many of the curious relics undoubtedly deposited there in accordance with ancient Norse traditions. But in other parts of the ship which had apparently escaped the notice of the sacrilegious intruders was found a large and extremely valuable collection of historic remains, including a four-wheeled chariot, richly and quaintly decorated; four sledges, three of them curiously carved; several beds, a spinning wheel and a variety of kitchen utensils. Diligent examination of these has led to the conclusion that the funeral ship belongs to the ninth century. One theory is that the second woman was a slave, condemned to accompany her mistress to her last sleep. Many of the ornaments, mostly of carved wood, are unique. The ship and its strange cargo, constituting one of the most important archaeological finds ever made in Scandinavia, will, after being carefully restored, be placed in the Christiania Museum.

* * *

More Irish Bulls

At the convention of the Irish race last month in Dublin, two speakers, who had come from the United States contributed the following sentences in the course of their speeches.

One of them, in giving some details of personal history, informed his hearers that "he had left Ireland fifty-three years before, a naked little boy, without a dollar in his pocket."

Said the other: "Until last week, I had never set foot in the land of my birth."

* * *

Cement for Armor

Cement may take the place of steel plates as armor on French battleships in the near future, as exhaustive experiments have shown that a certain cement of French invention, the formula of which is kept secret, shows a remarkable resistance to shells fired from the heaviest naval guns. It is stated, however, that the weight of the cement armor on a vessel would be much less than the steel plates now in use.

The idea of using cement as armor is not new, says Harper's Weekly, but heretofore it has not been regarded

as practicable on account of the cracking of the cement when struck by a heavy shell. It is to be inferred that the French process renders the cement more elastic. During the Russo-Japanese war in March, 1904, the Russian warship Sebastopol was accidentally rammed by the Peresviet, a leak seven meters long being made. This leak was repaired with cement. Later the Sebastopol saw active service, being hit once by a torpedo and battered by many shells. After her last fight it was found that she had been hit by six torpedoes, but the cement used in repairing the leak first mentioned was found to be practically undamaged. The French naval architects declare that their cement-protected battleships of the future will be invulnerable.

* * *

Still Prosperous

Long after the death of the elder George Grossmith the British income tax commissioners sent to the son, the well-known actor, a notice assessing the income of the deceased at \$10,000. Mr. Grossmith returned the document to the proper quarter, with the following note written across it:

"I am glad to learn my father is doing so well in the next world; \$10,000 is a great deal more than he ever made in this. Kindly forward this notice to his new address, and remember me affectionately to him."

* * *

Numbering the Presidents

Will William H. Taft be the twenty-sixth President or twenty-seventh President of the United States? is a question interesting some idle minds, as it has every time a new President has been elected since the administration of Benjamin Harrison. Cleveland at his first election was the twenty-second president. All agreed as to this. Was he the twenty-fourth President on his second election, after an interval of one term? If so, then Mr. Taft will be the twenty-seventh President; if not, then he will be the twenty-sixth. But if George Washington was the first President, even through his second term, why should Mr. Cleveland be the twenty-fourth President in his second term when he was the twenty-second President in his first term? Let the idle ones pass on some other equally harmless post-election subject. Mr. Taft will be the twenty-sixth President.—Springfield Republican.

* * *

Too Smart a Boy

Traveller—Say, boy, your corn looks kind of yellow.

Boy—Yes, sir. That's the kind we planted.

Traveller—Looks as though you will only have a half crop.

Boy—Don't expect any more. The landlord gets the other half.

Traveller (after a minute's thought)—Say, there is not much difference between you and a fool.

Boy—No, sir. Only the fence.—Judge's Library.

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Death Knell of Bossism

What the Direct Primary Accomplished in Minnesota

WHAT the Southern Pacific is to California, James J. Hill, the railroad octopus of the northwest, has been to Minnesota during the past years. What the people of California are preparing to do to the Southern Pacific machine is what the people of Minnesota already have done to Hill and his political cohorts.

In both cases, corporation bosses, by their political piracy, have gained control of the republican party, prostituted the organization to their own private, selfish ends and rendered independent action on the part of the people impossible. With absolute control of the machinery of the party they have been able to prevent the voters from having a voice in the selection of candidates for public office, debased the entire political tickets from the state executive and the judiciary to constable and have made a farce of honest effort in politics.

Here is what George A. Van Smith, the writer, had to say two years ago regarding Hill's pernicious influence in the administrative affairs of Minnesota and how he was dethroned. His narrative is of peculiar and direct interest to Californians at this time, when another effort is about to be made to establish a mandatory direct primary in this state:

"One of the most convincing and intrinsically valuable proofs of the benefits derived from public selection of candidates for public office is furnished by the retirement of James J. Hill from the politics of Minnesota.

"Much to the sorrow of financial inconvenience of the old-time 'wheel horses,' who prospered and fattened in the sunshine of the 'system,' Mr. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railway company and genius of the Northern Securities company, has definitely declined further to participate in the politics of the North Star state. The politics of Minnesota, state and district and of the principal municipalities, was absolutely dominated for years by the system. Mr. Hill, by the same process of elimination of competition in politics that have characterized his wonderful railroad career, became the 'system' soon after it assumed proportions worthy of the name. Now he has washed his hands of the whole unsatisfactory business, and the primary election law is responsible for the righteous ablution. The people of Minnesota have in their hands a system which goes the railroad's system one better. They have relieved the interests of the onerous duty of selecting the public's servants.

"The real 'practical politician'—the boss, and that lesser luminary, the wheel horse, aspiring to the dizzy heights of bossism—believes first in

organization. The development of American politics has been so closely associated with the development of the distinctively American commercialism, that the boss has come to read organization and the interests synonymously. The wheels of the boss' machine can be moved only by money. The interests have money. Without them and their money the boss' vacation would become unprofitable and uninteresting; machine politics would soon be numbered among the lost arts. Given a community without the interests and that community would be promptly and consistently shunned by the boss. He is a practical philanthropist.

"The roots of the Minnesota system naturally lie in the railway interests. In her territorial days and later railroads were absolutely essential to any substantial development. The great prairies, comprising the richest wheat fields then known, must needs remain barren wastes without grain outlets to the east. The assistance of the federal government was sought. Land grants were secured and honeyed with the bait of immense tracks of rich acres, railroad charters were passed out for the mere asking.

"The Minnesota boss was the creature of the railroads and in the sunshine of their service and favor he lived, fattened and died. The growth of the system in Minnesota was, as it was ordinarily in other states, perfectly natural. The railroad boss was originally a local growth. The advantages of his industry, however, soon became apparent to the statesman. What could be more encouraging for the big leader than the comforting sense that in the hour of need a few railroad counties could be relied upon to furnish delegations fired with the same brand of patriotic zeal that blazed fiercely in his own breast? What more natural than that his willing ear should be turned to the wishes of a friend in his hour of need when that friend was harassed with the threat of unfriendly legislation or sought laws favorable to his lofty purposes—the subjugation of a new state?

"Save for one brief bounce into the lap of populism, Minnesota has been constantly republican. The nominees of republican conventions were always elected. Under the old caucus and delegate system, the bosses and their heelers determined the personnel and shaped the deliberations of conventions. In fine, bosses made governors, congressmen and legislators, and legislators ratified the bosses' choice of material for the United States senate. Not everything was lovely, though. There was a fly in the ointment. Diversity of ownership in bosses was well enough as

long as there was no conflict of interest in the field of railroad activity. When the companies became entangled in difficulties incident to the development of new territory, their several representatives were placed in those embarrassing positions calculated to attract the attention of the men who paid the freight and voted the ticket.

"For a third of a century the people of Minnesota had been too busy doing the things first at hand to give more than perfunctory thought to the manner in which they were being ruled. Periodically some student or despised 'reformer' would call the attention of the public to railroad spoliation. These perniciously active fellows persisted in pointing out that while a three per cent gross earnings tax contract might have been a splendid thing for the territory and the new state, it no longer fitted the situation. The people began to take notice of railroad aggression. It was borne home to them that the railroads, paying a three per cent gross earnings tax, were not bearing their fair share of the burden of taxation. They asked for legislation to correct the disparity by increasing the gross earnings tax to four per cent.

"That stopped dissension among the railroads. Instantly they were as one against the common enemy, the people. There was a fine showing of argument made by the legal representatives of the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific. All the little systems were now tails to the Hill kite. Behind the mask of the unconstitutionality of impairing the contracts made by the state in granting the charters with a three per cent provision, the system pulled the string. The legislators voting against the people did not fear them. Did not the system decide who should represent the people?

"But that same legislature inadvertently left ajar the door through which, two years later, the people emerged triumphant. The legislature which met in 1899 permitted Hennepin county, the most populous in the state, to experiment with a sadly imperfect system of direct primary elections. It was the first tap of the death knell for the interests.

"Two years later the whole state demanded that the Hennepin county direct primary law be amended and extended to the whole state. The press of the state had prosecuted a systematic campaign of direct primary education. It resulted in a demand so general and so nearly unanimous on the part of the people for relief from bossism that there could be no denial. The boss resisted as far as he dared; and then ungracefully succumbed to the inevitable.

"When the members of the legislature came together to consider anew the proposition for increase of railroad gross earnings tax, they were at the same time forced to consider the people. Preceding the next election, there would be no boss-dominated

conventions to name as party candidates the faithful servants of the interests. Instead, the people themselves would have an opportunity to say who should carry their party standards.

"Incidentally, the self-same people would have in their hands the power to punish by relegation to private life the men who now deserted them for the railroads. The people came in for their first large share in the consideration of the Minnesota legislature.

"And fear of the people proved stronger than personal avarice or fear of the railroads. Could not the people reward as well as punish? A bill submitting to the people a proposition for increased gross earnings tax for railroads was passed. The grip of the interests was broken. The days of its domination were numbered.

"The people have ratified the proposition for the increase of railroads' gross earnings tax. The interests' cry of unconstitutionality is stilled. The enactment of the direct primary law was the handwriting on the wall, so large that all might read. The refusal of Mr. Hill to furnish the sinews of war for any campaign, local or general, in the state, as contrasted with a single fund of considerably more than \$100,000 furnished for the election of a very recent governor of Minnesota, is for the boss lamentable but conclusive proof that the interests have read the legend on the wall."

♦ ♦ ♦

The King Out of Debt

Edward of England is reported as wearing a smile of such unusual breadth and amiability as to excite remark among those who see him. His good spirits are explained in a Paris dispatch to the New York Sun as due to the fact that this monarch of a world-wide empire is out of debt! It seems that when Edward was Prince of Wales, and Queen Victoria was living in retirement, he had to act as representative of the Crown on many occasions; receive foreign monarchs, and live in a style suitable to a sovereign, on an income of \$400,000 a year. Victoria was enjoying an income of \$3,000,000. We read further:

For some ten years things went on smoothly enough, externally, while the Prince got deeper and deeper into debt. At length the day came when the Rothschilds would no longer provide money for him. An appeal for assistance made to Queen Victoria met with a refusal; her son's extravagance, she said, ought not to be encouraged.

It was only when the Prince threatened to throw himself on the generosity of Parliament, a procedure most distasteful to Queen Victoria, because she had to resort to it so often for her numerous family, that she was moved on two occasions to provide some assistance. Then arose a series of private benefactors who either from personal devotion or worldly ambition devoted their wealth to re-

storing the Prince's financial position.

The first of these was Sir James Mackenzie, a man who had begun life as a working hat-maker. He went to India in the days when the India Company's officials, military and civil, wore wonderful headgear, which the native princes sought to copy. Coming into contact with these princes to supply their wants in headdresses, Mackenzie made a great fortune. During the Indian Mutiny many princes entrusted their priceless stores of jewels to his safekeeping until peace and quiet returned once more.

One of Sir James Mackenzie's acts of generosity was to buy in the name of the Prince one of the finest estates near Ascot to enable him to keep up royal style during race week, as Queen Victoria had limited him to a very reduced program for this great society function. Unfortunately, Sir James died suddenly without having the time to settle his affairs and without making a will, so that the Prince was brought face to face with a demand to pay some \$1,600,000 to the executors.

This difficulty was solved by a second benefactor, Baron de Hirsch, who assumed the responsibility of the debt. The Baron had already in 1890 enabled the Prince to pay back to Kaiser William II. the money he had borrowed from his sister, the wife of the Emperor Frederick. Soon after the Baron, too, died without arranging as to the repayment of the sums he had advanced.

Cecil Rhodes and his South African associates were the saviors of the future master of the British Empire from these new difficulties. How far the Prince participated in their speculations is known only to those most closely connected with them.

At last the Prince became King. Everyone expected that Parliament would at once be asked to relieve him of the heavy burden of debt that weighed upon him, for Queen Victoria had left most of her fortune to the younger members of her family. To every one's astonishment no such request was made, and the Government announced that the civil list would not be increased. The King had found another solution.

Three tried friends, Sir Edward Cassel, the Anglo-German financier, who had earned renown and wealth in Egypt; Lord Farquhar, governor of one of London's greatest banks, and Lord Esher, a partner of Sir Edward Cassel's, assumed all the King's debts and undertook the administration of his whole income, public and private.

They established a sinking-fund, signed insurance policies, and with their great financial opportunities realized great profits by successful investments. A few years of this energetic treatment enabled them to wipe out the royal indebtedness, and now for a year the balance has been in favor of Edward VII. And that is why Edward now wears the smile that Europe envies him.

Changes in the Chinese

An American missionary in China, Dr. J. B. Fearn, has recently discussed before the Shanghai Missionary Association the changes which are occurring in the Chinese as individuals.

He is quoted in the Journal of the American Asiatic Association as saying that all our mission institutes of learning in that country are crowded.

"Ten or twelve years ago," he says, "to get a full school it was necessary to furnish everything free; in some cases even the clothing. Even then the pupils thought they were conferring more or less of a favor on the foreign educator by allowing themselves to be taught from Western books.

"How different it is now! Large colleges full of students who gladly pay all their expenses, which in some cases is no small sum, and many perhaps who would be willing to pay twice the amount for what they now realize in their changed mental condition to be true education.

"Go back ten years and call to mind the little group of boys in a small room memorizing the Chinese character with absolutely no idea as to its meaning—that would come later—any lack of zeal in their studies being evinced by a slight lull in the pandemonium, which was immediately corrected by a sharp rap on the table and a fierce glare from the teacher.

"At present there is a trained teacher who in our mission schools at least knows his business. The students are busy with such studies as are claiming the attention of school-boys in the home land. The room is well kept, well ventilated and the pupils are orderly. A certain amount of discipline is evident, not to prepare for war but to teach unity of purpose and action.

"This change has brought new methods of examination for official preferment. Thus we see that the change in the individual Chinese has brought about a change in the entire educational system of this enormous empire.

"When we come to note the change in the social life of the Chinese we do not find such a wide field as in the above, largely due to the fact that their social system satisfies them and is adequate for their purposes. What change there is is seen more in the manner of giving expression to this side of their nature than any real change in the fibre of their social system.

"They still have their clubs or guilds, where the members meet to discuss their business or engage in some game—usually of chance. In ports they meet around a foreign 'spread' instead of their native feast. They drink the wine common to foreigners instead of the famous wine of Shaohsing.

"Man and wife are more frequently seen together in public places, though quite often as they walk the streets together the man will be about three feet ahead of his wife, with an expression upon his face as though he

were doing something wrong and feared being arrested. In other cases their appearance is quite natural and in many cases the man is quite attentive."

Another example of the change going on is, according to Dr. Fearn, the

desire expressed in many quarters for a new marriage ceremony. "Years ago," he says, "it was difficult to get even our converts to use the church form." Now the missionaries are asked by unconverted Chinese to officiate and find "that they are largely



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using a modified form of our Christian ceremony. We note a change also in their funeral offerings, where flowers play an important part."

In their business methods also Dr. Leart sees indications of progress. He sees the sign seen so often in shops, 'Tsung pu ri kia' really mean that there will be no reduction in price?" he asks. Ten years ago there was only one shop in the Qoen Zien in Szechow which displayed this sign to indicate their change from the custom of charging a large price with the expectation of being beaten down. Now the sign is quite common.

"In their relation to foreigners we can each give personal testimony of the change which has come over the individual and we can all note how this has affected the entire nation. A desire to do for themselves the things which we have been doing for them; so long forms the pivot upon which they have turned.

"Ten or fifteen years ago the foreigner did everything for the Chinese—drilled her troops, commanded her navy, established and conducted her schools and in many other ways showed the Chinese how the things should be done. A few years ago they grew restive under this and began to look about for themselves.

In many cases they endeavored to do what was entirely beyond them, and not infrequently when they met defeat were not only unwise enough to refuse to admit their inability but, to save face, persisted in their efforts to stand alone and—inconsistently enough—felt a jealous resentment toward the foreigner.

"Many of us can well remember the time when the fact that a man was a foreigner was ample proof to the Chinese of integrity and uprightness; also, how sometimes it was hard to convince our acquaintances that there were wicked foreigners as well as wicked Chinese.

"It is the rude awakening from this deception which is mainly responsible for the changed attitude on the part of a large number of Chinese. In former days they trusted every foreigner; now they go forward with care, and unless a man proves himself trustworthy he is looked upon with distrust."

The American and His Daughter

Here is a striking English estimate of the American man and his daughter, by Hughes Leroux:

"Whatever the speed of the whirlwind may be, its centre is immobile. The immobile centre of this intense agitation, which characterizes American life, is the American man. Observe him. Have you ever contemplated a calmer mask, a more fixed expression? One would say that he is entirely self-centered. He ruminates his thought in silence. If he speaks, it is in monosyllables.

"With us every well-bred man possesses general culture. A man of the world has ideas about everything. The American business man displays a sovereign disdain for this superficial

universality of knowledge. The important thing, he says, is not to know many things, but to know one thing thoroughly, and to be able to make use of it. The gist of the matter is that these two men have totally different aims. Ours has always desired to please, to win affection. The American wishes to act and amass gold. He declares, 'Business is like oil, it mixes with nothing.' And when the big business man pronounces this aphorism it is not only at the distraction of love that he is frowning; it is all the pre-occupations of society—philosophical, scientific, political, literary, artistic, etc.—all the speculations which divert a man from the unique fixed passion to which he desires to consecrate all his energies.

"This American man who has put forth frenzied efforts, who has earned with his toil the civilization of which the woman reaps all the advantages, does not encounter in his country today a woman of his species.

"Thus we find ourselves in the presence of two distinct human categories. The one, the masculine, is a product of convulsive efforts, of imperious decisions, of commercial violence, of unheard-of intensities, followed by sentimental timidities and psychic prostrations. The other, the feminine, is a field of leisure, of culture, of refinement, where in economic and social independence, and with a total absence of all responsibility, flourish exceptional knowledge and a passion for luxury.

"The American man, so ambitious, so democratic, has made of his daughter an aristocrat without a court, a goddess without an Olympus, a picture without a frame, a raffine without a milieu. And what, pray, are all the perfections of the world if they remain scattered, isolated, if they do not find a milieu to group them, to set them off?"

The Dropping Chest

Harry Kellar, the retired magician, was talking in Philadelphia about stage magic.

"It is not," he said, "so good as it used to be. The younger magicians do not study and practice as we of the previous generation did. Hence, nowadays, stage magic appears rather tame.

"But the young magicians don't think so. They are like an elderly fat man whom I saw at my tailor's the other day.

"Let me see, sir," said the tailor, 'you haven't been in for two or three years. Perhaps I had better measure you.'

"All right," said the fat man. 'You'll find no change in my figure, though.'

"The tailor got to work with his tape. The measurements were called out and jotted down. The fat man said at the end:

"Well, the measurements are about the same as they used to be, eh?"

"Yes, sir, about the same," was the reply. 'Chest a trifle lower down, that's all, sir.'

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AMUSEMENTS

The Opera Season

The return of the Lambardi Grand Opera company to Los Angeles this week is the event of the season in musical circles. There have been numerous changes in the company, some of the singers who won great popularity during the company's first season here not having returned. But the present aggregation is fully up to the standard set by the original company.

The season opened Monday night with Rigoletto. The hardest and most effective work fell to the lot of Alessandro Modesti, who sang the title role. It was his first appearance in this city. His interpretation of the part was masterful. He is the possessor of an unusually agreeable, flexible baritone voice, and sings with great feeling. It is seldom that local audiences are privileged to hear more finished work by a baritone. Personally I was somewhat disappointed in the work of Tamanti Zavaski, who sang Gilda. She lacked the sympathetic quality demanded for this role. Notwithstanding this, her method is faultless. Nothing but words of praise should be uttered when commenting upon her coloratura work. Eugenio Battain, who sang the part of the Duke, is a tenor with a voice of that rare quality which, while almost shrill in the high register, is not offensive. On the contrary it is sweet, lacking the metallic or the reed-like quality which characterizes most voices of its kind. Paolo Wulman, who is known to local audiences, having been a member of the company which appeared here two years ago, sang Sparafucile with excellent effect, his fine, big baritone voice being even more agreeable than formerly. The remainder of the cast was highly acceptable.

Tuesday Il Trovatore was sung, and Wednesday La Boheme, which created something of a sensation when produced by the same company on its first visit to this city. Wednesday evening's audience was most appreciative of the artistic work of the company. Encores were frequent, but the conductor permitted but two or three responses. Ester Ferrabini, who captured the audience on the first appearance of the company, sang Mimi. Once more she convinced me that she is one of the most finished artistes who has ever visited this coast in grand opera. Her work Wednesday evening was as near perfection, all things considered, as one may reasonably expect to witness on the opera stage.

The other productions rendered this week are Carmen, Faust and Lucia. Four operas will be sung next week, the first three nights of the week and Wednesday matinee.

Stone Returns to the Belasco

Lewis Stone returned to the Belasco this week and with many members of the company, he received a joyous welcome from the patrons of the

theater. As Mr. Stone said in his impromptu speech on the opening night, marine glasses and ear trumpets will no longer be required to see and to hear with when going to see his troupe of players. The Auditorium salle is too large and too mournful for the production of light comedy.

The play chosen for the return of Mr. Stone to Main street is "The Easterner," by George Broadhurst. The first two acts seem overcrowded or jumbled. The incidents of the play and the necessary explanations are heterogeneous, not following each other as smoothly as might be. The third act gives Mr. Stone a chance as John Warden to play the amateur detective with absorbing effect. The fourth act is weak. Robert Brunton has again given us an attractive setting for the third act. Ben Graham and Richard Vivian are the only two members of the present company who have not appeared at the Auditorium. Dewitt Jennings maintains a high standard of excellence in his work and seems bound to win many friends among the public. Bennett Southard played the part of Pedro Sanchez well, giving, however, a somewhat Italianized Spaniard. There is not a great deal for the women of the play to do and two of the principal characters are shot before the end of the play. Miss Preston was quite inadequate as Dora. If the play seems rather loosely jointed and lacking in compactness with the exception of the third act it is nevertheless of sufficient interest to hold the attention for most of the time. We are glad to welcome Mr. Stone and his company to the Belasco boards again and we sincerely trust that they may remain there and prosper.

"The New Magadalen"

"Zira" is a play founded on a novel by Wilkie Collins which afforded the basis of a drama in which Clara Morris appeared with great success a number of years ago. The version at the Burbank is a revised one which changes the scene of the prologue from France in 1870 to South Africa during the Boer war.

Miss Mary Hall takes the part of Hester Trent. In the first part of the play, where she displays a suppressed emotion, she seems a little stolid, but in the third act, where her emotions are aroused, she carries the audience with her. She dominates by force rather than by subtlety, however, and one's feeling for Hester Trent is charitable rather than sympathetic. Captain Sylvester was well played by Byron Beasley. Harry Stockbridge can hardly divest himself of the indignities of comedy sufficiently to assume the authority of a bishop's garb. He carried his episcopal honors lightly and if only he might have uttered some Gilbertian paradox he would have been perfect as an embodiment of one of the Bab Ballads.

Actors must sometimes find an audience exasperating. An example of public stupidity was shown this week.

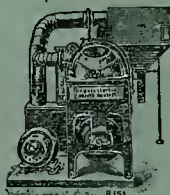
At the Burbank William Des-

mond as Gordon Clavering tries to comfort his aunt, Lady Clavering, played by Louise Royce. He takes her in his arms and says to her: "We have never been so near before," when apparently the whole audience titters, destroying what otherwise should be a touching scene. How must an artist feel under such barbaric treatment. Life may be a joke but certainly is not a monstrosity, as inopportune giggles make it appear.

Homely Drama

"Sis Hopkins" came to the Majestic this week. She was welcomed as an old friend and received with joy. The play is of the homely, provincial sort. The chief character represents that class of country folks whose enlightenment comes entirely through the heart and not at all through the intellect. Their highest pitch is a quite unsophisticated loyalty and affection, unblundered by books. This probably accounts for the great popularity of the piece, for the plot is slight and several of the characters are mere automatons.

Rose Melville is most refreshing as Sis. She is the center of interest



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throughout the evening. The first act of the best the season having little significance. The supporting company leaves much to be desired. Lewis McHenry makes a very wooden Vivert and Grace Hahard is obviously crude, saying her lines with an emphasis which is artless and artificial. Pa Hopkins is one of the best members of the company. The role is played by George Maxwell. Obadiah was droll with his perennial interest in the dead.

This is the second play which we have seen in Los Angeles recently the scene of which is laid in Indiana. In both cases we have been presented with buildings in decidedly foreign mold. Why should Parthenia Peck-

E. H. Sothern's Engagement

The Mason opera-house plays perhaps the strongest card of its season on January 7, 8, and 9, presenting E. H. Sothern in a selected repertoire of plays. Mr. Sothern appears for the last three nights of the week and presents a special Saturday matinee.

In the course of his engagement Mr. Sothern will be seen in a repertoire of widely diversified portrayals and will give theatergoers the opportunity to see him in Richard Lovelace, Hamlet and Lord Dundreary. In these three plays he is seen in romantic drama, eccentric comedy and Shakespearean tragedy.

The dates of his repertoire are as



E. H. SOTHERN AS LORD DUNDREARY

over, who "runs" a seminary, have a music room like a bourgeois salon in some provincial town of France during the seventies. The setting for the second act seems to be foolishly untrue to the possibilities of Indiana. Perhaps I do Indiana an injustice. I trust not. One does not look for the taste of Pontoise in New Harmony, Indiana. But Sis herself is so distinctly an American product and so much fun that it is easy to pardon, if one does not overlook the minor imperfections of the production.

The play will remain at the Majestic for two weeks.

DON.

follows: Thursday night and Saturday matinee, Richard Lovelace; Friday night, Lord Dundreary, and Saturday night, Hamlet.

Richard Lovelace is the latest dramatic impersonation Mr. Sothern has yet given to the stage. He produced the play three weeks ago in Louisville for the first time and won such an enthusiastic reception that he is arranging to take the play to New York for a long run.

As Lord Dundreary, theatergoers will see revived for the first time in twenty-five years the most noted comedy characterization of the American stage. Mr. Sothern presents Lord

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Dundreary as given by his father, E. A. Sothern, until the time of his death in 1881.

Mr. Sothern's Shakespearean performance of Hamlet will attract the attention of all lovers of the drama. Since he was last seen here he appeared in London for an engagement with Miss Julia Marlowe in a Shakespearean season and the English critics acknowledged him to be among the greatest exponents seen in Britain.

Paul Armstrong's comedy drama, *The Heir of the Hoorah*, which will be played by Lewis S. Stone and the Belasco Theater company next week, ought to prove an especially happy selection. The piece abounds in laugh-provoking lines and situations and for the greater part of the four acts the play is a rollicking comedy. There is a note of tragedy in the temporary estrangement of the western man, Joe Lacy, and his eastern wife, but with the final drop of the curtain comes the inevitably happy termination. "The Heir to the Hoorah" is such a valuable piece of theatrical property that it is still being played in the high-priced syndicate theaters with no abatement in the interest the public has manifested since the original production three years ago. The play will afford Lewis S. Stone and the Belasco actors many fine chances for good acting. Following "The Heir to the Hoorah" the Belasco attraction will be John Drew's success of a few seasons ago, "The Second in Command."

A Kipling Story

"Rudyard Kipling, when he dined with me," said a literary Chicagoan, "told me about Simla."

"It seems that Simla is up in the mountains—the hills, as they say in India—and the ladies go there in the hot weather to escape the heat of the low country."

"Well, Kipling said that one lovely, cool morning at Simla he was presented to a 'grass-widow.' They call those ladies 'grass-widows' whose husbands are detained by work in the hot cities of the plains."

"She was awfully pretty and charming, and, as they talked together in the pleasant coolness, Kipling said:

"I suppose you can't help thinking of your poor husband grilling down below?"

"The lady gave him a strange look, and he learned afterwards that she was a real widow."

Sorrows of Childhood

"By George," said the expatriate, "the unnaturalness of living in an apartment never struck me so forcibly as when my two kids laid their letters to Santa Claus on top of the steam radiator and went off to bed trying to figure how Santa Claus could come down the steam pipes and up through the coils. I went out to buy a cigar before they could ask me. Poor little kids, no stockings hung by the chimney for them."

LITERARY NOTES

BY PEREZ FIELD

Robert Hichens, we are told, was absorbed in music and poetry before he began to write novels. There came an evening when a famous prima donna warbled one of his songs. "I took a seat and waited in a fever of anxiety," the novelist is quoted as saying. "The applause was tremendous, and I was in a heaven of pride, when I heard two voices behind me. 'What a lovely song that was!' exclaimed one. 'Yes,' agreed the other, 'but what awful rot the words of those songs always are!'"

Book selling, it appears, varies with the weather: A London bookseller declares that bad weather, wet, gloomy weather, brings purchasers. "People," he says, "are bored by the necessity of staying indoors. I find our post-much heavier after a wet than after a fine day."

In his new book on King George I Lewis Melville has retold all the pleasant stories he could find about the Hanoverian. Here is one of them:

When a masked lady at a ball asked him to fill his glass, and then invited him to drain it to the toast of the Pretender, "I will drink," he replied, with a bow to his unknown companion, "I will drink with all my heart to the health of any unfortunate Prince!"

Another story—taken from the Percy anecdotes—shows equal amiability:

Told that an acquaintance of long standing, on hearing the news of his accession to the English throne, had remarked, "I have no objection to smoke a pipe with him as Elector of Hanover, but I cannot recognize him as King of England," far from being angry, George expressed his regret that political differences should separate him from a man he loved.

When a Tower official came in agitation to tell the King that Lord Nithsdale had escaped he found George in a far from ferocious mood:

"What!" cried his majesty, "Is the city on fire, or is there a new insurrection?"

"Neither, sire, but Lord Nithsdale has escaped."

"Is that all?" said George. "It was the wisest thing he could do, and what I would have done in his place. And pray, Mr. Lieutenant, be not too diligent in searching after him, for I wish for no man's blood."

Wilkie Collins, like many other authors, was fond of cats. In the recently published Lehmann reminiscences is to be found a letter written in Italy by Collins, a passage in which runs as follows:

Oh, I wanted you so at Rome in the Protestant cemetery—don't start! No ghosts—only a cat. I went to show my friend Pigott the grave of the illustrious Shelley. Approaching the resting place of the divine poet in

a bright sunlight, the finest black tom you ever saw discovered at an incredible distance that a catanthropist had entered the cemetery—rushed up at a gallop, with his tail at right angles to his spine—turned over on his back with his four paws in the air, and said in the language of cats, "Shelley be hanged! Come and tickle me!" I stooped and tickled him. We were both profoundly affected.

Frederic Harrison, the veteran Positivist and man of letters, has come forward as an opponent of woman's suffrage. He is one of the most brilliant thinkers of the day and he has achieved fame in many ways. Mr. Harrison is the leading exponent of the philosophy of Comte in England and probably in the world. Although he is over seventy, he is still as active and well as many men half his age. Mr. Harrison's "rules of life" are worth recording for the benefit of mankind. They are as follows: Touch not tobacco, spirits, nor any unclean thing. Rise from every meal with an appetite. Walk daily for two hours. Sleep nightly for seven hours. Reverence all to whom reverence is due. Be content with what you have."

Mr. Harrison's hatred of tobacco is curious, considering that most thinkers and literary men have been greatly addicted to its use. But of all bad things in a sadly imperfect world, Mr. Harrison probably awards the palm of badness to the seductive weed. He regards smoking as "a beastly disease, to be shunned on grounds moral, social, aesthetic, and medical"; and if he has one other horror besides the smoker, it is the man or woman who spends his or her time in gambling at cards in a stuffy drawing-room.

Elizabeth Pennell in a book on cookery says: "A woman who has mastered sauces sits on the apex of civilization," and, again, in speaking of "little luncheons," she says, "Many are the men who have painted pictures, few are those who have composed a really new and perfect sandwich—a delicious thing that can be horrid."

New Books at the Public Library

The only new book added to the library this week is called "Chasing the Cure in Colorado", by Thomas Crawford Galbreath (Denver, 1908—No. 616-24:15). This title at any rate is not inappropriate for holiday week, as Xmas banquets sometimes afflict in spite of their toothsome qualities. However this book does not deal with the pains incidental to one good dinner a year. It treats of tuberculosis and the open-air cure of that modern plague.

Mr. Alliot's Lecture

Hector Alliot is giving a course of lectures in the Ruskin Art Rooms, Blanchard Hall, on French Literature and Fine Arts. There are to be eighteen lectures in the series, the fifth of which will be given January 4 at ten-thirty a. m. T. P. O'Connor

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the French the most forthright, the most unpretentious, and the most comfortable in the world," and he made it clear that it is the most interesting to talk about. For it is common with human experiences perhaps better translated than anywhere else. The French people have not only lived, they have formulated their sorrows, displaying, as it were, the data of pain and high achievement for human inspection. Mr. Alliot gives a generous interpretation of the French point of view in the plastic and social arts.

* * *

System

A German canvasser took the fifty-story elevator of a Western wholesale house in New York and walked into the office, where one of the proprietors was busy at his desk.

The canvasser was told that the house reed nothing in his line, but he persisted in opening his sample bag and making himself the cause of much distress, until finally the enraged proprietor kicked him down the first flight of stairs. An employee, observing the mode of descent, repeated the dose with like effect, and it was dittoed till the unfortunate German found himself on the curbstoned highway.

Shaking himself, he looked back over the course of the events and ejaculated:

"Vell, dot ish a great establishment. I don't know deir particular line of peesness, but my! Vat system, vat system!"

* * *

Eulogy on the Dog

Senator Vest had been retained as the attorney of a man whose dog had been wantonly shot by a neighbor. It is said the plaintiff demanded \$200. When Vest finished speaking the jury awarded \$500 without leaving their seats. The speech, in full, is as follows:

"Gentlemen of the jury—The best friend a man has in this world may turn against him and become his enemy. His son or daughter that he has reared with loving care may prove ungrateful. Those who are nearest and dearest to us, those whom we trust with our happiness and our good name, may become traitors to their faith. The money that a man has he may lose. It flies away from, perhaps when he needs it most. A man's reputation may be sacrificed in a moment of ill-considered action. The people who are prone to fall on their knees to do us honor when success is with us may be the first to throw the stone of malice when failure settles its cloud upon our heads. The one absolutely unselfish friend that man can have in this selfish world, the one that never deserts him, the one that never proves ungrateful or treacherous is his dog. Gentlemen of the jury, a man's dog stands by him in prosperity and in poverty, in health and in sickness. He will sleep on the cold ground, where the wintry winds blow and the snow

drives fiercely, if only he may be near his master's side. He will kiss the hand that has no food to offer, he will lick the wounds and sores that come in encounter with the roughness of the world. He guards the sleep of his pauper master as if he were a prince. When riches take wings and reputation falls to pieces he is as constant in his love as the sun in its journey through the heavens. If fortune drives the master forth an outcast in the world, friendless and homeless, the faithful dog asks no higher privilege than that of accompanying him to guard against danger, to fight against his enemies, and death takes the master in its embrace and his body is laid away in the cold ground, no matter if all other friends pursue their way, there by his graveside will the noble dog be found, his head between his paws, his eyes sad but open in alert watchfulness, faithful and true even to death."

* * *

Three Stories from Canada

A campaign story related by R. L. Borden, a leader of the Conservative party in Canada, is that of an Irishman who asked a boor what breed of an animal his dog was.

"That," said the boor, "is a cross between an Irishman and a monkey."

"Why in that case," was the retort, "he's related to us both."

It is, however, in stories of Nova Scotia politics, of which he has a great store, that Mr. Borden is most interesting. One he tells is of the only occasion when Fraser, of Guysboro', an old campaigner, and at present Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, was disconcerted at a public meeting. Mr. Fraser is an opponent of corporal punishment, and in a speech denouncing it he said that on the only occasion that he had been whipped when a child at school it was for speaking the truth. Hardly had the words passed his lips when a dry Scotch lad piped out:

"An' it cured ye, Tuncan!"

Mr. Borden also tells of a member of the Nova Scotia Legislature who was prone to become prolix when he got upon his feet, and realized the fact. One day after he had spoken at length on some trivial subject to which he had intended to devote only a few minutes, he said:

"Mr. Speaker, I fear that I have spoken too long, but I am like a man who embarks in a canoe and gets into the current and loses control of his craft. He swirls on and passing headland and cove, into the rapids he swirls, and—"

So would the orator have continued another five minutes had not a fellow member intervened with the words: "Well, why doesn't he jump out!"

* * *

Anchors for Battleships

"If some of the sea worthies could come to earth and get a look at the anchors which were recently turned out in the Charlestown navy yard

they would not believe their eyesight," said H. M. Knight of Boston. "Battleships nowadays carry four anchors. These have been cast heretofore, but they were liable to break at the wrong time."

"They were so big, however, that it seemed there was no other way to make them. Finally it was decided to try and forge an anchor of the size needed at the Charlestown navy yard. Accordingly five men were set at work on an anchor which was to weigh 17,600 pounds. The men worked on the anchor a month and then turned out one that stood all the tests and was accepted. Now they are making those anchors in the yard in sets of fours for shipment wherever they are needed."

"These anchors will hold the largest battleships afloat unless they are caught in a hurricane. They are immense affairs. They are fifteen feet long from crown to shackle and about nine and a half feet across from point to point. The palms at the arm ends, which get the grip on the bottom, are thirty-two inches wide. Several sets have been shipped to the Pacific Coast to go on battleships at the stations on that coast."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

* * *

A Serious Objection

That the scoffers and cross-questioners of the Suffragettes often bring confusion upon their own heads was well illustrated at a recent meeting at which Mrs. Borrmann Wells was delivering an address. A man had asked several questions, and in each instance received a prompt reply. His final query was:

"Why don't you get married?"

"There is one serious objection to your suggestion," replied Mrs. Wells, "and the objection I refer to is at present standing beside this platform in the person of Mr. Wells."

* * *

Puzzling Canadian Time

A traveller at the Union depot this morning was looking up some Canadian connections, says the Kansas City Star.

"You connect with a train leaving at 13:20 o'clock and arriving at your destination at 22:10," O. E. Barbre, the information dispenser, said:

"What in thunder are you talking about?" the traveller demanded.

Then Barbre had to explain that several of the Canadian railroads use the twenty-four hour system of time, using clocks with figures beginning at midnight and counting the hours straight through to midnight again. The train the traveler desired to take left his connecting station at 1:20 o'clock in the afternoon and arrived at the destination at 10:10 o'clock that night.

* * *

The Lady Dolphins

A theater manager at the Players' Club, in New York, said of the school of classical dancing that Miss Isadora Duncan conducts:

"Miss Duncan hears some quaint remarks as she converses with her child pupils. One day, preparatory to the first lesson in a dolphin dance, she delivered to her class a little lecture on this fish. She described the grace of the dolphin, and afterward she described its habits and mode of life.

"'And, children,' she said, 'a single dolphin will have two thousand offspring.'"

A little girl gave a start. "'And how about the married ones?' she gasped.

* * *

A Geometrical Fallacy?

The somewhat intoxicated gentleman was making toward the door of his home with much difficulty. Over and over again he stopped, fixed his eye carefully on the door in question, ran his eye solemnly along the distance intervening between him and it, and started afresh, only to find himself once more tacking from side to side, like a ship adrift on the ocean.

At last he stopped, thoroughly disgusted.

"I'd like to know," he soliloquized, "wh-wh old fool 'shaid shtraight line's shortes' distance between two-hic—points!"

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A Contagious Idea

A teller who was detailed to the woman's window in a bank was asked by a portly German hausfrau for a new envelope for her bank book. The lady behind her, noting that her own envelope was a trifle dingy, asked also for a fresh envelope.

No. 3 said "Me, too," or words to the same effect, and so it went down the line.

When his patience and his stock of envelopes threatened to give out the teller determined to call a halt. A fastidiously dressed lady appeared at the window holding out a perfectly gloved hand.

"I should like one too, please," said she.

"One what, madam?" asked the teller.

The lady flushed and began to look comical.

"Why," she stammered, "what the other ladies had."—Outlook.

What is a Gopher

"If you should ask a man from the Illinois prairies what a gopher was," said a man who acted as though he had asked a man from Illinois prairies the question, "he would say a gopher was a gray squirrel that burrowed in the ground.

"If you should ask the same question of a man from prairies further west he'd say a gopher was a striped squirrel that lived in holes in the ground.

"A Missouri farmer, though, would declare to you, if you asked him, that a gopher was a mole footed brown rat that digs its way under the ground in that State.

"Of course we all know what sort of a rodent a California gopher is."

"A man from Georgia would probably surprise you therefore when he assured you that a gopher was a snake familiar to everybody in that State, but not more perhaps than a Florida native would surprise you when he informed you that a gopher was a turtle.

"The funny part of the matter is that every one of those informants would be right in his view. A gopher is a gray squirrel that burrows, a striped squirrel that burrows, a rat that burrows, a snake that doesn't burrow and a turtle that does, just according to the locality. The most interesting of all these is the burrowing turtle.

"This turtle is a Florida institution. The Florida Cracker, and quite a good many Florida folks who hold themselves a good deal higher up than the Cracker, dote on the gopher and think it the finest thing in the edible line ever created.

"The gopher never leaves its burrow except to forage. If it can't get into a sweet potato patch it will graze on the wild grasses that abound in the localities where it lives.

"The burrow of this gopher is invariably shared by its occupant with a family of rattlesnakes or lizards. The gopher plainly delights in this deadly association, although it is itself as mild and harmless as a dove.

"No dweller in the same region with the Florida gopher ever goes abroad without a bag slung over his shoulder. This is to carry gophers home in, for he is pretty sure to come across them out foraging. The moment the gopher detects the approach of danger it shuts itself securely in its shell and the Cracker tumbles it into his bag.

"The gophers are likewise trapped by digging holes in the ground close to the entrance of the burrow and sinking a box or barrel into it. When the gopher comes out it tumbles into the trap and can't get out. These queer turtles often weigh as much as thirty pounds. They are of prodigious strength, a large specimen being able to rise on its legs with a man standing on its shell and walk under his weight."

Idiotic Red Tape

Six months ago a young Parisian proposed to a Mlle. Eugenie and was accepted. The parents began collecting the mass of legal papers required for French marriages.

Among the first to be obtained was Mlle. Eugenie's birth certificate, and when they got it they found she was a boy. She is put down in the register as a male, and a male she remains legally and administratively.

Her parents pointed out, first, that she was obviously de facto a girl; second, that the Christian name of Eugenie entered in the register was feminine and, third, that if she had been a boy she would already have been called up for the conscription, being of age. The authorities replied that none of these arguments was legally and administratively valid and that she continues to be a boy de jure.

The parents of Mlle. Eugenie must set legal machinery in motion to establish their contention. Administrative reports, procedure and a decision of the Courts, all at the parents' expense, will be required before the law acknowledges Mlle. Eugenie to be of the female sex and allows her to marry her young man.

Cause of Her Fear

A wideawake reporter in Glasgow, Scotland, overheard the following conversation early one morning between a couple on their way to market. The man was carrying a huge tub on his head and a live pig in a sack over his shoulder.

"What are ye feared for?" asked James.

"I'm feared ye're gaun tae kiss me," she answered.

"Hoo can I kiss ye, ye fule, when I have a tub on me heid, an' a pig on me back, an' haudin on wi' baith hands?" said angry James.

"O, ye cuid easily put the pig on the grun, an' turn the tub on the tap o' it, an' sit doon on it, and put me doon aside ye. That's what makes me fear, Jamie."

Only a Cough

"Hart O. Berg, manager for the Wrights, was talking at Le Mans

about their skill," said a returned tourist. "Hart told me how Wilbur Wright got rather impatient with the aerial pilots he was teaching to run his machine.

"One afternoon, according to Hart, a French count, the most promising of the learners, had a slip-up and fell. No harm was done, and the count excused himself on account of the high wind and so forth. Wright smiled sarcastically as he overhauled the damaged machine. Hart said it was just like a tenderfoot he once saw in Texas.

"This tenderfoot thought he could ride, and in front of a lot of cowboys mounted a pony. The pony soon threw him. A cowboy, helping him up, said:

"Hello! What threw you?"

"What threw me? Why, she bucked something fearful! Didn't you see her buck?" cried the tenderfoot.

"Buck?" said the cowboy. "Rats! She only coughed."

Easy Charity

Frederick Townsend Martin, of New York, was discussing at a dinner the fund that he is raising for the great campaign against tuberculosis.

"Now as Christmas approaches," said Mr. Martin, "my fund will grow fast. Christmas opens all hearts and pockets. It finds few American like—like the Spaniard."

He shook his head and smiled.

"A man once solicited for a charity in St. Sebastian," he said. "He asked a nobleman to subscribe. The noble-

man shook his head and said haughtily:

"I only give, sir, to the genuine, deserving poor."

"And whom do you call the genuine deserving poor?" the other asked.

"The genuine deserving poor," explained the nobleman, "are those who are too proud to accept charity."

A Peculiar Couple

Conversation had turned to the subject of two men, utterly dissimilar, who nevertheless roomed together. One of these men was generally conceded to be a "freak." His name was John.

"John and Jim are certainly a queer pair," opined somebody.

"John and anybody are a queer pair," opined somebody else. Poor John!

A Change of Tune

"Mamma, I'm tired of going to school."

"What's the matter, Willie?"

"Th' teacher!"

"Now don't you say a word against you teacher, Willie. I've no doubt you annoy her dreadfully, and she seems like a very nice sort of person."

"Well, she said this mornin' that she didn't think I had much of a bringin' up at home, and!"

"Wait! Did she say that? Well, of all the coarse impudence! You sha'n't go back there another day!"

Exit Willie, grinning.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.



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Mixed Destinations

A well-known railway school church was just about to go with a train, a few Sundays ago. After they had left the station at the house of the service the intendant was super discovered to his dismay, that he had forgotten the collection plate a \$10 gold piece instead of the quarter he had meant to give.

"Never mind," said his friend, reassuringly. "Let's go immediately and speak to the minister. I know him very well, and when I explain the situation to him you can have your train back without the least question."

"No!" snapped the other, with decision; "we won't do anything of the kind. I gave the money to the Lord, and now it can go to the devil!"

* * *

Debut of the Green-eyed Monster

Adam—I couldn't believe my eyes when I first beheld you!

Eve (wrathfully)—So you were expecting some other woman, were you?

* * *

Dental

The characters in this tale are called A. and B. A. has a frightful toothache. B. is playing the part of consolator.

"My dear A.," says B., "you must not succumb this way to the pain. You must not thrash around and bury your head in yonder pillow and indulge in such inelegant and thunderous language. Be a stoic, A., be a stoic!"

A. sits up.

"Rats!" he roars. "Stoicism leaves off where toothache begins."

Epigram!

* * *

The Alphabet in a Sentence

The following is the shortest sentence containing all the letters of the alphabet: Pack my box with five dozen liquor jugs.

* * *

Thwarted Her

"I believe, just for a joke," says the wife, "that I'll show you folks the love-letter John sent me with his first Christmas present to me."

"Yes, do," suggested John grimly, winking at the guests; "and I'll go upstairs to the attic and get that hand painted necktie you sent me at the same time."

* * *

Ask Any Yale Man

Shocked Father (laying down his yellow paper)—What rascally boys those Yale fellows are! What won't they do next? Why, I would send my son to Hades sooner than to Yale.

Dr. Bones (a Yale graduate)—No doubt, sir, it would be easier for you to get him in. Hadley's examinations are harder than the devil's!—The Bohemian.

* * *

A New Plant

Gushing Young Woman (to baronet at garden party)—Oh, Sir James, I hear you have an acetylene plant, and I simply adore tropical flowers!—Punch.

Egress Wanted

On the culprits haled before a police magistrate in New York one Monday morning there was one—an Irishman—who had caused no end of trouble to the police the Saturday night preceding.

The magistrate regarded the prisoner with mingled curiosity and indignation. "So you're the man that gave the officers so much trouble?" his honor asked. "I understand that it took seven policemen to lock you up."

"Yis, your honor," responded the Celt, with a broad grin; "but it would take only wan to let me out."—Harper's Weekly.

* * *

A Great Difference

"Margaret, it was very naughty of you to make such a fuss. You said if I'd buy you that new dollie you'd go to the dentist's without a murmur."

"I didn't murmur, muvver. I screamed."—Lippincott's.

* * *

Coloring an Abyssinian Bride

Western brides have an easier time than their Abyssinian sisters. On the occasion of her marriage an Abyssinian bride has to change her skin.

From ebony she has to become the color of cafe au lait. To accomplish this the expectant bride is shut up in a room for three months. She is covered with woolen stuff with the exception of her head, then they burn certain green and fragrant branches. The fumes which they produce destroy the original skin and in its place comes the new skin, soft and clear as a baby's. The elders of the family feed the young woman with nutritive forcemeat bulls.

* * *

Time!

"Are you waiting for me, dear?" she said, coming downstairs at last, fixing her hat. "Waiting?" exclaimed the impatient man. "No; not waiting—sojourning."—Yonkers Statesman.

* * *

Brothers

Judge (about to sentence)—Prisoner, you have used this poor, half-witted fellow most unmercifully. You have beaten him most cruelly.

Prisoner (surlily)—He attacked me first; besides, he is a rascal, and gave me no end of trouble on the farm. It's not my fault, his being an idiot, my lord.

Judge (severely)—You should remember, prisoner, that idiots, after all are men like you and me.—Tit-Bits.

* * *

Had Damages Enough

"You want to get damages, I suppose," said the lawyer to whom Mrs. Donovan's husband escorted her on the day after she and Mrs. Leahy had indulged in a little difference of opinion.

"Damages!" echoed Mrs. Donovan, shrilly. "Haven't I got damages enough already, man? What I'm after is satisfaction.—Youth's Companion.

The Yellow Streak

"Pa."

"Well, what now?"

"What's 'atavism'?"

"Atavism is why a descendant of an old family robs a bank."—Cleveland Leader.

* * *

Unimportant

The captain of a certain yacht had evinced an anxiety touching a mishap to the craft that at once attracted the attention of a fair passenger on board.

"What's the trouble, captain?" asked she.

"The fact is, ma'am," was the response, "our rudder's broken."

"Oh, I shouldn't worry about that," said the lady. "Being under the water nearly all the time, no one will notice that it's gone."—Harper's Weekly.

* * *

Overheard in the Law Courts

Counsel (to witness): "How long is it since there has been a pig kept in the sty?"

Witness: "I don't think there has been a pig there since my eldest brother left."—Daily News.

* * *

Preaching vs. Practice

I once heard a clergyman boasting in a railway compartment of having swindled the railway company of two shillings by passing his bike through the barrier without payment.

The following Sunday he said "Thou shalt not steal" in very solemn

tones to the congregation. And he meant it.—R. B. Suthers in the Clarion.

* * *

Not Always

"More money is spent for frivolity than for necessities."

"Oh, I don't know. It's costing the Chinese \$4,000,000 to bury their emperor."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

* * *

The Other Clan

A gentleman was traveling in the north of Scotland. When he reached his destination he discovered that he had left his waterproof in the compartment. He hurried as the train was leaving, and shouted:

"Is there a black mackintosh in here?"

One of the gentlemen replied: "No, they are all Macgregors."—Tid Bits.

* * *

His Choice

"Of course, Tommy," said the Sunday-school teacher, "you'd like to be an angel, wouldn't you?"

"Well—er—yes'm," replied Tommy, "but I'd like to wait till I can be a full-grown angel with gray whiskers."—Philadelphia Press.

* * *

Fine looking old gentleman. "Yes, but he was never known to give a man his word that he didn't break." "Dishonest, eh!" "Nope, stutters."—Houston Post.

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The Pacific Outlook desires to state unequivocally that it is not the organ of any creed, sect, political party, organization, corporation or person, but is absolutely free and untrammelled in its associations.

It stands unqualifiedly, and without fear, for that which it believes to be true, clean, honest and right in human affairs—political, secular, commercial and industrial; and in its columns will always maintain an unprejudiced and impartial attitude in its discussion of all subjects of universal or local interest.

GEORGE BAKER ANDERSON, EDITOR

Just a Thought

Use, do not abuse; neither abstinence nor excess renders man happy.—Voltaire.

COMMENT

DIGS HIS OWN PIT

A FEW weeks ago Senator Perkins addressed a letter to Assemblyman Callan of San Francisco soliciting his vote for United States Senator. Mr. Callan refused his support of the Perkins candidacy, giving numerous reasons therefor, all based on the senator's official record. Most of Mr. Callan's reasons were grounded upon the Perkins attitude toward corporations as shown by the Congressional Record.

A few days ago Senator Perkins replied to Mr. Callan's letter, offering a labored explanation of some of his votes against the interests of the people. In the majority of cases he explains that he voted for or against because certain other senators, whom he specifies, voted that way, or, in effect, because they were "Democratic measures," or, in other cases, because the measures were, or were not, "administration" measures. He gives the following explanation of his vote against La Follette's proposal to prohibit judges from owning stocks in railroads that are parties in cases before them for trial:

"This is an amendment by Senator La Follette. The feeling of the Senate was expressed by Senator Hale", (a friend of the railroads and an enemy of the administration), "who said: 'Mr. President, I have some respect for the judiciary of the United States. I think there ought to be a halt in the Senate somewhere, so I move to lay the amendment on the table, and upon that motion I ask for the ayes and noes.' And," continues Senator Perkins, "the amendment was tabled by a vote of forty to twenty-seven, those in favor of the amendment being with one or two exceptions Democrats. On this question my vote was recorded on the same side as that of Senators Lodge, Spooner, Burrows and other prominent Republican lawyers and friends of the bill."

This particular bill gave United States judges permission to continue to own stocks in railroads having cases before them. In Senator Perkins's judgment, it would appear, federal judges should be excepted from the general rule that a judge should not be interested in a matter upon which he is called to pass judgment. Senator Perkins's explanation that he voted against this bill for the further reason that those supporting it were Democrats is puerile. Has he no judgment of his own? Is he unable to reach decisions on matters of this character without ascertaining first how others are going to decide? Does he simply float with the tide? Or is he just a plain time-server for the corporations?

Senator Perkins might better have left his fountain pen in his vest pocket. As an explainer he is hardly the peer of the average truant schoolboy. But, then, there are some things that never can be explained.

Senator Perkins has dug a pit for himself with his pen.

* * *

THE LIE OF THE GAMBLERS

C. T. BOOTS, one of the best known American breeders of thoroughbred horses, has given the lie to the racetrack gamblers who argue that their "business" should be permitted because it encourages the production of high-bred horses. Mr. Boots, who owns the Elmwood farm, declares that no horse-owner can possibly support a stable by prize-winning. He states that the total given in prizes at Emeryville is but \$18,000 a week, while it costs \$21,000 to maintain the horses at the track, the owners of the horses bearing the net loss. He asserts that this condition has been brought about by

the racetrack proprietors deliberately for the purpose of forcing horse owners to gamble.

Arcadia and Emeryville are, therefore, not racetracks so much as they are gambling joints. The strong suspicion of the average citizen, that gambling is the first consideration of these falsely-named "sports", is confirmed. The chief argument of the gamblers falls to the ground in smithereens. He is accused of being a thief, because he plays a "sure thing". He is now accused of being a liar—and we think both accusations are susceptible of proof.

In a letter to the San Francisco Bulletin Mr. Boots says:

Never in the whole history of racing in America has horse racing been in such a deplorable condition as it is on the Pacific Coast today. It is in the hands of a racing trust, a trust that comes before the world and heralds itself as engaged in the improvement of the breed of horses. The headquarters of this trust is in a little incorporated town of its own called Emeryville. Its principal plants are at Emeryville, Ingleside, Tanforan, Ascot, Arcadia and Seattle, with minor leprous spots in Montana and Washington.

The management of the trust is in skillful hands, hands that have been trained to do their master's bidding, and so well are they doing it that it is only a matter of a short time until the magnificent thoroughbred industry of California will be a thing of the past, for it is impossible to produce sound offspring from drugged and worn-out parents. And the drugging of horses is winked at by the racing trust of California.

Owners of baby racers are encouraged to race them as early and often as possible, for the earlier and oftener they run and the larger the fields the better it is for the gambling-mad trust, a gambling trust not satisfied with its own tracks, but a gambling trust to promote gambling in every saloon and cigar stand in every town in the wide land that is so far away from the tracks that its gambling-crazed votaries cannot come and pay the toll of \$1.50 at the gates of the gambling hell owned and operated by the most heartless and unprincipled of all trusts; a trust that is driving men and women into drunkards', paupers', suicides' and murderers' graves every day.

It takes little children, almost babes, weighing only fifty or sixty pounds, makes them hard slaves and places them where it is impossible for them to have any associates or associations other than the worst. It encourages the sleek, well-dressed villain, gives him an owner's or a guest's badge, so that he can have free access to all privileges and pass as a position on the tracks, while only too often he is some disreputable tout living off some poor woman whom he has helped send on the way to hell and is now perhaps looking for a younger and fairer one whom he may put in the place of the fading one.

If you are not a gambling man you are not wanted, for they will tell you that they cannot race unless you will gamble. Yes, gamble your own money, gamble your employer's money, gamble your wife's and your mother's money, only gamble, and, above all, gamble it on the

losers, for if you don't gamble it on the losers the game can't last. The trust tries to arrange the program so that the public will bet on the losers; the inspired officials call it making a contest. If the card does not appear to be one on which the public will bet on the losers they will declare it off.

No honest man, no simply decent man, no self-respecting man, now a member of the State Legislature, can stand for the further maintainance of this loathsome species of robbery, which the gamblers try to convince us is "sport". Every member who fails to support the bill introduced this session by the anti-gambling organizations should be a marked man, in whom no public confidence hereafter should be reposed.

* * *

MODERATE DRINKING

IN addressing the Boston No-License League ex-President Eliot of Harvard admitted that all his life he had been what is called a moderate drinker—that is, he has used beer and wine on occasion, though never habitually. He has never been conscious of any ill-effects from this degree of indulgence, and he recognizes the truth of the Biblical saying that "wine maketh glad the heart of man." Of late years, however, he has been paying careful attention to the experiments made in the physiological laboratories of Germany and America, and he has now changed his views as to the innocuousness of alcohol, even when used as he has used it. He doubts the desirability of the sort of cheer that wine produces, and his present conclusion is that even moderate drinking is "inexpedient."

Dr. Eliot uses the English language as he has used intoxicants when he declares that moderate drinking is "inexpedient"—very, very temperately. He admits that liquors, even when used but occasionally, are not innocuous, and yet their use is "inexpedient". Alcohol, no matter in how small a quantity it be taken into the human system, is admittedly injurious. Isn't its use, even its most moderate use, something more, then, than "inexpedient"?

* * *

DIRECT PRIMARIES

One thing is certain. That is that the American people are going to have the direct primary method of nomination. It comes sooner in some States than in others, but it is coming, and it cannot be stopped.

Since it was inaugurated, only one State has repealed the act, and that State was Montana, where it applied only to a few county officials and had not been generally adopted through the State. The special commission brought the subject to the attention of the last legislature, but their report was referred to the coming legislature.

It is interesting and valuable to observe that since our legislature of 1907 assembled, says the Hartford Courant, the direct primary system has been made law in Illinois,

Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Dakota, South Dakota and Washington. Almost a quarter of the union has acted since we had the chance to act. It is conceded that New York State, under the influence of Governor Hughes, will adopt such legislation at the coming session. The only question is as to when this State will fall into line.

How many people in the State have not heard the expression "If we only had the primary here!" You hear it every day now with regard to the senatorship, although it does not come from those who want an anti-administration senator chosen. What it means is that the people have a full and fair chance to express their preferences. When they get it they hold on to it. It involves extra duties and makes its demands, but these are only the duties and demands of citizenship under self-government.

* * *

HOME OR INSTITUTION

The advantage to a young child of living in family in preference to existing on dole in a public or private orphanage, cannot be questioned by any one familiar with cold comfort of parochial or state institutions. The difference between the two conditions is that of being known as "Fred" or as "No. Three." The Children's Home Society of California for several years has undertaken the task of finding homes for dependent children. This method of succoring orphans has been called to the attention of President Roosevelt and he has called together a convention which is to meet shortly in Washington. The attendance of Mr. Julius A. Brown, the president of the Home Society in this city has been requested by Mr. Roosevelt. This week Mr. O. V. Rice has resigned his position as superintendent of the society in Los Angeles and his place will be taken at once by Mr. Herbert W. Lewis. Mr. Lewis is unusually well equipped for the work, having had the advantage of long experience, in directing government aid to young children, the care of whom has been thrust upon the state. While in Minnesota for six years he had charge of the State Institution for Dependent Children and during that time placed one thousand boys and girls in private homes. In 1892 he went to Washington to act as manager of the board of Children's Guardians. President McKinley appointed Mr. Lewis Superintendent of Charities for the District of Columbia, a position which he relinquished, at his own request, at the end of seven years, in order to make way for a commission which he was instrumental in establishing. For one year he was immigration agent for the Children's Aid Society of New York, which sends many native children to homes in the western states. The climate of New York not suiting him he removed to San Francisco where he assisted in forming the Children's Agency through which fifteen char-

itable societies act in placing in homes, children for which they are responsible.

Mr. Lewis has assumed the generalship of those forces in California who are striving to find children for homes and homes for children. He is a valuable recruit.

On another page of this issue of the Pacific Outlook will be found an article from the pen of Mr. Lewis describing the present condition of dependent children in this state. Institutional children seem to be abnormally deficient in essential human traits. Having formed the habit of moving in squads they lack initiative and later in life they swell the ranks of inefficient clerks and routine workers. The placing of children in homes seems to vitalize their individuality and give force to those personal traits which go to make a man of mark.

This effort of the Home Society has an economic as well as a charitable significance in that it will decrease the subsidy which the state now pays to private charities for doing work which properly belongs to the government itself.

* * *

FAIR PAY

THE opinion of Attorney General Webb in the matter of the increase of salary for state officials provided for by popular vote last November is interesting. By a provision of the code adopted in 1872 members of the assembly, under the old Constitution, received ten dollars per day and three dollars for every twenty miles traveled. By the Constitution of 1879 the per diem pay was reduced from ten to eight dollars and mileage was put on a basis of ten cents per mile. At the last election the pay of assemblymen was made one thousand dollars per session.

For his guidance Controller Nye asked the attorney-general for an opinion of the constitutional amendment, and the latter expresses the opinion that the second statute must be interpreted by reference to the first. In other words the presidential electors of California, instead of receiving one thousand dollars per year, are entitled to but ten dollars per day and mileage at the rate of three dollars for every twenty miles traveled. In accordance with the decision the presidential electors will be entitled to mileage as follows:

U. S. Grant, Jr., San Diego, 573 miles, \$174; S. M. Shortridge, San Francisco, 90 miles, \$27; G. W. Dwinnell, Montague, 288 miles, \$87; Alden Anderson, Sacramento, 1 mile, \$3; F. M. Smith, Oakland, 84 miles, \$27; H. G. W. Dinkelspiel, San Francisco, 90 miles, \$27; D. O. Druffel, Santa Clara, 128 miles, \$39; T. J. Field, Monterey, 203 miles, \$63; Byron Erkenbrecher, Los Angeles, 447 miles, \$135; L. M. King, Redlands, 514 miles, \$156. To each of these amounts must be added ten dollars for the per diem allowance.

While ten dollars seems a small amount

to offer for a day's services to such a man, for example, as Ulysses S. Grant, Jr., or to S. M. Shortridge or to Alden Anderson it must be remembered that these gentlemen have very little to do as presidential electors. The service they are elected to perform is far from arduous. At the current rate of pay for labor \$2.75 per day would be ample reward for each of them. It is to be hoped that none of them will complain.

* * *

BAD MANNERS

LADY Auckland has written a book, soon to be published in London, in which she speaks her mind in regard to Americans in general and New Yorkers in particular. Lady Auckland made an exhaustive, and possibly exhausting, study of us before she sat down and took her pen in hand. She did not hurry through the country in a Pullman, catching hasty glimpses of us from various viewpoints, as many of our critics have done. She took plenty of time. She went to the very heart of things, regardless of time and money. She remained here six whole weeks! Very appropriately she calls her book "Six Weeks in New York". Dramatized it ought to meet with success equal with that accorded "Ten Nights in a Bar-room".

"New Yorkers," says Lady Auckland in a sweeping phrase, "are impossible. The richest—and I met crowds over there—are terribly vulgar. Now they import English butlers and English footmen to wait upon them, and, believe me, one would find the manners of the servants' hall more congenial than those in the drawing-room. * * * I have one good thing to say about New York, and that is in praise of the climate, and when I have praised the climate I can praise little else. Everything is inordinately mean, and the system of inflated tipping is paramount."

Apropos of Lady Auckland's strictures upon certain Americans the London correspondent of the New York Times writes:

"On board the steamer which brought her back to England there happened to be a friend of mine, an American of cosmopolitan experience, who, in speaking of the incidents of the trip, remarked: 'Among the passengers was a certain Lady Auckland, who gave the most appalling exhibition of bad manners it has ever been my misfortune to see'."

* * *

Size of Babylon

The report of the German Oriental Society on the extensive explorations carried out on the ruins of ancient Babylon, recently issued under the editorship of Dr. Friedrich Delitzsch, is a document of more than usual interest. Perhaps one of the most astonishing discoveries in the field of topographical research has been the tracing of

the walls of the city and the ascertainment of the true size of the great city. Wonderful descriptions of the size of Babylon have been given, based chiefly on the hearsay evidence of Herodotus, in ancient times, and the theories of the late Dr. Oppert. These writers made the city a vast parallelogram, surrounded by a wall fifty miles long and a hundred feet high, with one hundred gates, and bisected by the Euphrates. According to them the area was about as large as London and Paris together, or some forty square miles. All this wild conjecture has been swept away.

The exploration of the walls commenced at the Babil fort, and here was found a wall twenty-five feet thick, with buttresses every sixty feet. The line of the wall was traced to the southeast angle, until it bends to the west and joins the great quay on the banks of the river. This portion was pierced by only one gate, the gate of Isar, flanked by tall towers decorated with friezes of lions and dragons in encaustic tile work. On the north it was traced to the river bank. The whole enclosure covered an area of a little over one square mile, or roughly that of our City of London.

In the Kasr or "palace" mound were found the remains of two great palaces, one built by Natupalassar, the other by Nebuchadnezzar. Both were most complex in plan, containing hundreds of rooms for the accommodation of retainers, officials in the royal family. The two palaces are separated by a street. The later or new edifice is on the eastern side and consists of several groups of chambers arranged around quadrangles separated by strong walls and gateways. The largest of these is a royal quadrangle, entered by a double gateway.

On the south side of this square is the northern facade of the royal audience chamber or Selamluk. This facade was forty feet wide and had been richly decorated with floral designs in enamelled brick in yellow, white, blue and black. The audience hall measures 60 by 170 feet and on the south side is a deep alcove with a dais in front, where the royal throne was placed.

What a historic chamber this is! Here Nebuchadnezzar had sat and received homage on his conquest of Jerusalem. Perhaps in this very chamber Belshazzar's feast was held and the plaster covered walls had received the terrible message. Here Cyrus the Conqueror was enthroned in June 538 B. C., and perhaps in this very chamber Alexander of Macedon held the fatal revels after his overthrow of the Empire of the East.

Nebuchadnezzar speaks of richly decorated palaces and temples, but the one prevailing feature of all the buildings was the dull, monotonous brickwork, void of decoration. If gold and silver and precious stones, cedar and cypress wood, had been used, all disappeared long ago.

CHILE CON CARNE

BY AUTOGENESIS

The Philosophy of Life.—Every day and every hour we have to be making choices. Sometimes the matter to be decided is one like the choice of a profession, which will effect our whole future life, and which demands months of careful thought. Sometimes it is a mere trivial choice of what we shall eat or drink, what we shall say or do for our amusement, which is settled upon the instant and then forgotten. This principle we call a man's philosophy of life. A child can perhaps get on without such a philosophy, content to decide each question under the controlling impulse or controlling force of the moment. A man cannot—at least not unless he is content to remain intellectually and morally a child. He cannot act on one principle at one moment and another principle at another moment, and expect anybody to trust him. He will have no stability of character; nay, if we are to define character as the habit of doing the same thing under different circumstances, he will be destitute of character itself. If you know what sort of principles a man is governed by, you can tell what to rely upon.

Fame.—There was once a man and he had a wife. Having said this we depart from the customs of tract writing, though still maintaining a high moral tone just the same. The man was a professor of dead languages and he loved to recite classic poetry in the vernacular. His wife said it was all Greek to her. He insisted that fully half of it was Latin, but she left him and got a divorce just the same. She later choked to death on a piece of one of her own finger nails—which is the worst kind of bad manners. But, then, the poor woman must have had a hard life. Meanwhile the professor taught Sanskrit in the best colleges and delivered yearly lectures in many cities. He also wrote some books. In fact, he was an eminent, distinguished, profound, and altogether a very remarkable man. And then he died. They put a simple headstone over him, bearing the customary chaste though trite sentiments, and regarded him as gone to join the dead languages. But a man's works live after him. All is not forgotten at the grave. Certainly not. The years rolled on apace and one day two visitors paused before the simple stone.

"And why was he?" asked one.

"Why, Carrie," said the other, "how can you be so ignorant? He was the man whose divorced wife choked to death on a little bit of finger nail."

So the moral is—cut your nails. Don't bite 'em.

Philosophy Simplified.—A number of students at college were busily "grinding" for the final examination in philosophy. Each

one of them was supposed to be especially well up on a particular branch of the subject, so each was called upon in turn to enlighten his fellows on that branch. Thus the man who knew all about Aristotle's views expatiated upon them, and the Plato expert held forth, and the Descartes man and the Leibnitz man and the Fichte man all had their say, until it was the turn of him who claimed to know all about Immanuel Kant. He looked over his copious notes, solemnly cleared his throat, and remarked: "Well, fellows, you see it's this way. Kant believed that everything in the universe was a mess except the absolute, and that—that the absolute was—well, he believed that was a mess, too!"

Postcard Craze Is Dying.—German manufacturers of souvenir postcards held a meeting in Berlin a few days ago to consider the state of the trade, which it was agreed was going from bad to worse. The consensus of opinion among the long-faced delegates was that the slump in the postcard craze in the United States was the chief cause of their troubles. One or two years ago cards made in Germany were shipped to America literally by the million. Nowadays, the manufacturers state, they rejoice if they can get orders for as many thousands. The meeting came to the lugubrious conclusion that the postcard industry had seen its best days.

Origin of the Club Sandwich.—Alan Johnstone, the British minister to Copenhagen, is said to have originated the famous club sandwich. The story runs that on going to the club one night between midnight and daybreak he found the cafe closed, the cooks gone, and being nearly famished, he invaded the larder, toasted himself some thick slices of bread, sliced them through, buttered them while hot and laid thereon everything he found in the refrigerator, cold chicken, ham and lettuce, with a spoonful of mayonnaise. The result was such an epicurean discovery as is not often made, but the story was too good to keep; he confided the recipe to his cronies and it straightway became one of the popular dishes of the club menu.

The Exact Quantity.—The host was one of the newly rich of the vainglorious kind, and he was explaining to his dinner guests the cost of the dessert. "This pineapple, for instance, cost me \$12 and—er—Mr. Jones, can I offer you a slice?" "Yes, Sir, you may," rejoined Jones. "I will take about 35 cents' worth."

Feeling Her Way.—"Don't you think my daughter is a fine pianist?" demanded Mr. Binks, as Miss Binks stumbled and blundered through an elaborate selection. "She certainly plays with a great deal of feeling," was the discreet reply of the listener.

Bennie Cohen's Promotion.—Bennie Cohn, constable, associate kidnaper of Fremont

Older, has landed the job of assistant sergeant-at-arms of the lower house of the State Legislature. Special advices from Sacramento are to the effect that the greatest activity in the assembly chamber at the opening of the session Monday permeated the atmosphere immediately surrounding the person of Mr. Cohen. The air in proximity to his aureola certainly was lustrous. I wonder if Bennie is holding down two jobs at once—one a county job, one under state patronage.

To Dine Without Thought.—Sir William Treloar, the Lord Mayor of London, gives the following advice to those who are obliged to dine out officially, consuming banquets which end in wisdom. "The first thing is to learn what dishes it is advisable to pass by. I make it a rule to eat no butcher's meat at a public dinner. When these courses are on, I fall back on, say, potatoes, peas, or some other vegetable. Then I observe two other rules: I do not smoke and I do not drink spirits. I am not a total abstainer, for I appreciate and drink good wine. Then I do not begin to prepare my speech until I am on my legs. Some men ruin their digestion because they are thinking over jokes and elaborating epigrams."

More Diamonds Than Glass.—It is claimed that the late Mr. Harry Barnato was the real founder of the family fortunes, although it was his younger brother "Barney", whose wonderful ability amassed these fortunes, whose name is better known; but it was Harry who first settled in Cape Town in the Cape and induced his younger brother to join him there. Harry Barnato, who was at this time known by his real name of Isaacs, had a slight knowledge oflegerdemain and sleight of hand, and on his first arrival on the Fields he fell back on this as a means of support whilst he surveyed the surroundings, but it proved a dismal failure. There is still extant an old handbill of his advertising a performance he was giving in the galvanized iron shed which did duty for a town hall. There were no printing presses on the Fields in these days and the letters are roughly printed by hand which must have been a considerable task as these bills were scattered round the camp generally. Soon after this Harry was joined by his more famous brother, but it was a long while yet before they were able to embark in business as diamond buyers. "I didn't know a diamond from a piece of glass when I first started buying," Barnato once said. "but I took it for granted that diamonds were more plentiful than glass, and it came off all right."

Direct Nominations

BY CLINTON ROGERS WOODRUFF

The fight for the direct nomination of candidates has practically been won. The principle has been established in nearly two-

thirds of the states. It will be some time before all of them will fall into line, and before the details will be fully worked out, and before the various communities will be adjusted to the new conditions, but with the legislation already on the statute books and pending, and the public sentiment which has been aroused, the movement has gotten a momentum which will carry it to eventual success. Five great states have swung into line this year—Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri and Washington. Pennsylvania and Wisconsin are committed to the principle. Governor Hughes has urged it upon the New York Legislature, and will unquestionably carry it through at the next session, and so we might continue the review of the situation. In 1905 twenty-five states passed primary law, and each year will see a further batch, extending and perfecting the system. And so grows the effort to purify and democratize the electoral machinery of the country.

The Simple Life

BY CHANCELLOR VON BUELOW

We have been poor too long not to succumb to the temptation to rival our richer neighbors in luxury and in comfortable living. I will speak plainly—I say that we are living in an age of luxury, and in an age which overrates the value and importance of material enjoyment, which must inspire with serious anxiety every one of us who has at heart the true civilization of the mind and spirit of the nation, which is its highest

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Welfare. But these are the faults of a period of transition. All of us must in all respects return to a more economical mode of life and to greater simplicity. Yes, all of us; I except nobody. Simplicity of life is more honorable and more meritorious, and it suits us Germans of all nations better than the life we are now leading.

* * *

A Happening on the Coast

The latest verdict of guilt in the case of Abe Ruef is, of course merely an incident: one of the happenings in a contest which began more than thirty months ago and no end of which is, as yet, in sight. That learned counsel will overlook no chance to make void the verdict is a matter of course. They may be as successful as they were in the case of Mayor Schmitz.

The important question isn't whether one Ruef shall spend a certain period in the penitentiary, either. Two years and a half ago an extensive and exceedingly nauseous mess of civic corruption in San Francisco was disclosed by the confessions of a number of bribe-takers. Since then there has never been any question of the actual guilt of Ruef and Schmitz. The only question of actual guilt is raised in another quarter—by or on behalf of men of wealth, for whose benefit the bribes were given. Of late there has been something of a disposition—shared by gentlemen who have been indicted for bribe-giving—to regard the whole affair as a misfortune of the vulgar which it were better to say no more about.

The only important question concerns the bribe-givers. If they cannot be reached the personal outcome to Ruef and his like is of little general consequence.—Saturday Evening Post.

* * *

A Continent That Was

Some 200 or 300 miles south of New Zealand are a number of little rocky islands that have long been marked on the maps, though not much attention has been given to them otherwise. They are known as Snares, Auckland, Disappointment and Campbell islands. Scientific men of New Zealand have recently been making a thorough exploration of these islands and have come home with facts about them that are of great interest.

The most remarkable thing they tell about the islands is that they were once part of the continent of Antarctica. There they stand far out at sea and isolated from all the rest of the world, and yet they are not oceanic islands.

Most of the oceanic islands stand far from land and do not contain any of the typical rocks of the continents, such as sandstone and other sedimentary rocks, but were built up from the bottom of the ocean by the outpourings of volcanoes or made by the reef building corals. Continental islands, on the other hand, usually stand near the continents, and very often they were a part of

the continents in an earlier time and they have the same sedimentary and crystalline rocks.

These little islands, though they lie over 1,000 miles from Australia and about 1,200 miles from South Victoria Land, a part of the Antarctic continent, are built of the very same rocks that make up the great continental masses, and the most significant proof that they were once a part of a continent is the fact that the mighty glaciers of a past ice age left their unmistakable marks upon these rocks. Here are the groovings they dug in stone surfaces and the piles of morainic debris they heaped up as they moved along.

The conclusion which Dr. Speight draws from these phenomena is that these islands are vestiges of the much talked of Antarctic continent, and he and others believe that at a geological age not very far distant the Antarctic continent stretched from Australia to the South Pole and South America and later a large part of it sank beneath the sea.

So the world seems to be coming back to

the view of the mapmakers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, when they built their Terra Australis entirely out of conjecture excepting for Tierra del Fuego, which had been discovered. They placed so much of the mysterious continent where Australia really stands that there was much controversy later as to whether that region had not actually been found two or three centuries before Cook made his famous voyages.

* * *

The Heart and the Soul

By ADA FOSTER MURRAY

The heart is a tender woman,
Warm with the dew and wine
Of a passion wholly human
And a pity all divine.

Sweet is her breath as the flowers
In the sheltered nook and vale;
Her hearth flame lights the hours
When skies are wintry pale.

But the soul is a spirit lonely
That burns with a flame unfed
On the still, white heights that are only
Rose red when the sun is red.

Some who hear her may never
To her star-cold mountains go,
But her far voice calls forever
To those in the vales below.

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A Picturesque Fairfax

Referring to the article "The Romance of the Peerage," in a recent M. A. P., a correspondent writes: Perhaps one of the most picturesque and interesting figures in the Fairfax family, after its settlement in the United States, was Charles Snowdon Fairfax, the tenth baron, who for many years lived in California. This was from about 1852 to the breaking out of the war between the North and South, when he returned to Virginia and entered the Confederate Army. During his California residence he lived at Sacramento, the State capital, and filled the office of Clerk of the Supreme Court of California. This was a most lucrative office, the annual fees, which the incumbent retained, amounting to quite seventy-five thousand dollars, or £15,000.

He was a young man at the time, ranging from, say, twenty-three to thirty-two, and was tall, slight and "lean in the flank" (as the author of "Guy Livingstone" always made his norman-blooded heroes); and had small clean-cut features, with the haughty expression and disdainful poise of the head that gave him the look of a true-born Cavalier. He was known as Charlie Fairfax, and was very popular, for he never "put on airs," as the American saying is. Although he never assumed the title, or even spoke of it to intimate friends, it was generally known that he was "an English Lord," and had a right to take the title if he liked. Yet he was as true and perfect a specimen of the Virginia gentleman as Thackeray ever portrayed.

His native, inborn chivalry cannot be better shown than by an incident in which he acted a truly heroic part. Those were the days of Bret Harte's men and scenes, when pistols and knives were of common everyday use in the settlement of quarrels. It so happened that our Charlie Fairfax had had a little tiff with a young lawyer named Harvey Lee about some trifle, and meeting him in the street hot words ended in Lee drawing a sword-cane and stabbing Fairfax through the lungs. Grabbing the keen blade in his fingers and holding it so that Lee could not withdraw it from his breast, Fairfax quickly drew a revolver and held it at Lee's head. But he did not fire. This is what he said, while the crimson stream flowed from his lips with each word:

"Harvey, I could slay you like a dog where you stand. You have wounded me fatally, as you see. But I think of your wife and children, and you shall go free."

The pistol slipped from his weakening grasp, as he tottered back into the arms of friends. Clever surgical treatment and the nursing of his loving wife saved his life, but Fairfax was never the same again.

He Saw Napoleon

Eighty-seven years have passed since the death of Napoleon. Is there anybody now alive who remembers having seen him? Only one perhaps

—a venerable negro of nine-five, an interview with whom is published in a recent issue of the "St. Helena Guardian." The negro, a native of the Congo, was kidnaped in childhood, taken to St. Paul de Loana, and placed on board a slave ship bound he knew not whither. When four or five days out at sea the slaver was captured by a British man-of-war and taken to St. Helena.

A gentleman who lived near Longwood, the residence of the exiled Emperor, took the little black boy into his household. One day he was with a man who was rounding up some horses when the man suddenly exclaimed "Look over there!" The boy looked, and saw a short stout man in a long coat, with his hands behind his back, watching the movements of the horses. "That is the great Napoleon," said the man to the boy; "he is a prisoner here."

General Sir William Butler has boldly declared his belief that in sending Napoleon to St. Helena the British government of the period deliberately desired to do him to death. That may or may not be so, but if the weather at Longwood was the same in Napoleon's time as it is today it must certainly have shortened the life of the illustrious exile. An item of news from Longwood, in the "St. Helena Guardian," says it has been raining there "incessantly for twenty-three days." There are, after all, worse places than London. "Longwood" is now the site of a flax mill, but this latter day deluge has given the mill hands a long compulsory holiday.

Bathing in Fire

Fred E. Foskett, a young machinist of Orange, Mass., has the ability to bath in burning alcohol without being harmed. In a test made before Prof. William James he poured a quart of alcohol into the basin, lighted it and then washed his hands, bathing them for nearly ten minutes in the burning fluid, washing it up over his arms and to his face—literally bathing himself in blazing alcohol. When the test was completed the physicians present examined Foskett, and they could find not the slightest trace of a burn or blister. Foskett told them that the flames did not give him the slightest sensation of burning, that he felt comfortably warm and pleasant, and nothing more. Further tests were made of which as yet Prof. James refuses to say anything.

Harvard Interference

It seems that soon after the recent Harvard victory over Yale on the gridiron President-elect William H. Taft, Yale '78, met a Harvard alumnus of prominence. "It seems to have been a Harvard year," said Mr. Taft, "you have beaten us at baseball, rowing and football. In fact," he went on with a twinkle in his eye, "the only thing that Yale has taken has been the Presidency." "Yes," retorted the Harvard alumnus, "Yale has taken the Presidency—aided by good Harvard interference."—Bookman.

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HOTEL ALEXANDRIA

Running the Gauntlet

An Indian Pastime—How One Woman Survived the Ordeal and Escaped a Husband

RUNNING the gauntlet has become a mild phrase associated with such joecular attacks as a man is subjected to when he intrudes in a bargain rush or a meeting of suffragettes. Time was when it stood for a bloody ordeal of savagery. There are not a few descendants in this country of those who suffered it, and many a thrilling story of the Indian rite is still told around the evening fire in regions where people have time to dwell on pioneer days. Holidays commemorating the early days of the republic are well calculated to stir up such family traditions, while a dark, gusty night in the Adirondacks or Maine woods gives the best possible setting for a recital of hair-raising horrors. But it is possible to go too far in the search for dramatic accessories. The presence of a modern red man talking slang and smoking a cigarette would spoil the picture.

The gauntlet was a peculiar institution among the Indians, being a combination of field sport and spectacle and the satisfaction of a deep, semi-religious thirst for revenge. It was like football and "Parsifal" and an attack on the umpire joined in one grand performance. The social instincts of the Indians demanded that all members of the tribe should take part in the torture of a captive; it was educational for the children, and it kept the squaws amused so that they did not ask for votes. An Indian on the war-path had his selfish tendency to accumulate scalps at his belt modified by the tribal sentiment of taking home a few captives to give pleasure to others.

There were feasting and dancing as a prelude to the game and every Indian put on his best feathers and painted his face like the leading lady of a barnstorming troupe. Red blankets and purple wampum were the costume de rigueur. Two long lines were formed and the members of the tribe were armed with stones attached to thongs, pointed sticks, rawhide whips and other miscellaneous weapons. Knives and tomahawks were forbidden by the rules, not out of kindness, but lest the victim should drop before everybody had a share in the fun. It was also a foul to give a mortal wound unless the captive's face was painted black. Generally he was expected to survive the gauntlet and afford a final spectacle by being burned at the stake. The more humane white Puritans, it has been pointed out, merely put their witches on the rack before burning them. The Indian love of bravery or physical fortitude occasionally saved the life of a captive who had withstood the ordeal of the gauntlet without com-

plaint. He was then adopted by some member of the tribe, perhaps a widow or a mother bereft of her son. Fenimore Cooper describes the narrow escape of his hero from marrying a squaw who elected him after the test of the gauntlet. Leatherstocking frankly declared that he would rather die than become pater-familias in a wigwam.

A story is told how a Pennsylvania woman in the year 1780 successfully ran the gauntlet with the aid of a frying pan. Her name was Mrs. Elder and she lived in the Juniata Valley. She was good looking, black haired and thirty years of age when the Senecas captured her in a raid and took her to their settlement on the Allegheny. They made her walk during the long journey and her homespun dress became torn, her feet were bare and her hair was filled with twigs and leaves. She carried the big iron frying pan which she had been washing when the attack was made on her home. She had a presentiment that the frying pan, emblem of civilization, would be of use to her and she clutched it firmly as she trudged through the woods. The other captives were downhearted; she had faith in the frying pan in which had sizzled so many indigestible dainties for her loved ones.

The fatal day and moment came when the Indians, yelling like demons, started the captives down the line of the gauntlet. Mrs. Elder calmly watched the progress of her companions and waited her turn. She trusted to the speed natural to a frontiers-woman and the charmed domestic implement that she bore. The word was given, and she ran. By using the pan as a shield she escaped so many blows and was getting on so well that an old Indian stepped out to block her progress. She raised the frying pan in the air and brought it down on his bare shoulder with such force that the sharp edge of the iron cut his flesh. The Indian fell back, taking the name of the Great Spirit in vain.

A howl arose from the rest of the line. The beautiful captive made a hit with a chivalrous few, but the most were enraged by her daring. However, the success of her first attempt gave her renewed strength, and, using her weapon first on one side, and then on the other, she finally reached the end of her tormentors and safety. The medicine man who dressed the wounded braves said that there must be a heap of magic in the white squaw's pan.

At the council fire that night the young, brave who had taken Mrs. Elder prisoner asked permission to have

her as his wife. He was so impressed with her courage that he was willing to take chances with the frying pan and its owner. The council postponed decision on this request until the Indians should be established in their winter quarters. The march toward this village was begun in a few days. On the march the young brave was very kind to the captive he desired, and she, with a slight degree of the coquettishness of her sex, kept him guessing. One day she would promise to ask the council that she be given to him, and then she would spend all her time doing little things for other admirers. The frying pan was her constant companion, and, discovering its proper use, the Indians appointed her chief of the culinary department. A thought came to Mrs. Elder of undermining the health of her captors by frequent treats of flapjacks and doughnuts, but she hesitated, thinking it would be less cruel to use poison. She was saved from the necessity of deciding these doubts by the opportune arrival of an English rescuing party, and she lived many years to tell her grandchildren of her adventures in captivity.

Among the captives of a large band of New York Indians in the early years of the Revolution was a boy named David Ogden. He was a sturdy lad of fourteen, and he was captured while cutting wood near a fort. In those days boys liked to cut wood, because there was a chance of things happening like this. David wore a buckskin jacket, homespun trousers and fringed leggings. His hat was of coonskin, made by tying the head and tail of the animal together. While marching through the wilderness of Central New York toward Fort Niagara the younger members of the Indian party tried to scare David by telling of the tortures that awaited him and the other captives. All would have to run the gauntlet outside of the fort before they could appeal to the English officers for protection. There were no particular hands across the sea at that time, nor was white blood much thicker than water, so that David felt justified in feeling a trifle blue.

Early one morning after a night march the party came within sight of Fort Niagara. Hundreds of people were gathered before its weather-beaten gates. A great shout went up as the crowd discovered that the approaching party had the makings of a first class torture festival. Preparations were quickly made. Officers and men rushed out of the fort to enjoy the spectacle of seeing men of their race put through the ordeal. There

was such enthusiasm that even the children picked up clubs and stones. The din was deafening, when the captives drew closer together to determine who was to run the gauntlet first. They were allowed to east lots. The lot fell on the young boy.

David must have figured it out before. He separated himself at once from the others, tightened his belt, threw off his coonskin cap, and before the savages were aware of his intentions was dashing down the double ranked line. He was half way to the foot when they realized that the game had begun. Some of the English sent up a friendly cheer, while others sullenly foresaw the Yankee sharpness that would defeat them in the war. The Indians were wild. Those who had missed the first whack threw their clubs and weapons after the fleeing figure. A fat old squaw broke through the line and tried to stop him. David dodged and tripped her, and she fell to the ground, taking several other pursuers with her. A little further on a brave tried to grab hold of his coat, but as the garment was unfasted the runner escaped, and the warrior had only the coat for his pains. Four rods more and David fell panting inside the walls of the fort, unharmed.

After this the boy was adopted by an old squaw and taken to live in an Indian village. He received the name of Chee-chee-lee-cho, which probably meant Young-man-who-beats-it-quick, and he adopted the dress and manners of the redmen, with whom he lived in fair contentment for several years.

Sometimes an Indian family wishing to adopt a white boy in place of a son killed in battle sent definite directions for the obtaining of a son to a party starting on a raid. A gift for the prospective heir might accompany the instructions. Such a case was the capture of Horatio Jones in 1781. A Seneca woman living on the Genesee River, New York, had lost a favorite son in battle and desired that a substitute should be gained for her. She made an elaborate wampum belt, which the chief heading a raid in Northern Pennsylvania was to put on the person of the selected captive. Horatio Jones, a young man of twenty, struck the chief as a good substitute and he received the belt. Neither he nor his companions knew the signal value of this token. On getting back to the Indian village the usual preparations for the gauntlet game were made, and Horatio thought it was all up when he was told to take his place with the rest.

It was, in fact, necessary even for an adopted son to show his mettle, but the chief devised a bit of crafty class

legislation which escaped the eagle eyes of the aged Indian jurists for the benefit of young Jones. The other captives were sent through the line in groups of two or three instead of singly, which caused confusion and kept the savages busily clubbing. In the midst of this Horatio got the word to start, and instead of stopping at the council house at the end of the line he was told to seek shelter in a hut further on. The young man reached the nearest group of runners and, diving in among them, used them as a protection until the end of the line was gained. He was hardly touched by the weapons of the savages and he kept on his course. Several Indians who saw that he did not go to the "Long House" like the rest followed him.

On he went at full speed until he came in sight of a rude hut. A woman and a young girl stood in the doorway. As he approached they motioned him to come in. They knew him by the wampum belt which he wore. The woman's eyes sparkled as she thought that war was returning to her the son that war had taken. The young girl was delighted with the looks of her adopted brother. But the code of the tribe had to be followed, and the young man had to be hidden under the bed as if nothing less could save him. He heard the women, who had returned to the door, talking to his pursuers. The men seemed satisfied with the explanation given by the women and went away. Horatio was brought out from his hiding place, given food and treated very kindly.

The excitement was not over yet. The young man was returned to the Long House for the night and left there with the other prisoners. The Indians filled up on firewater, which had not been guaranteed by the pure food laws. They yelled and talked about killing the captives. At length the door of the council house was knocked in and one of the prisoners

taken by the maddened crowd. The noise increased as the savages dashed out the man's brains, put his head on a pole and danced around it.

Again the door of the prison opened, this time softly. Horatio felt his hand taken by that of another person and a finger was put warningly to his lips. He was led from the building to the house where he had spent the afternoon. His rescuers left him there, and one by one led the other prisoners to the edge of the forest. The last captive had just reached the forest when the braves, thirsting for more blood, again broke into the council house. Finding all the prisoners gone, they began fighting among themselves, but they were too drunk for pursuit, and they fell into an alcoholic stupor, which lasted till the morning.

However, the prisoners were all recaptured the next day, and their fate was debated at the council fire by the braves who were not too much troubled by the popularly known "left over". Not until then did Horatio know that he had been selected for adoption. A brave arose, and by a long argument showed how the Great Spirit had watched over the boy, had taken him safely through the gauntlet, removed him to safety when he might have been killed, and had endowed him with all the attributes that the tribe wished in the sons they adopted. It was voted that he should be given to the person who wanted him. He was decidedly glad when the squaw who had sheltered him came forward to claim him as her son.

Horatio went to the hut which was to be his home and donned the clothes of an Indian warrior. The other members of the family greeted him, and then the whole tribe offered him best wishes and vows of friendship. He lived among the redmen many years, acted as interpreter between them and the whites, and at length became their chief. Ultimately he returned to civilization.

relate an adventure in language like this: "I was on a streetcar and seen a bandit sneak in' up. I was on to him in a minute, but didn't let on. Pretty soon he made a pass to nip my sparker. I swung and attempted to knock his block off, but the women

yelled and he ducked out and got away in the panic."

The wind that Chicagoans endure is "fierce;" so are some of the costumes seen in the State street parade, and so is a business office strewn with papers; if a judge has to climb five



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How Chicagoans Treat the English Language

SOME of the school teachers of Chicago are reported to have made a "discovery" of what many visitors to the Windy City had suspected many times before—which is, the teachers declare, that Chicagoans seem to be too busy to use good English. Correctness, elegance and precision they hold to be requisites in a scientific treatise, but too many of them think these qualities hardly worth striving for in everyday conversation. They attempt to excuse this by saying that when they feel the want of words to convey an exact shade of meaning, they haven't time to "go huntin' for 'em" in the dictionary. What does it matter, anyway, they ask, whether we express an idea just right, so long as we are understood?

At the horse show, say the school teachers, Chicagoans congratulate one

another on their ownership of "such lovely exhibits." At the flower show they pass in procession before the prize rose and repeatedly exclaim: "Ain't it lovely!" At their chicken show it is: "Really, isn't it a lovely rooster!" While at the automobile exposition they gather in knots and argue like this: "Really now, that's a lovely machine." The common expression of delight produced by the sight of a curly haired pet, be it dog, cat or child, is: "Ain't he sweet?"

In referring to lawless men who live through outright stealing of the goods or money of others that acquire property legally, if not altogether honestly, the Chicagoan scarcely ever employs the plebeian term "thief." Young and old, cultured and uncultured, men and women, speak of a common pickpocket or footpad as a "bandit." A Chicago man will



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...the first of his countrymen to be... the average Chicagoan is a... A cold battle and hot... are referred to as 'chicagos'. The... adjective is as frequently applied... rule, as well as to the... by a society bride.

Discussing this feature of the language of her fellow townsmen before the Chicago English Club the other day, Miss J. A. Wicox, a teacher in the Robert Walker High School, said: "During a visit of Edwin Arnold to this country he took a certain society woman to dinner. In their conversation she spoke of the 'elegant establishment' they were in; she referred to the 'elegant gown' of an opera singer. She complimented Mr. Arnold on his 'elegant reading' before the clubwomen, and then she called his attention to the 'elegant pickle' that had been served to her. And thus we have it all around. The girls think of Rebecca in 'Ivanhoe' as 'perfectly grand,' of Rowena as 'awfully sweet,' and of Front de Boeuf as 'fierce.'"

Ask the average Chicagoan if an English joke is funny; the answer is, "Sure." Show him a hippopotamus, an orang-outang or a Gila monster at the circus, and the odds are 100 to 1 that he will ejaculate, "Funny thing, ain't it!" And the next minute he may be just as likely to remark: "It's funny the way the people rush to hear Bryan and then won't vote for him."

In pronunciation, as well as in the selection of words, the Chicagoans are in a class by themselves. The other day a clubwoman was heard lamenting "the sad fate of the poisoned 'Dough-wag-ger' Empress of China." A man was heard explaining in a business office that he wished to raise money before the expiration of an "opsition" he had on a lot. But it is in the use of slang that the English of Chicagoans becomes really picturesque. In many parts of this country people were unable to guess what President Roosevelt meant when he emphasized an idea with the ancient word "frazzle," but Chicagoans would have understood him thoroughly if the President had announced: "We had 'em licked to a finish from the getaway. It was a pipe, a cinch. I had it all doped out a month ago and slipped a tip to William to cut out blatherin' about it and to skidoo to the wierner-wursts. The people came across with the goods, and William loped home. They sloughed us on a couple of dinky state jobs, but we copped the big stakes, and 'twas easy money."

All these and many other points were brought out through a discussion in a recent meeting of the Chicago English Club. This is a new organization, composed of several hundred members, principally teachers in normal, high and grammar schools, although numerous college professors belong to it. The president is James F. Hsieh, of the chair of English in the Chicago Normal School. Its inception is traceable to a general complaint among educators of the "misuse and abuse" of words in the West-

tern city. Miss J. Rose Colby, teacher of English in the Illinois State Normal School, rang the tocsin for a crusade of reform in a paper which she prepared especially for the journal of educators.

One of the formal papers read before the English Club was prepared by Miss Lucie Hammond, teacher of English in the Wendell Phillips High School, who said:

"Our reform must begin at home. Do we have to go outside a meeting of teachers to hear bad grammar, such as 'he don't,' bad English usage, such as our familiar acquaintance 'real nice,' wordiness, lack of precision, slovenly enunciation? A teacher of science once said to me, 'I ain't particular how the children say a thing; what I'm after is the facts.' Another, a teacher of history, objected seriously to a suggestion for co-operation between the departments of history and English, because, she said, 'history ought not to be subordinated to English.' Then there is the teacher who is content to accept an answer because the child has approximately the idea, but cannot express himself clearly. This teacher will rarely take the time or energy to help the child express himself clearly."

The fact is that the pupils who study grammar and rhetoric for a few hours a week neglect to use the rules they learn when they enter the other classes, where they spend many hours a week, and the teachers of those other subjects demand nothing in the way of good English from their pupils, either in written or oral work.

An attempt to eradicate this evil has been made in the Wendell Phillips High School, where the teachers of all departments have formed an organization for co-operation in teaching English with all other subjects, the pupils being given to understand that the language they use will count in their averages.

Miss Bennett prophesied that the great-grandchildren of present day Chicagoans might use correct English if the reform work thus begun was unflagging. The outlook did not appear so hopeful to an adult student in one of the Chicago night schools, whose composition is given by Charles P. Megan, Assistant Superintendent of Chicago's schools, as follows:

"In age of 16 to 18 years I found interest in reading stories about America. I held all Americans for idealists. I saw in them a higher grade of culture. It is ten months since I am in this country. I don't know why I lost my tendency to this country. I seek idealism and cannot find it. It may be that it is against your meaning, but when we see our young men which are spending all their energy for baseball and at time of dinner are eaten with the ball in their hands, or that in a cold 'baseball day' thousands of people run to see and find a great deal of interesting in Sox and Cubs, so we can understand that the American idealism is—baseball; their culture—fight, and their progress—the dollar."

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A Poverty Cure

An American business man has pointed out to Englishmen one solution of the problem of dealing with the unemployed in Great Britain. This is Joseph Fels of Philadelphia, whom business has compelled to spend part of the last seven years in England. He is a disciple of Henry George.

When in England he was struck with the poverty and wretchedness of a large part of the population, and he has sought to relieve it by leading the people back to the land. His efforts have been successful to the extent that he has induced the conservative English public authorities tentatively to adopt some of his plans.

One of his most notable achievements is the establishment of the Hollesley Bay Labor Colony on the Suffolk coast within easy train journey of London, says a London correspondent of the New York Sun. This colony is now in the hands of the Central Unemployed Body for London, a committee working under the Local Government Board, and it is being used to convert London's failures into useful citizens. About 300 men are constantly in residence there, being evolved largely from the waste products of the London slums into gardeners, farm laborers and colonists.

The total area of land is about 1,300 acres, and there is a range of fine buildings, formerly used as an agricultural college. Much of the land was rough heath, but it is steadily being broken up and brought under cultivation.

Mr. Fels bought the estate in 1904 and offered it rent free to the Central Unemployed Body for three years, with the option of purchase at the end of that time at the price he paid for it. The estate cost him in all about \$200,000, and it was taken over by the Unemployed Body before the time had elapsed.

Only men with families are sent to Hollesley Bay. They are maintained while in residence there, and their families in London receive a regular weekly allowance. They are sent at first for eight weeks, and if they show aptitude for agricultural work they are kept for a further term. Many of the men have obtained situations as farm laborers and gardeners, other have been assisted to emigrate and are doing well, and a few have managed to secure small agricultural holdings on their own account at home.

The idea of building up a race of small independent agriculturists is really the idea underlying the scheme, but the difficulty of obtaining small holdings is very great and the new small holdings act which is now in operation in England is doing very little to improve the situation in this respect.

Before the Hollesley Bay experiment Mr. Fels had made another on a smaller scale which has proved equally successful. He bought a farm

at Laindon, Essex, for \$10,000 and offered it to the Poplar Board of Guardians on terms similar to those offered to the Central Unemployed Body. Poplar is one of the poorest districts in London and the offer was accepted promptly. Much the same work is being carried on at Laindon as at Hollesley Bay, but on another scale.

Another of Mr. Fels's experiments and the one in which he is perhaps most interested is his small holders' village at Mayland, Essex, where he bought a farm of 630 acres and cut part of it up into little holdings on each of which he built a pretty and comfortable cottage and out-buildings. There are now twenty-two five acre holdings on the farm, and others will be carved out as fast as the present tenants prove successful.

The tenants pay rent and are able to make a fair living. Most of them are men of family who are helped in the cultivation by their wives and children.

Perhaps the most interesting of Mr. Fels's experiments is that to which he is devoting himself this year. This is the cultivation of the vacant land in London itself, and although the experiment is only a year old, it is achieving wonders in a small way. There are at least 250 such plots already under cultivation, and surprising crops have been reaped from the little gardens which a year ago were a waste of bricks and mortar.

It is estimated that there is in London at least 10,000 acres of unused land capable of helping to support at least 80,000 men and their families. Most of the land is of the familiar vacant lot type. It is either land which has been built on and on which the buildings have been demolished or it is land that has been overtaken and surrounded by the city and is waiting for the builders.

The owners were in some cases disposed to look on the proposal that they should lend it to the poor with suspicion, but that attitude has now been largely overcome. The work is handled by the Vacant Land Cultivation Society organized by Mr. Fels. This society borrows the land from the owners and lends it to suitable applicants. If the applicants possess no knowledge of gardening they are instructed by the society's superintendent, R. L. Castle, who was formerly gardener to the Duke of Bedford. The men prove apt pupils and very few have failed to succeed.

One of the plots taken over in this way is typical of the rest. It lies in Fulham, near Putney Bridge, and a year ago it was covered with broken bricks, mortar and other debris. It had been in this condition for more than twenty years. Today the only reminder of the waste it was a year ago is a neat pile of bricks and rubbish. Some men have been getting produce at the rate of \$250 an acre off these vacant lots.

Mr. Fels's idea has been taken up by a number of corporations which own large tracts of vacant land. The

Gas Light and Coke Company, which supplies the greater part of London's gas, has turned over to the society twenty-five acres of land in Canning Town, in the east of London, which has been transformed from a waste to a stretch of smiling gardens. A number of railway companies have adopted the plan of allowing their employees to cultivate the waste land at the sides of their tracks, and it is now a familiar thing on the railways running out of London to see row after row of cabbages, beans, peas and other vegetables growing on the narrow strips alongside the line.

* * *

How Heedless

Young Mother—I'm sorry, Mr. Topfloor, if baby's crying annoyed you. He's been cutting his teeth.

Topfloor (a crusty bachelor)—That's it! The idea of letting a young child have a knife to play with!—Boston Transcript.

* * *

Safer

Wiggs—It is better to begin at the bottom of the ladder.

Wagg—Yes, then you won't have so far to fall.—Philadelphia Record.



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AMUSEMENTS

"Nancy & Co."

Not even in the palmy days of the old Daly Company twenty or more years ago, with Ada Rehan, John Drew, Mrs. Gilbert and James Lewis in the cast, could Augustus Daly's adaptation "Nancy & Co."—have received a heartier welcome than it has been given at the Burbank this week. The eccentric and perennially lively old farce has been brought down to date by the introduction of some present day slang, and the smart dresses and coiffures of the women in the cast. It should be altered further to suit modern ideas, by leaving out the numerous asides and soliloquies, and

which Hobart Bosworth played for several seasons with the Daly company—enters into the part with deadly seriousness, which keeps the audience in a continual roar. Mary Hall in Ada Rehan's role of Nancy, though inappropriately gowned in the first two acts, proved herself possessed of the true comic spirit. Miss Margo Duffet made a vivacious and charmingly attired ingenue.

Next week "Sporting Life" will be given at the Burbank. It is a thrilling melodrama containing a race and a prize fight.

A Mine of Fun

The Heir to the Hoorah, for whom the play at the Belasco this week is

excellent foils to each other. Mr. Stone fills the role of Joe with firmness and vigor, and develops the character of the minor with admirable skill between the first and last acts. Mr. Jennings is no less good in his way as Dave. His make-up is concealing without being overdone and one hardly recognizes him when he first appears without looking at the program. The men in the cast have more to do than often falls to their lot. Miss Noyes was very fetchingly gowned in the first act and Miss Preston did better in the first acts of the play than is her wont. The secondary love scenes were, however, rather tiresome. Why do we rejoice so at the discomfort of mother-in-

termingle in this play, which is a good one to see. Furthermore, it is pleasant to find the Belasco company again at ease and at home.

At the Majestic Theater

Sis Hopkins continued to bring laughter into the salle of the Majestic this week. Rose Melville has won for herself a unique place in the popular fancy and one which she seems likely to hold indefinitely.

Next week Murry and Mack will be seen at this house in "The Sunny Side of Broadway".

DON.

Belasco Theater

Lewis S. Stone and the Belasco theater company will offer Harry Miller's well known romantic comedy success "Heartsease," this week, with the customary Belasco matinees Thursday, Saturday and Sunday.

Heartsease was last played in Los Angeles when White Whittlesey used it as his chief vehicle when he starred throughout the West, five years ago. It is a delightfully entertaining comedy with several remarkably powerful dramatic scenes in which Mr. Stone and the supporting players will find every desirable opportunity to indulge in effective dramatic work. Heartsease is a costume play and the stage pictures should be especially beautiful. Scenic Artist Brunton has spent the past fortnight upon the production and promises a series of uncommonly handsome canvases.

Following "Heartsease" Mr. Stone and the Belasco company will play the ever joyous farce "Charley's Aunt," with a big revival of "The Girl of the Golden West" scheduled to follow, in which Florence Oakley will have an opportunity to exploit her talents as an emotional actress in the role of The Girl.

Gadski

Mme. Johanna Gadski's fame abroad has been greatly strengthened by her singing at the famous Mozart Festival in Cologne. Her Countess in the "Marriage of Figaro" two seasons ago won special praise.

"The outburst of applause that followed Gadski's efforts was deserved", said the Cologne Gazette. "Her voice possesses a kind of coloring that permits the most versatile range, from passionate intensity to absolute mastery of the bel canto. Her tone emission and shading are at all times masterful, and her singing is an untroubled delight".

To Mme. Johanna Gadski, the great Wagnerian singer from Germany, has been intrusted the opening of the musical season of 1909 in Los Angeles, where she sings in concert at Simpson Auditorium, Jan. 12.

Gadski has endeared herself to the music lovers of America through many appearances, but doubtless her greatest appeal is through her program selections. They are always those of the deep student, the highly intelligent and cultured woman, and the gifted musician. Her exquisite poetry, her inspiring dramatic force and wonderful depth of feeling place



FLORENCE OAKLEY, BELASCO THEATRE

cutting down the dialogue, for the piece is really too long. Even laughter palls before the end of four acts, packed full of extravagant humor and impossible situations. As is usually the case in farce, the men in the cast have the effective parts. Burton's Ebenezer Griffing is a characterization full of quaint drollery. Stockbridge's make up for the booby Stockslow, is as clever as his acting. Mestayer as the jealous husband—a role

named, is a speechless hero of doubtful anatomy. His backbone might be a cudgel for aught we know to the contrary. His existence helps the happy termination of a serious drama and his needs are the excuse for a good deal of farce. He is a junior edition of Joe Lacy, the owner of a mine, and a stage baby. Two of the principle characters of the play are Joe Lacy (Mr. Stone) and Dave Lacy (Mr. Jennings) his brother. They are

laws? Probably because the conventions and power of the passing generation do not suit the ferment of tomorrow. Miss Lewis as Mrs. Kent shows us a woman who wields her sceptre to the end, forgetting the graces of abdication and the binding force of abnegation. Miss Oakley has little to do. Her red gown jarred a good deal with the blue of the setting in the last act. The coloring was virulent. Frolic and pain in-

her among the greatest singers of the day, and it is gratifying to realize that the musical world will yet have many more years in which to enjoy this superb artist.

Gadski, who is only thirty-four years of age, has the maturity in art of a woman at least ten years her senior. And what more stupendous proof of conscientious and unremitting study could be asked for?

A Lion for the Mason

Charles Klein's drama, "The Lion and the Mouse" is scheduled for next week at the Mason Opera House. Henry B. Harris is sending a company of players who have been associated in this play for three years. Paul Everton and Edna Archer Crawford will present the leading roles. The supporting company contains Frederick Malcolm, Wm. Burton, James Cooley, Eileen Errol, Chif-

quainted with immediate conditions in her father's case. Shirley has no easy task in bringing the enemy to an unconditional surrender, but through the laws of psychology she succeeds. The consequent scenes of strength are numerous and the two great wits encounter some furious battles before the quiet of reigning peace, that follows war, is restored.

Grand Opera Recitals

A fitting finale to a grand opera season will be a series of opera recitals to be given at Symphony Hall in the Blanchard Building, commencing Jan. 10, by Bruce Gordon Kingsley. These six events are founded on Wagner's immortal works, Tannhauser, The Meistersinger, Tristan and Isolde, The Ring and Goethe's Faust. The idea is to give to the public who are admirers of music and the opera stage, an adequate idea of these

LITERARY NOTES

BY PEREZ FIELD

The taciturn Hawthorne as he appeared at a dinner at Emerson's house is thus described in Mr. Lehmann's "Memories": "As usual, he hardly ever spoke, and I only remember his breaking his apparent vow of silence when appealed to by a Mr. Bradford. This gentleman, after a fiery denunciation of the South, having come to the end of his peroration, passionately turned to his silent listener with the words, 'Don't you agree with me?' Then Hawthorne astonished him by uttering the monosyllable 'No,' after which he again relapsed into silence."

In Putnam's for January Frances Albert Doughty writes of California Paradoxes. The writer says: "In a large part of California there are no distinct seasons. This creates a confusion in the mind of the newcomer, who is served with canned peas in July and fresh ones in November, and with raspberries and strawberries at Christmas." Of society she says:

"As the millionaire set monopolizes the 'swim,' young girls with parents of limited means are apt to have a dull time unless they have the good luck to live in one of the larger cities. Many of them are over-educated for their social opportunities. The standard of schools and colleges is high, but the aim after graduation seems to be to conceal culture, to adapt one's self to the Conglomeration as soon as possible. After spending hundreds of dollars on music, a girl will pack away her symphonies and sonatas to play "Ragtime," and sing the love story of the "sweet little Chimpanzee" and "the King of the Coconut Grove." After galloping through French and German at the public school, perhaps Latin and Greek at Berkeley or Stanford, she discovers that Pidgin English and Mexican Spanish would be far more useful in her post-marital dealings with petty tradesmen, laundrymen, drivers of vegetable carts and applicants at the back gate in general. But this is the experience of educated folk in all communities where society is not largely leavened by habits and traditions of culture. Only New England women have the everlasting grit and the traditional esteem for learning to keep up mental improvement along with household drudgery; and their bad climate helps them to do it, by removing the temptation to spend much time out of doors. Yet a great deal of reading must be done in California, notwithstanding the temptations to idleness, judging from the library reports.

"The listener feels like running away from the mocking-bird's song, to make somebody happy, for the last stronghold of the fugitive happiness is in the impersonal; but this chance too often eludes the California exile, for there are few abjectly poor people to help: the army of tourists rushes by at a frantic speed and the residents suffice unto themselves. A wistful expression settles upon some faces.

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A SCENE IN ACT II OF "THE LION AND THE MOUSE" AT THE MASON NEXT WEEK

ford Leigh, George O. Morris, Harris L. Forbes and Eleanore Sheldon.

An epitome of the plot may not be inappropos. John Burkett Ryder, conceded to be the richest man in the world, has been the instigator of the unwarranted downfall of Judge Rossmore. The judge's clever daughter has fallen in love with the only son of the money tyrant, but forsakes the hopes of her own happiness to restore her sire to a peaceful frame of mind. She writes a book, "The Octopus", in which she attacks the money baron in a merciless fashion. Ryder reads the book and his vanity is touched to the degree that he seeks the young woman's services in the writing of his autobiography. A strong point is thereby gained by the girl as she is given access to the Ryder mansion, a fact which enables her to become ac-

great masterpieces, presenting each evening a program of music containing ten or twelve of the authors greater selections, illustrated on the piano, giving the motifs, with a lecture to cover the more salient points, both vocal and dramatic.

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The visitor at a small place from crossing a few of the great salt marshes, chin of mountains and its fertile valley has grown weary of the vision. "I wouldn't give two cents of Philadelphia for the whole lot," he remarks to one either stranger or visitor among the perfumed bowers and arched groves of his domain.

"Clit was, with her balmy air and warm sunshine, has a more powerful grip than any other State in the Union. Miers once subjected to it became indistinguishable from natives; in fact, the tourist meets relatively few natives, and almost every printed column descriptive of Californians in reality deals with natives of other States and countries who are residing in California."

"Les Paradis de l'Amerique Centrale" is the title of a book by M. Maurice de Waleffe who made a flying trip to Cuba and the peninsula republics. The author concludes in answer to the question "Will the United States devour the whole of Spanish America?" that nothing can prevent the "Yankee floodtide" as soon as it has swept over the "Mexican dikes" from "drowning Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru," and it will not stop in its victorious course until it encounters the barriers of the three solid states of South America, Brazil, Argentina and Chili. M. de Waleffe, moreover, predicts that in twenty years the United States will be more powerful than all the nations of Europe combined, and that "Rome will be in the new world and Paris will become an Athens, fading away in the melancholy shades of the past!"

In an article on "Everlasting Monuments to Scientists" Leopold Ehrlich says in a Berlin paper: "The stones finally crumble and the bronzes may be destroyed. Younger generations have their heroes and forget the names of those who have gone before. But making the name of a scientist a part of the universal scientific language is an indestructible monument. The men who gave the name of ohm in honor of George Simon Ohm to the unit of electric resistance; ampere, the unit of electric current, to perpetuate the name of Andre Mare Ampere, and volt, in honor of Alessandro Volta, to the unit of electro-motive force, handed these names to the people of all times to follow. The cablegram should have been named for Field as the wireless message has been for Marconi, and the incandescent lamp would burn just as well if it were known as an 'edison'. The suggestion that the kilowatt hour should be called a 'kelvin,' for the scientist who preferred to be called Thompson, should be carried out, and thus another worthy name would be made imperishable."

Granville Bantock composed a cantata called "Omar Khayyam". When it was produced at Birmingham a lady whose h's were inarticulate wrote to say that she would unfortunately be absent. She "would so much have liked to hear the dear old Illiad set to

music. Dear old Homer. I remember how my father used to read him in Greek." Her weakness with the aspirate explains the reason of her mistake.

Andrew Lang thinks that it is better to be a novelist than a historian. The latter, he says, "may make money enough to pay his typist, and consider his labors!" Mr. Lang adds:

I speak feelingly—indeed, sorely—having written an historical book of about the length of a common novel. There are some fifteen hundred references to "authorities," as my printer ingeniously misprinted the word. First, I put them into the manuscript as they occurred, and then twice compared every mortal one of them with the volumes and pages to which they referred. Then they were all typed separately, and were again verified for the third time. Then they were printed and verified for the fourth time, in print, which yields six thousand cases of looking up a passage. After all, it is certain that some numerals will be wrong, and then the critic will come and raise an outcry.

Indeed, all this eye-destroying labor is not undertaken for the general reader, but solely in the hope of depriving other historians of their one melancholy delight—finding out the mistakes of a brother in the craft.

Mr. Gribble, in his "Rousseau and the Women He Loved," has caused me great satisfaction by making a "howler" of the purest water. I hug the fact; it consoles me when melancholy invades; but I deprive no historian of the pleasure of finding it out for himself. This is what makes "The Dictionary of National Biography" so pleasant—discovering the "howlers." Not that I blame the editors, for not even they were omniscient.

Once I found out a writer who may be truly said to be nothing if not accurate, in a "howler." He had a page, headed "Errata" (which is plural), and on the page was only one "erratum"! If there had been more, I hopefully believe that he would have written "Erratae."

In a recent number of the Cornhill Magazine H. W. Lucy tells how he received some ghostly advice which proved profitable.

"Thirty years ago," he says, "I sought and found opportunity of testing the genuineness of table turning, a practice at the time much in vogue. With three other persons, equally honestly in search of the truth, we sat down and joined out-stretched hands on a small table.

"Presently it began to move, and there followed the customary catechism as to the identity of the spirit who honored us with his (or her) company. This was tried in succession by my three companions, who, reciting the alphabet in accordance with the formula, asked the visitor to 'rap once' when a desired letter was reached.

"The table gyrated with great vigor, but the alphabet was, in each case,

exhausted without the desired spiritual acquiescence in a particular letter helping to spell a word. My turn coming round, I renewed the effort. When I came to the letter C the rim of the table prodded me in the chest with evidently joyous assent. Similar token was forthcoming when I got to the letter H, and so on until Charles Dickens was spelled out.

"Then followed a quite friendly conversation, in the course of which the great novelist, four years dead, bade me call on his son Charles, at the time editor of 'Household Words,' whom, he assured me, I should find in a friendly mood. . . . I was so much struck with the incident that on the next day I found my way down to the office of 'Household Words' and sent in my card to the editor. My name being absolutely unknown to him, as it was to all outside a narrow circle, I expected my temerity would be properly rewarded by a message that the great man was engaged. On the contrary, I was promptly ushered into the presence of Charles Dickens, Jr., who received me in the friendliest fashion, and straightway commissioned me to write an article for 'Household Words.'

"It was accepted, and I received what at the time I regarded as a prodigiously handsome check—the first earned in that field of labor."

Premising that some of the greatest scholars have used their learning more as a weapon than a means of illumination, "The London Spectator" tells this winning story of Professor Lewis Campbell's gentleness and courtesy: "Some years ago he was in the chair at a meeting of the Hellenic Society, when Dr. Arthur Evans described the results of some of his first excavations in Crete. Among his finds were a number of seals and other relics showing traces of affinity with early Egyptian art. Discussion followed, in the course of which a venerable admiral, who had been present at the battle of Navarino, rose and said that he did not know whether he was in order, but he

would like to state that in the year 1828, when he was cruising in the Levant, he saw a herd of seals off the coast of Crete—a sight which he had never seen before or since. The situation was delicate, but it was saved by the chairman, who rose immediately to express the thanks of the meeting to the admiral for his interesting reminiscence. 'Here,' he said, 'we have another link with Egypt, for all of us must remember the story in the Odyssey of Proteus and his herd of seals on the island near the mouth of the Nile.'

"Notes and Queries" in discussing the "M's" in the new volume of the "Oxford English Dictionary" reaches "Muffin"—which is said to be of obscure origin and begins in 1703—and makes this complaint:

We are disappointed not to find here the historic gentleman in Boswell's "Life of Johnson"; "Mr. —, who loved buttered muffins, but durst not eat them because they disagreed with his stomach, resolved to shoot himself". The gentleman may be called historic because he was transferred into "Pickwick" as "the man who killed himself on principle, after eating three shillings' worth of crumpets."

As for the word "much," how many people have known that the queer expression, "Much of a muchness," originated as far back as 1728?

New Books at the Public Library

***The American Indian**, by A. J. Fynn (Little, Brown, 1907—No. 970-1:42), sets forth some of the more noticeable characteristics of primitive life—especially primitive life in the Southwest—especially relating to environment.

Hours with Men and Books, by William Mathews (Griggs, 1895—No. 814:49: M 42-5). This volume contains twenty-one essays on familiar topics. The style is somewhat flatter than and after reading a paragraph or so one at once begins to feel instructed.

Historic New York (Putnam's, 1899) is a reprint of the Half Moon papers

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which are monographs relating to the local history of New York city, and written for the City History Club. The twelve papers contain much and varied anecdote of early days. A second series of papers was printed in 1899 (No. 974-71:3).

*Jesus, by Bousset (Putnam, 1906—No. 232-9:47), is a translation from the French, giving a modern interpretation to the life of Christ. The book is written in a clear style and with popular intent.

The Quest of the Holy Grail, by Ferris Greenslet (Curtis, 1902—No. 398-2:60), is a paraphrase of the holy legends illustrated with reproductions of the frieze in the Boston Public Library by Edwin Abbey.

The Centrifugal Pump is a technical hand book dealing with the theory and practice of hydraulics and written by Chas. H. Innes (1904—No. 621-2:4).

Seventeen volumes of the International Library of Technology came to the shelves this week.

*Books recommended.

♦ ♦ ♦

The Children of the State

HERBERT W. LEWIS

For the last twenty-five years the California system of providing for the maintenance of dependent children has been held up to censure and condemnation by students of sociological subjects from many parts of the world. Portions of American pamphlets giving statistical comparisons of the results of different systems, have been translated into French and German and published abroad with the implication that the methods followed by the State of California are open to great abuse; that they tend to produce child deficiency, rather than to cure it; that they foster an irresponsible and pauperized spirit in parents, and that they are responsible for an undue and unnecessary accumulation of children in institutions, and an unnecessary burden upon the treasury of the State; that other methods of performing the duty of the State to needy children are more effective and less objectionable; more humane and vastly cheaper.

If these criticisms are just we should study better methods and adopt such of them as are found available. If they are not just we should repel them and clear ourselves and the fair name of our State from unwarranted approbrium.

In either case a little attention to the subject just now will be timely for within a few weeks the legislature will pass an appropriation of nearly half a million dollars which will be paid in different amounts to a multitude of institutions for the care of nearly eight thousand children.

The expenditure of four or five hundred thousand dollars per year upon work which is said to have a bad sociological effect, and to be largely unnecessary, is in itself a matter of some public importance; but the demoralization of thousands of parents by offering them free opportunity for pushing off their children to be public dependents during all the years of their

helpless infancy is a matter of such moment that the mere waste of great sums of money taken from the people of the state in the form of taxes levied against their property and commerce must seem insignificant by comparison.

For purposes of comparison and contrast the salient features of the systems in vogue in California and in Michigan should be set over against one another. The State of Michigan is selected for the purpose of this comparison because the system in that state is typical and unmixed and because it has been in operation long enough to enable us to judge of its results.

The population of the State of Michigan is practically two and a half millions, and the state supports an average of 160 children, and looks after 1,500 who are residing in the homes of citizens of the state. The cost to the state in 1905 was \$42,800.

The population of the State of California is about a half million less than that of Michigan, and this state contributed, for the fiscal year 1905, to the support of 7,301 children the sum of \$433,701.

The ratio of child dependency in California will average from year to year one dependent child to each two hundred and eighty of the population.

It has often been stated and it is accepted as true that the average ratio of child dependency to population in Michigan is one to 10,000 of the population.

The statements of the expenditures and ratios given above exclude the expenditures on account of state reform or correctional schools in both instances.

There are no children sound in mind and body supported at county expense in Michigan while in California the City and County of San Francisco alone is approaching the one hundred thousand dollar mark for this purpose.

All county expenditures are excluded from the comparisons here made, but it is a significant and striking fact that in addition to expenditures by the state the City and County of San Francisco is spending for the same purpose more than twice as much money as the whole State of Michigan.

The figures for Michigan do not include infants under one year of age, while those for California do include these for the reason that it is very difficult to get the accounts sufficiently in detail to make the exclusion of infants possible.

On the other hand, there are ten times as many child-caring institutions soliciting and receiving support from private sources in California as in Michigan. They are largely the same institutions which receive the great sums parceled out by the State and it would be a good guess that their income from private sources must be equal to or greater than that from the State.

How far are these very wide differences due to the systems of child care in vogue in the two States?

There are certain salient features of these systems which distinguish them:

(1) In the Michigan system the dependent children are gathered into one State institution, from which they are distributed as rapidly as may be to the homes of persons who are suitable and willing to receive them. Thus the state conducts its own business through its own officers and for its own purposes.

In the California system the State delegates to a multitude of private charities a legal agency to conduct for the State its business of caring for dependent children, in their institutions through their officers and according to their ideas.

(2) In the Michigan system there is a uniform test and judicial determination of the fact as to whether any child is actually and necessarily dependent. This precedes reception and support by the State.

In the California system there is no uniform test and no legal determination of dependency. There is no official inquiry as to necessity. The State has no voice in the selection of its beneficiaries, has made no binding regulations governing their reception, and has no facilities adequate to the task of finding out which and how many of the children whom it supports have parents and relatives who might be compelled to support them.

(3) In the Michigan system the officers of the State institution are charged with the duty of finding family homes for the children. Thus they are rapidly passed on from State sup-

port to independent positions and disappear from the list of state beneficiaries.

In California the State exercises no control over the dismissal of state-aided children from institutions. It places no limitation upon the length of time for which it will contribute to the support of any child, except the age limit of fourteen years. It employs no agency for moving children into the homes of the people. Managers of the institutions in selecting children to be dismissed generally select those (other things being equal) for whose support the State does not pay, as those over fourteen years of age or those not orphaned or abandoned in a legal sense and therefore not eligible for State aid. Thus in California the State-aided children are likely to be the first to be received and the last to be dismissed.

(4) In the Michigan system the children are wards of the State. If parents wish to reclaim them they can make application for them on the same conditions as others and upon showing that they are able to properly care for the children and are fit to be entrusted with the responsibility they can recover them and keep them as long as they maintain a proper home for the children, and no longer.

In California an able-bodied father can place his motherless children in an asylum which will thereafter receive on their behalf the regular amount allotted from the State for the support of half orphans. He may avoid legal abandonment of them by



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paying three or five dollars per year into the treasury of the institution. If he marries and raises another family and neglects to make it known to the officers of the institution no one will look him up. As fast as the children of his first wife reach the age of fourteen years he can take them away from the institution, put them at work and collect their wages. They belong to him whether he be a kind and affectionate father or a drunken brute who will sell their clothes and drive them into the streets to get money as they may.

A volume might be written of true incidents illustrating this phase of the question, but this is not the time nor place for relating them. Let him challenge the statement who will. The proof will not be far to seek.

There are other equally anomalous conditions here which can not be discussed at this time. Enough has been said to show that the system in vogue in California causes an appearance of extraordinary need of care of children. It tends to the needless multiplication of institutions whose object is to relieve a need apparent, perhaps, but not real.

With every intention to do right they are not guided, in many instances, by that sort of worldly wisdom which stops to investigate a hard luck story before calling upon the State for relief of the one who tells it. They offer too many inducements to weak parents and relatives to push off upon the State and private charity children in no real sense dependent.

A secretary of the State Board of Examiners stated a few years ago in the course of a public address that a good many thousand dollars had been saved to the State through a regulation requiring applicants for the admission of children to institutions to make the application in writing and to sign it with their name and address. Now, if so small a thing as that would save the State several thousand dollars, what would happen if the State should set out to investigate in earnest the necessities and conditions and mode of life of the parents and near relatives of the thousands of half orphans and abandoned children to whose support it now contributes, and should refuse to support farther those whose parents and relatives might be made to provide for them? It is a perfectly safe guess that such a policy honestly carried out would enable the legislature to cut the appropriation for support of children as much as \$10,000 for every year for the next few years.

If we should at the same time proceed farther and investigate the societies in the State which are finding homes in private families for dependent children, and having selected the best one of them, we should make it responsible to the State for the high quality of the work which it should do, and then give into the guardianship of that society for transfer to family homes the children who have no one to whom they are bound by ties of blood or whose parents and relatives are unfit to have them, we

might cut off other thousands of dollars every year until one-half of the amount now appropriated would cover the whole remaining need.

This need would be made up of unplaceable children (those in some way abnormal), and those held for worthy parents who would be in temporary distress. There would also be always on hand a small number of new arrivals and returns. These might be provided for as now.

Two questions remain to be answered.

Is such a policy practicable for California?

Is it desirable?

As to its practicability: A plan which operates as we have seen for Michigan, which is acceptable as a State policy in Massachusetts, Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Colorado and Oregon is worthy of a trial in California. One society in New York City has placed out, mostly in the Middle West, over eighty thousand children. The people of New York think well of it.

The societies making up the federation known as the National Children's Home Society, organized in thirty-two states, have found homes for twenty-eight thousand children. The Children's Home Society of California has placed more than one thousand. Of course these great works have not been accomplished without mistakes having been made, but the beauty of the thing is that systematic visitation and watchfulness over placed-out children is a cardinal principle with these societies and mistakes, if made, are discovered and corrected promptly. Nothing human has ever worked quite perfectly but some plans are better than others.

What can be done throughout the rest of the world can be done here. The Catholic Church has created the Catholic Home Bureau of New York and the Catholic Visitation and Aid Society of Chicago, both home-finding societies. What that church admits for New York and Illinois it can admit for California.

Is it desirable? Will it be better for the future citizens of this State to be congregated in asylums or to be placed singly as members of families where they will meet the same difficulties and enjoy the same advantages as all other children.

Whichever is better let us have it, whatever it costs.

The only reasonable argument which can be opposed to the plan of placing out children is the one which claims that a sufficient number of homes of the right kind can not be found.

To this the home-finding societies reply that they stand ready to demonstrate the correctness of their contention that the homes are here and can be found.

It is just as easy to find a hundred married couples who are capable of giving a good home to one child as it is to find one man and one woman who as superintendent and matron of an institution can successfully manage one hundred children.

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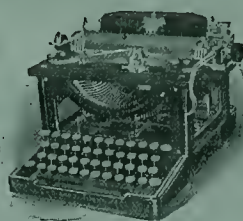
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PACIFIC OUTLOOK

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THE PACIFIC OUTLOOK'S POLICY

The Pacific Outlook desires to state unequivocally that it is not the organ of any creed, sect, political party, organization, corporation or person, but is absolutely free and untrammelled in its associations.

It stands unqualifiedly, and without fear, for that which it believes to be true, clean, honest and right in human affairs—political, secular, commercial and industrial; and in its columns will always maintain an unprejudiced and impartial attitude in its discussion of all subjects of universal or local interest.

GEORGE BAKER ANDERSON, EDITOR

COMMENT

THE TRUTH OUT

TRUTH is mighty and will prevail. The sins of the politician usually find him out. He can't fool all the people all the time.

The country grows smaller. Half a century ago a man living on one side of the continent could lose himself on the other. Now the railroads and the telegraphs have brought the national capital within hailing distance of the Golden Gate.

Probably not one citizen in ten thousand reads the Congressional Record, or any portion of it, except in rare instances when his attention is directed to something therein of especial interest to him. Politicians who go to Washington ostensibly as servants of the people and betray their constituencies in order that they may serve private interests, for one reason or another, rarely permit themselves to be trapped into public utterances that prove their treachery. Their lips speak fair, their faces beam benediction and beatitude; their deeds—but that's another story.

When, not long since, the Southern Pacific and the Santa Fe railroads announced an increase in freight tariffs a number of shippers wrote to Joseph L. Bristow, United States Senator-elect from Kansas, asking for advice and assistance. (It will be re-

called that Mr. Bristow made a special trip to California two or three years ago to investigate transportation conditions for President Roosevelt, and in his report he recommended that a government line of steamers be put in operation between San Francisco and the Isthmus of Panama.) Isidor Jacobs of San Francisco, who has kept closely in touch with Mr. Bristow, received a letter from him a few days ago in which he pledged his support. Mr. Bristow adds:

"I don't think anything will be done during this session of congress along the line of the recommendations of my report. The trouble is that both senators from California are opposing the recommendations I made."

One of these traitors to the best interests of the state he is supposed to represent in Washington is George C. Perkins, by the grace of E. H. Harriman a United States senator, and re-elected to that office by a legislature the majority in which, shame be it to the state of California, is yet subservient to the railroad in one thing at least. In practically all matters of vital concern to the railroad he serves, Perkins has proven faithful. Nothing is to be expected of him in the future, as little has been received from him in the past. But with Mr. Bristow, a genuine friend of California and one who understands her needs, in the senate, there is yet a chance that relief from the Southern Pacific monopoly will be extended by the federal government.

But while the shippers are looking to congress and the State Legislature for aid they are also going forward with their plans for an independent steamship line. One prominent firm has agreed to inaugurate a service with two or three steamers if the shippers will post the sum of \$100,000 for three years as a guarantee against loss. It is stated that the necessary sum can be obtained without trouble. As soon as the money shall have been posted a representative of the shipping firm will charter the vessels and arrange for connections with the Panama railroad. The subject has already been presented to the Panama canal commission and rates have been quoted. It is stated an ample service can be provided which will carry freight at prices lower than those charged by the American-Hawaiian line.

* * *

TO RECALL MAYOR HARPER

THE recall is a great protection against official rascality. By its means the city may rid itself of those delinquent public servants

who fail to administer the city business with integrity and honor.

The time seems ripe to use the recall against Mayor Harper and all the councilmen who voted for the confirmation of Edward Kern as commissioner of public works, as a greatly needed example and warning. We shall then have a good council for ten months.

Under the present City Charter the council has enormous power and is the most important part of the city government. When relief may be had it seems foolish to continue to suffer from a self-inflicted disease in the body politic. Our city government should represent, as far as possible, our highest social ideals rather than preventable social sores.

"The holder of any elective office may be removed at any time by the electors qualified to vote for a successor of such incumbent", says the city charter in section 198. Having the power of readjustment in our hands, are we to remain weakly inert and afraid to use it for purification and a righteous housecleaning?

* * *

THE OUTLOOK

THE present State Legislature unquestionably is a tremendous improvement over all its predecessors of the past two generations. While it is true that there is still much to be desired, while the coarse hand of the Democratic boss of the Republican organization is still very plainly in evidence, while the bosslets—Burke and Hatton—continue to pull wires for the head of the Southern Pacific's political bureau, while Grove L. Johnson still walks the burning deck, while "Eddie" Wolfe and Frank Leavitt, the latter patron saint of the racetrack gamblers, are yet the recognized bosses of the senate, while the state still suffers the great infliction of Porterism and Political Performance, and while Governor Gillett did not utter a word on the all-important subject of racetrack gambling in his first message to the State Legislature—in spite of all these things there is much to be thankful for.

A most brilliant ray of light has penetrated the murky atmosphere which for many years has invested the political arena at Sacramento. Quietly, calmly, deliberately, the true representatives of the people of this state in the lower house of the legislature have demonstrated that the power of the allied forces of corruption is nothing worse than an incubus—that it may be

ended forever in the twinkling of an eye, if, indeed, it already has not been ended.

The gentlemen who go to Sacramento prepared to obey the orders issued by William F. Herrin, through Burke and Hatton, for Edward H. Harriman, the actual boss, staked the bulk of their political fortunes, jointly and severally, on a proposed new set of rules which, if adopted, would have enabled a mere handful of gamblers' friends to kill the anti-gambling bill or any other measure that the people might desire to see passed. Their scheme failed by a vote of forty-one to thirty-two, the members of the Los Angeles county delegation in the assembly voting for this infamous attempt to make possible the defeat of the one big measure on which the people of California have set their hearts being Speaker Stanton, Walter R. Leeds, J. P. Transue and Harry Barndollar.

In the first test of strength between the people and the machine these men fell down, aligning themselves with the racetrack gamblers. It is hardly likely that they will plead ignorance of the real intent of the proposed new rules.

Speaker Stanton's attitude on this vital matter is lamentable. It is to be regretted that he has willingly placed himself in a position where his constituents have excellent reasons for believing that he is on terms of intimacy with Walter Parker, physically the biggest, otherwise the smallest of the lackeys employed by Herrin. On the evening of the first day of the session Speaker Stanton was in private consultation with Parker in the Capital hotel in Sacramento. The call may have been simply a friendly one, but Mr. Stanton is old enough and wise enough to realize that the people of California will put but one interpretation on such intimacy with a man of the Parker stripe.

Speaker Stanton named a committee on rules headed by the notorious Grove L. Johnson. It is hardly likely that Stanton will deny that he knew fully a month in advance what his committee intended to do—that the programme was to endeavor to put through a set of rules which would give the Performers, the minority, the power to kill all reform legislation.

Stanton has had a splendid opportunity to make good. He is in a position where he may make for himself a name synonymous with political honor. But he has made a mighty bad start in taking part in the programme of the Performers to stifle all legislation proposed in behalf of the people, beginning with the Anti-Racetrack Gambling bill, the Initiative bill and a first-class Direct Primary bill.

And yet Stanton's attitude is exactly what the Pacific Outlook has prophesied ever since he was first mentioned for the speakership. Basing our judgment on the estimate placed upon him by the Los Angeles Times during his previous service in the Legislature this paper has had no confidence in him, but at the same time it has devoutly hoped that he would rise to the opportunity presenting itself. It is

hard for an aspiring politician like Stanton to sever such intimate relations as those he has maintained in the past with the Southern Pacific politicians; where a man's ambitions for political preferment fairly boil over it is sometimes impossible. But if Phil Stanton is a wise man he will cut loose, instantaneously, from the Performers and stand with the people.

But in contrast with the presiding officer of the senate Stanton is a jewel. If anything more than what already has transpired were needed to identify Porter, the Political Performer, it was furnished the first week of the session in his appointment of committees. One committee will do for an illustration. Political Performer Porter appointed as senate committee on public morals—which will consider the anti-racetrack gambling bill—the following men, all notoriously opposed to any legislation affecting the welfare of this auxiliary of the Herrin machine: Senators Weed, Wolfe, Savage, Leavitt and Kennedy.

The assembly of 1909 is probably the nearest approach to a genuinely representative body which California has seen for many years. The majority of its members are inclined to listen to the voice of the people. But from the senate little is to be expected. The worst feature of the upper house is the character of its chief committees. If ten per cent of the voters of each senatorial district who take the slightest interest in the impending fight to the death between the machine and the representatives of the people would sound notes of warning for the edification of their senators, employing the mails or the telegraph, the legislation desired, more particularly the Anti-Racetrack Gambling bill, the Direct Primary and the Initiative, would be secured. There are at work in Sacramento to secure such legislation men who will not grow weary, but they need the practical co-operation of the influential ones who are at home. If they receive such co-operation there is little doubt that all three measures will become laws.

* * *

VALE FORAKER

AN EVENT of national importance is the passing of Joseph Benson Foraker of Ohio. In employing the term "passing" we do not use it in the sense in which it is sometimes employed, namely, to indicate the departure of a human soul into the Great Beyond. Those who have passed the Third Reader will understand.

Foraker has rendered himself forevermore ineligible for a seat in the United States Senate. He has been obscured by Mr. Burton, a man of impressive personality, a figure towering above and beyond his predecessor. Viewing the two men from any point, all is contrast. In the light of the Archbold letters Foraker will be regarded hereafter, by all but public exploiters of the Archbold type, as unthinkable as a candidate for any high office whatever. He has richly earned the contempt in which he is held by all respectable men. He will go

down in history as an enemy of the people—an enemy of his country.

It would be painful, were it not positively disgusting, to read such arrant nonsense as this, which was telegraphed to the Chicago Tribune by its Washington correspondent:

In the case of Foraker, however, the senate suffers a distinct loss. However people may differ with him as to his attitude toward the policy of the Roosevelt administration, and in spite of the unfortunate revelations during the campaign connecting him with the Standard Oil Company in an unfavorable way, Senator Foraker in other respects has been one of the marked men of the upper house of congress, and his public appearances as well as his committee work entitle him to a certain measure of credit which should be set over against the blacker marks on his record.

The newspaper apologists for the Forakers of the country are not numerous, which is well. And they grow fewer. One can truthfully say of the devil himself much of what the Tribune correspondent says of the rigid reactionary from Ohio.

* * *

QUICK WORK NECESSARY

WHAT is in many respects the most important measure ever introduced into a Legislature of the state of California, is the bill of Senator Marshall Black, providing for a constitutional amendment instituting direct legislation. The amendment provides, briefly, that upon the presentation to the secretary of state of a petition signed by at least eight per cent of all the votes cast for governor at the last preceding election, proposing a law, a statute or an amendment to the Constitution, the secretary *must* submit such proposed law, statute or amendment to the electors at the next succeeding general election. It is further provided:

If petitions for the initiation of statutory law be filed with the secretary of state not less than thirty days before any regular or special session of the Legislature, the secretary of state shall transmit the same to the Legislature as soon as it convenes. Such initiative measures shall take precedence over all other measures in the Legislature excepting appropriation bills. The Legislature may enact any initiative measure, without change or amendment, but in all cases proposed amendments to the Constitution must be submitted to the electors for approval or rejection. If any such initiative measure shall be rejected by the Legislature or no action be taken upon it by the Legislature within forty days from the date of its transmission, the secretary of state shall submit it to the electors for approval or rejection at the next ensuing general election. The Legislature may reject any measure proposed by initiative petition, and propose a different one to accomplish the same purpose, but in such event, both measures shall be submitted to the electors for their rejection or approval by the secretary of state at the next ensuing general election. **The veto power of the Governor shall not extend to measures adopted by direct vote of the people. A statute adopted by direct vote of the people can be repealed or amended only by direct vote of the people.**

If for any reason any measure proposed by petition as herein provided be not submitted at the next succeeding general election occurring ninety days after the presentation of the said

measures shall not prevent its submission at a special or general election, and no consolidation or amendment or other measure proposed by the Legislature shall be submitted except that at the same election there shall be submitted those measures proposed by petition or the electors, if any be so proposed as herein provided.

A canvass of about two-thirds of the members of both houses of the legislature indicates that the measure will pass, in all probability. The only obstacles to its success, if any, will be found in the senate, which is practically controlled now, as heretofore, by such notorious machine politicians as Frank Leavitt, the guardian angel of the racetrack gamblers; "Eddie" Wolfe, one of the most effective implementers through which the Southern Pacific works in the Legislature; and others of this stamp. Our own senator, Mr. McCartney, is understood to "have no use for any such measures".

It is our judgment that Senator McCartney will be inclined to yield to the wishes of his constituents, provided they are expressed in emphatic and unequivocal terms. To that end the Pacific Outlook would suggest that such organizations as the City Club and the Municipal League should adopt resolutions memorializing all the representatives of this city and county in the Legislature; that meetings should be held at once at which similar action may be taken; that those among us who believe that the time has arrived when the Initiative should be placed in the hands of the people that they may obtain the rights so long denied them, should communicate with Senator McCartney and the other members of the delegation at Sacramento, without delay, urging them to work and vote for this most desirable, even necessary, legislation.

Senator Leroy Wright, of San Diego, chairman of the senate committee on election laws, through which committee this measure must pass before being acted upon by the senate, is understood to be rather unfriendly to the bill. Senator Wright is amenable to reason, however, and the procedure taken in the case of Senator McCartney might well be adopted in the case of Senator Wright with reasonable hopes that it would influence him to act with the people.

* * *

JENTLE SUGGESTION

WHEN President Roosevelt issued his historic manifesto on orthography he could not have anticipated what has happened at Sacramento as a direct outgrowth thereof. The possibilities secreted in a bill proposed by Assemblyman Nelson of San Francisco are fearful to contemplate. The Nelson idea, as embodied in his bill, is:

In any and all official state documents printed in the state printing office of the state of California, if there be any word or words spelled by the use of what is commonly termed the soft sound of the letter "G," then such soft sounded letter shall be dropped from the word or words in which it appears and the letter "J" shall be substituted in its place. This proposed spelling

law shall not apply to proper names nor to the state school text books.

The Nelson idea, if put into effect, would make possible a letter along this line:

Dear General,

The gentlemen to whom you refer on page two of your pamphlet seem lacking in jinjer. The suggestions they make are enraging. They do not appear to be familiar with the jeography of their own country.

* * *

INEXCUSABLE AFFRONT

IF IT lies within the power of Senator Savage to accomplish his purpose and that of the Southern Pacific, there will be no consolidation of Los Angeles and any city having a frontage upon the waters of San Pedro harbor. In the face of the fact that nine persons out of ten residing in the bay city favor annexation to Los Angeles, Senator Savage has taken it upon himself to declare that the long-anticipated project of these two communities, acting as a unit, shall not come before the senate for consideration. He boasts that it will be smothered. This, at least, is what the Sacramento correspondent of the San Francisco Chronicle declares. In the newspaper account of the interview referred to it is stated that

Savage is authority for the statement that the real motive of the Los Angeles delegation is to unload a large part of its present indebtedness upon the coast town, and he says that as far as the consolidation bill is concerned, it is down and out.

"They have a fine charter in Los Angeles," says Senator Savage. "It provides that a city coming into the fold will pay 10 per cent of its taxes to Los Angeles. The people in my city can not see it that way. Neither could they for a moment consider taking on their shoulders a big slice of the Los Angeles indebtedness. Los Angeles is now in debt for \$40,000,000. At 4½ and 5 per cent the interest piles up to the big amount of \$1,800,000 a year. The idea of the consolidation proposition is to have San Pedro pay part of that interest and shoulder some of the indebtedness. Well, San Pedro won't do it, and you can say for me that the consolidation bill is smothered.

"The delegation tried their best to keep me out as chairman of the Senate Municipal Corporations Committee. They did not do it, did they? The President of the Senate told them that that position was my heritage, because I have had it so long. Now watch. They can hook up with the Alameda delegation or any other delegation which wants consolidation, but the bill will not pass the Senate."

This presumptuous and insolent railroad representative from San Pedro is either grossly ignorant of the provisions of the bill he discusses, or he deliberately misrepresents the matter. We do not believe he is ignorant of the subject. We have every reason for believing that he has understood for some time the intent of the bill introduced at the request of the people of this city and the harbor towns. Savage's contemptible effort to explain away his inimical attitude well illustrates and proves the rascality back of the project to keep Los Angeles from the sea and the harbor towns from enjoying the advantages they seek. It will be useless, perhaps, but we nevertheless will direct the attention of Southern Pacific

Senator Savage to the following clauses of Section 4 of the bill which he declares will not be permitted to pass the senate:

That no property in either of the municipal corporations consolidated under the provisions of this act shall ever be taxed to pay any portion of any indebtedness or liability of any other municipal corporations, contracted prior to or existing at the time of such consolidation.

These words are unequivocal. They explain themselves. They are quoted here in evidence of our original contention, i. e., that Senator Savage is either grossly ignorant of the bill he discusses, or he deliberately misrepresents the matter.

But any way we view it, we cannot escape the conviction that he has overreached himself in his apparently studied affront to the intelligence of practically his entire constituency. He is a whole volume of argument in favor of the adoption of the Initiative into our scheme of legislation.

* * *

DUPLEX ACTION

SENATOR Perkins is a phenomenon. He can hold two contrary opinions at the same moment. He can be fish and fowl in the same stewpan.

Last week Senator Perkins was nominated to succeed himself. This week he was re-elected. After the caucus which began the performance of the Harriman programme Perkins sent to his friend Frank Leavitt, state senator, Performer and beneficiary of racetrack gambling, likewise chairman of the Performers' caucus, a telegram reading as follows:

Permit me to return to you, and through you to the members of the joint Republican caucus of the Legislature, my grateful appreciation for their loyal friendship in nominating me as my own successor in the United States Senate. I beg to assure you and them that no effort shall be spared on my part in fidelity and devotion to duty to represent to the best of my ability the welfare and interest of our State and country, and strive to be worthy of the confidence the people of California have reposed in me.

A few days ago J. L. Bristow, United States Senator-elect from Kansas, wrote to a gentleman in San Francisco to the effect that it would be almost impossible for Californians to gain the consent of the federal government to help them to solve their transportation problem, *because of the opposition of both senators from California.*

Is any man in all California such a fool as to believe Perkins to have left one spark of sincerity, after reading his telegram to Performer Leavitt? "Fidelity and devotion to duty!" Faugh! Balderdash! Duplicity! It's fidelity and devotion to the Southern Pacific—that's what it is.

* * *

TILLMAN

THE OFFENSE of Senator Tillman in becoming in the remotest degree a party to speculation in government lands in Oregon is not a criminal offense, but is an indication of a standard of ethics which, when found in a man

of Senator Tillman's reputation, is superlatively deplorable.

Tillman, it would appear, belongs to that type which, in the United States Senate, has been best exemplified by men like Foraker, Platt and Quay. From the evidence, Tillman has not always regarded public office in the light of a sacred public trust. In fact, there are strong indications that he does not stand far from that point where he might be persuaded to view public office as a private sinecure, provided the temptation to do the sinecure act may be kept in the background.

Tillman coveted some fine timber land in Oregon, the title to which was held under a government grant, conditioned that it be sold at \$2.50 per acre. The grantees refusing to comply with this condition, a campaign to annul their title was inaugurated. While this was entirely legitimate, and possibly commendable, it is not legitimate that a senator of the United States should use his official power, directly or indirectly, to increase his own wealth. But this is exactly what Tillman appears to have done. From a letter written to a man who financed the movement, we take the following extract:

If I can succeed in causing the government to institute suit for the recovery of the land and make it easier for others as well as myself, I shall do it without regard to the dealings with your firm. I still want to get some of the timber land, if it is possible, and as it is probable that Mr. Lee or some other representative of mine will be in your country in the next two months, we will leave the matter of payment for the initiatory steps and subsequent proceedings in abeyance for the present. Any contract we might make will be entirely apart from and independent of my work here in the senate. I will be glad for you to hold in reserve eight of the best quarter sections of which you have definite information, and I will in the meantime press the investigation and other work here, which will facilitate the final purchase and in effect obviate the necessity of your making any case in court at all.

Tillman had a sagacious representative in Oregon, one Lee, who wrote to the promoters that his principal would "set up such a howl in Washington that it will be impossible to do otherwise" than start the government doing "something along the line you desire." It looks as if Tillman did "set up a howl", but subsequently, when the postoffice department began an investigation of the Oregon end of the business, Tillman straightened himself up and loudly repudiated the entire proposition on the floor of the United States Senate. President Roosevelt charges that this repudiation and the denunciation accompanying it was "a wanton attack to cover up Senator Tillman's own transactions". Could any further evidence be desired publicly to convict the pitchfork statesman of the south of attempting to use his official position for personal profit and of deceiving his fellow-members of congress?

Those who have kept a vigilant eye upon the White House; who have made a note of the accusations made at various times by President Roosevelt against men in public office, exalted or otherwise; who have discerned the

panic which has been caused in certain quarters, from time to time, by what has proven to be the well-grounded charges of the executive, will await with keen interest the official outcome of the Tillman incident. We predict that history will repeat itself, as it has scores of times during the present administration, and that Senator Tillman will be compelled to accept the gift of free admission into the now ponderous but still expanding Ananias Club.

CHILE CON CARNE

BY AUTOGENESIS

Dogmas by the Dozen.—Cardinal Logue, during his visit to America, was asked how many sermons a preacher could prepare in a week.

Smiling, Cardinal Logue answered:

"If the preacher is a man of extraordinary ability he can prepare one sermon; if a man of average ability, two; if an ass, ten or twelve."

Laughing in Five Keys.—Once upon a time a saddened humorist who wanted to imprison mirth in statistics, said that there were only five humorous stories extant, all stories being but varied forms of the original five. Gen. Taylor who is something of a wit himself remarks: "The story doesn't amount to anything. It is the edition that counts." If men can be ridiculous in only five ways there is still hope that they may soon be cured of their folly, when the only funny thing left in the world will be their preposterous self-esteem.

English Suffragettes.—If anyone had asked us ten years ago whether we saw any objection, says the London Academy, to the enfranchisement of women with a property qualification, we should probably have said that we did not see anything against it. Now it has been made clear to unprejudiced people that the right sort of women don't want votes; and those who do want them have proved over and over again that they are the wrong kind of women: women who are inflated with vanity and love of notoriety, women who are without sense of honor, women who are without sense of decency, unnatural women, and women who are inspired by an insane and abnormal hatred of the other sex, and an equally insane and abnormal admiration of their own sex. We do not say that there are not honorable exceptions but they are few, and they are intellectually insignificant. A certain number of charming, amiable, well-meaning, and even gifted people can always be enlisted in any cause. . . . Decent women, on the whole, don't want it, and men of all kinds are against it in the proportion of about ten to one.

The Amethyst for Prohibitionists.—Fashion has decreed that the amethyst is to be the fashionable "lucky stone" for 1909. It

stands for love and friendship in the mystic callender of soothsayers and folk of that ilk. It has the further reputed value of being a charm against intoxication. It should therefore be precious in the eyes of sobriety and the vendors of patent medicines.

Automobile Poker.—Freight car poker has had its day. It is now to be succeeded by automobile poker which is played in very much the same fashion. When three or four men are in an auto or on a walking trip and seek an intelligent diversion they may agree on automobile poker, get out pencils and paper and wait for machines to pass. The first man sets down the registry number of the first motor that comes in sight, the second does the same with the next "red devil," and so on, until every one in the game has a "hand." Then there is a "show down." Of course there are no face cards, but all the rest of the component parts of a poker deal are to be had, thus: One, ace; two deuce, and so on up to the zero, which is called a ten.

Thirteenth Century Food.—The barons and bandits of the thirteenth century had a varied diet to procure which they may have had need to urge a tardy exchequer by whacking their neighbors a bit. Besides the "fowl of Africa and the rare gadwit of Ionia" mentioned by Fitzstephen, gourmets in the time of King John used to regale themselves on herons, cranes, crows, storks, cormorants, and bitterns. Some would wash their meals down with wine; but the ma-

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brandy drank ahead of methugglin. Mead, according to Holmshed, was only the washin' of the combs after the honey had been taken from them, and so poor a beverage that it had to be spiced, peppered, or made palatable with sweetbriar or thyme. But Methugglin contained 1 cwt. of honey to twenty-four gallons of water, and must have been much more intoxicating than the strongest old ale of the present day.—London Chronicle.

A Thumping Wooing.—A certain club for working girls in the East-end of London had recently elected a new member, and one day the secretary happened to look out of the window, and was surprised to see the new member rush up to a strange lad in the street, punch him violently on the head, and then run away. The secretary remonstrated with her sharply, to which the new member made reply: "I'm very sorry; I won't do it no more if it's agin' the rules; but perhaps you won't mind telling me, then, how am I ever to get engaged?"

Kipling "Done"—We are not unfamiliar with the ways of the tourist in California. Many visitors to the coast probably "do" the missions in the well recognized European style. Our celebrities are, however, spared the experience which befell Rudyard Kipling. One day when at work in his study a gentleman, evidently a traveler, appeared at his door. With him were two schoolboys. Without any preliminaries the stranger asked, "Are you Rudyard Kipling?" "Yes." "Boys, this is Rudyard Kipling. Is this where you write?" "Yes." "Boys, this is where he writes. Is this house your own?" "Yes." "Boys, this house is his own." And before the bewildered novelist had time even to ask them to be seated, they had rushed away.

* * *

Great Demagogues of History

Take, for instance, the assertion that Caesar was a "demagogue". To read the newspaper notices, one would fancy that this characterization was original with Ferrero. As a matter of fact, writes Harry Thurston Peck in the Bookman, Mommsen in his fourth volume specifically declares that Caesar was a demagogue for a time in order to keep his hold upon the people as against the aristocracy. But he was not the sort of demagogue whose sole aim is to please the people. He uses them and controls them as a statesman must, but only in order to accomplish a statesman's purpose. History is full of demagogues in this high sense, which is, indeed, the etymological sense. There have been many of these "leaders of the people", and every one of them stands out in clear and telling contrast with the man who is only a politician. Some statesmen have been so happily circumstanced or so austere by nature as to dominate the people without using any demagogic arts. Such was Washington, and the two Pitts, and such was Bismarck; but men like these are very rare. Caesar, during a

certain portion of his career, was a demagogue, as were Palmerston and Beaconsfield and Gladstone in England, and as were Jefferson and Jackson and Roosevelt in the United States. Even Lincoln in the stress of the Civil War sometimes held a candle to the devil. But the demagogue of this type is always the man who has a definite end to reach and who employs such necessary instruments as are at hand. It is in this sense that Caesar was a demagogue, as Mommsen long ago pointed out, and as Ferrero now repeats—not really as a new discovery of his own, but as a truism of Roman history.

* * *

Zoology and Flags

The American flag has become, perhaps, the most familiar object in Sydney, and it is interesting to recall one of the earliest designs for the flag. In 1776 South Carolina adopted a flag with a rattlesnake on it of thirteen rattles, the number having reference to the thirteen revolting states. Zoology figures very largely on the flags of different nations. On our own royal standard is the lion. It was Richard Coeur de Lion, by the way, who altered

the device from leopards to lions on the king's standards of both Russia and Germany, and both the lion and the eagle on that of Spain, says the Sydney News.

Bulgaria has a lion, China a dragon and Mexico a bird quarreling with a snake. Taken altogether with the animals that appear on nations' arms, the royal unicorn and Australian emu and kangaroo, a fairly comprehensive collection could be made from national emblems.

To these may be added the white mouse, which has been adopted for the pennant of the submarine branch of the royal navy as a delicate compliment to the powers of white mice to detect escaping fumes from the petrol engines. Is is a singularly unwarlike device for such a deadly service.

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Misfit Names of Railroads

Did it ever occur to you," asked the Assistant Passenger Agent, "how inappropriately many of the railroads of the country are named? Some of them have far outgrown the modest titles with which they started, and others have never realized the grand ambitions of their infancy. Take the New York, New Haven & Hartford, for instance. New Haven and Hartford are now mere way stations. Hartford isn't even on the main line. It would have been logical if the road had taken the name of the New York & New England, one of the smaller concerns which it gobbled up about fifteen years ago, but, of course, mere exactness is trifling in comparison with the inconvenience of such a change. In Boston they call it the Consolidated Road, which is proper enough. Here in New York it is the New Haven line, which is as fitting as it would be to call the Pennsylvania Company the Trenton Road.

"New York Central & Hudson River is all right for the parent corporation, but it is wretchedly inadequate for the giant system which consists of a dozen roads in as many States, the cars of which are marked 'New York Central Lines.' The Hudson River end of the line is only a trifling part of the huge mileage, and those two words could well be dropped. The case of the Pennsylvania is similar. It, too, has thousands of miles of tracks outside the State from which it takes its name. In fact, the expenditures in New York City and harbor, both for passenger and freight traffic, have practically made Philadelphia a way station. The fastest trains only pass through the suburbs of the city.

"The name of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western omits mention of the chief terminus of the road—New York. The word 'Erie' isn't particularly descriptive, but the title is lots more convenient than the former cumbersome one—New York, Lake Erie & Western. The Philadelphia & Reading has far outgrown the limits originally set for it; so have the Louisville & Nashville, the Baltimore & Ohio, the Chesapeake & Ohio, the Chicago & Alton, the Chicago & Rock Island, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Illinois Central, and a lot of others. Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe are all insignificant points on a magnificent road that stretches from Chicago to San Francisco.

"Some names, however, are an anticlimax. The Missouri Pacific never gets a whiff of the salt sea breeze; the St. Louis and San Francisco doesn't come within a thousand miles of living up to its announcement.

"A number of companies, though, have what you might call blanket appellations, broad enough to cover a big or even an indefinite development. Such are the Southern, the New York, Ontario & Western, the Northern Pacific, Great Northern, Southern Pacific, and Grand Trunk. The name 'Union Pacific' has an appropriateness since it became the

backbone of the great Harriman system, of which its projectors never dreamed.

"The most absurd and illogical name of all, though, is the Western Pacific. Of course, a Pacific road would be in the West. It should have been called the Midland Pacific or the Colorado Pacific. 'Western Pacific' is about as tautological as 'round circle.'"

"Seeing Things" at Night

Every one must at times have asked himself why familiar objects in a dim light tend to assume fantastic and oftentimes alarming appearances. The explanation, according to the British Medical Journal, is to be found in the special conditions of night vision. The pupils are widely dilated and, as in the photographic lens with a large diaphragm, the apparatus of accommodation can only focus for one plane. As the faculty of estimating distances is in great measure lost in the obscurity we cannot focus with precision, and a blurred uncertain outline is thrown upon the retina.

Then, too, colors viewed in a fading light lose their distinguishing hue in a fixed sequence until a point is reached at which everything becomes of one uniform gray tint.

It follows that the images which are transmitted to the visual centres are profoundly modified in color and outline, and as they enter the eye through the widely dilated pupil at an altogether unusual angle the movement of locomotion gives them a peculiar mobility.

Now, one relies on experience for the interpretation of sensorial impressions, and when these present themselves suddenly in an unusual form they create a feeling of insecurity which finds expression in mental perturbation and more or less violent motor impulsion. In fact the subject finds himself in the position of a horse which sees a rapidly advancing automobile for the first time and does not know what to make of it.

Imagination aiding, these blurred, mobile and uncertain images are susceptible of the most phantasmagoric interpretation, and in persons who are not accustomed to control sensorial impressions by the exercise of the intelligence the impressions are accepted as realities and acted upon accordingly.

Gamekeepers and others who are accustomed to night work make allowance for phenomena of this class and correct the visual deficiency by the aid of other senses, such as hearing, which are not dependent on light.

Where Was He?

Old Mr. Flaherty was a general favorite in the little town where he lived. The doctor was away all one summer and did not hear of the old man's death. Soon after his return he met Miss Flaherty and inquired about the family, ending with:

"And how's your father standing the heat?"

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HOTEL ALEXANDRIA

The Direct Primary

The following article is reproduced from the Pacific Outlook of December 22, 1906. It was written by Charles A. Post, a well-known attorney of this city, who has made a study of the primary systems in vogue in other states.—The Editor.)

BY CHARLES A. POST

Most affairs men who do things, find themselves presently discovering that intentions, plans and methods that are perfect in theory do not work well when put into actual practice. The fact that the scheme looks well on paper is no proof, and sometimes not even an indication that it will serve the purpose for which it is intended.

Perhaps this truth is nowhere better illustrated than in our present primary election system. In theory our system of primary elections is representative, permitting every member of the party through delegates of his choice to have a voice in the selection of his party's nominees and in formulating the sentiments of his party platform. In reality he is seldom represented at all in the true sense of the word, and the whole representative system too frequently becomes a machine managed, controlled and governed by a few self-chosen cunning politicians who make politics their business for the attainment of their own mercenary ends.

One taking a merely cursory glance might pronounce it an ideal system for the representative government of a party; but a careful study of the system and practical experience with its workings bring to light some glaring defects.

In the first place, it is a complicated system, and the usual confused and intricate conditions brought about by the large number of candidates for the various offices require a greater amount of time and more careful study than the average voter can afford to give. This is especially true in the larger towns and cities where it is next to impossible to have a personal knowledge of the numerous candidates, or to know the sentiment of the several delegates regarding the candidates for the various offices to be filled. Take for example our own county convention, which must provide fifteen or more offices with nominees, and one can easily see, especially if he has taken an active interest in the primary election, that it is next to impossible to find a delegate or a set of delegates for which to vote who would represent the voter's sentiments in the choice for each individual office.

The voter of a precinct may desire to have Brown nominated for sheriff and Jones for clerk. He may vote for a list of delegates at the primary election who are favorable to Brown, but at the same time he may be compelled to sacrifice his wishes as to a choice for clerk; and so on down the list. In fact, voting for a set of delegates to a county convention amounts merely to delegating to a few men

the absolute authority to nominate on behalf of the entire party of the precinct without instructions or restrictions of any kind; or at most with regard to one candidate. A delegation may, and frequently does, come to a convention instructed to vote and work for a candidate for a certain office, and all other interests are sacrificed to the one, i. e., to the nomination of the one pet candidate; and then too often the candidate who is the best "wire puller," the best "log roller," or whose manager is the best trader, is the one who secures the coveted nomination.

The men chosen as delegates to a convention are in too many instances men who desire to attend the convention for personal reasons or to further some personal end, rather than men who have the party's welfare at heart. A few of the self-chosen leading lights in the precinct who understand "the game" usually get together in private caucuses before the convention and lay their plans for creating a sentiment in favor of certain delegates. There is John Smith who wishes to be a deputy county clerk, and has been promised the job if he will assist in the nomination of his particular candidate for the office of county clerk; and George Thompson, who has been promised a contract with the county if his pet candidate for supervisor can be elected, and so on.

There may not be anything particularly dishonorable in this, but it does not tend to the selection of a delegation who will nominate the best men for the respective offices; nor do such delegates represent in a true sense of the word the party sentiment of the precinct. Those who have had experience in attending political conventions know that quite a large proportion of the convention is made up of men of this class and as a result shrewd politicians rather than competent men often receive the nomination.

Again, the delegates themselves are not always chosen by the party vote. There is in every precinct and city a greater or less number of men who are devoid of political morals, who are willing to give their assistance toward the furtherance of the schemes of their political friends, regardless of party. Unfortunately, there are frequently a sufficient number of this class to turn the balance at a primary election. In the contest in this county between Messrs. Flint and Bard for the delegation to the legislature, the writer saw Democrats, Socialists and Prohibitionists vote for the Republican delegates, and many times

over the challenge of Republicans. In one precinct at least, and probably more, enough of these outsiders are known to have voted to turn the scale of the election in that precinct.

While the defects in our primary law are quite numerous and conspicuous, yet the system is not all bad. The Australian or secret ballot that is used is an excellent feature; and the arrangement by which all parties hold their primaries on the same date, at the same place, and with the same set of election officers, is also to be commended.

The greatest fault seems to be in the representative plan, i. e., in having the nominations made by a convention of delegates rather than by the direct vote of the members of the party. Such a convention can easily be controlled by a few scheming politicians, and too frequently such is the case.

It seems that the great reform that is needed is some arrangement by which the nominations may be made by the voters themselves. A number of states have laws tending to bring this about, which vary in many cases in certain details, but all are based on the same general principle of direct primaries. One of the most successful plans, seemingly, that I have noticed is the one adopted by the Republican party of Jackson County, Kansas. This plan is not embodied in a law, but is merely the method adopted by this particular party. While no convention is held, yet each precinct or township is given a representation or representative vote according to the number of Republican votes cast at the last general election; i. e., for example if Whiting township should have cast fifty Republican votes, and Cass township should have cast 100 Republican votes, then Cass township would have twice as many representative votes as Whiting. In voting at the primaries, the vote is made directly for the candidates; and if in Whiting township Brown should receive twenty-five votes for sheriff and Smith fifty votes for sheriff out of a total of 75 votes, then Brown would receive twenty-five seventy-fifths, or one-third of the representative votes, and Smith would receive fifty seventy-fifths, or two-thirds of the representative votes. And if Jones received forty-five votes for clerk, and Clark received thirty votes for the same office, then Jones would receive forty-five seventy-fifths, or three-fifths of the representative votes, and Clark would receive thirty seventy-fifths, or two-fifths of the representative votes. The nominee having the largest representative vote, and not necessarily

the largest popular vote, receives the nomination. When returns are made they are made direct to the county central committee.

The great advantage in this system lies in the fact that the people vote directly for the candidates, and they know exactly for whom they are voting, and consequently take great interest in the primary elections. Moreover, it has the essence of fairness, for every candidate stands upon his own merits before the members of his party, and need not have the backing of any influential person or corporation. In other words, it is a free-for-all race. This system is very popular in Jackson County, where it is used, excepting with the professional politicians; and while no doubt it has features that may be objectionable and which might be improved, yet it is certainly based upon the right principle.

Another system of the direct primary is the one now in vogue in Grand Rapids, Michigan. Here, two distinct elections are held. The names of all the candidates are placed on one ticket in alphabetical order and are voted on at the first election. The two receiving the greatest number of votes are placed upon a ticket and again voted on at the second election, and the one receiving the majority is declared the nominee.

It would seem that the principal objection to this plan would be the extra labor and expense necessary for holding the additional election, but the plan certainly possesses the merit of giving the voter a voice in choosing his party nominees.

Whatever new system may be adopted, it seems to be certain that it must be some sort of direct primary; for, as we have seen, it is practically impossible for one man or one set of men faithfully and truly to represent their party in a precinct in every particular, or in the nominees for the various offices. The only way by which the individual member of the party may be insured a voice in the actual choice of nominees is by direct primary. The manner of carrying out and putting into practice this foundation principal is a matter of detail, which no doubt would require practical experience to perfect.

Cutting Retort

Young Mother—I'm sorry, Mr. Topfloor, if baby's crying annoyed you. He's been cutting his teeth.

Topfloor (a crusty bachelor)—That's it! The idea of letting a young child have a knife to play with—Boston Transcript.

Uncle Ephraim Says

By T. S. MURRAY

De man whut introduced dis heah habit ob wurkin' 'tween meals mus' a bin hard up fur sumptin' ter do.

Hit aint allus safe fur to jedge a man's biznes 'bility by his manners in de ball room, an' likewise hit am unfair to jedge his religion by de langwedge whut he uses when he am walkin' de flo' nights wid de baby.

De man whut say dat "chickens allus cum home ter roost" haint oberly quainted wid de karicter an' habits ob de Alabama nigger.

Hit am bin brought forcibly to ma observashun data tween de people whut wants to get in de papers, an' kant, an' dem whut doan want to an' do, de po' newspaper man hab a hard time.

Ef money am de root ob all evil, mos' ob my 'quaintences ought ter be saints.

Hit aint cowardice dat makes a man keep de knowledge ob las' nights poker game frum his wife. Hit am jes a natural lub ob peace.

Hit am sprisin' how much piety de aberage man take on whenever dar am a good lookin' girl in de choir.

De man whut am allus settin' roun' de lobby ob de big hotels 'plainin' bout de grub, am usually a man whut eat in de kitchin at home, an' aint lowed ter gib de cook any back talk.

I aint a sayin' as how a lie am scusable, but hit pears ter me dat when you am axed ter pass jedgment on de looks ob de red faced fo' days' ol' baby ob yer niece, de lawd aint gwine ter spect any too much truf tellin'.

All dis heah talk, bout de vanity ob wimen usually cum frum de male side ob de house, an' hits a hundred to one shot dat de phrase, "vanity, vanity, thy name am wuman," was coined by a man whut parts his hair in de middle an' wears a Panama hat wid de brim turned down at de back.

"Pretty is as pretty does" wuz a term invented by de ancients fur to describe soshul delinquencies whut dey didn't dare call by name.

De aberage politishun beleebz dat de office shud seek de man; but he also beleebz in keepin' on de main streets an' in easy reach ob de telephone so dat if he am wanted he can be found widout much trouble.

Ma breddern, hit don't allus pay fur to 'vidualize—you can call a man a bird, an' he am tickled to def; call him a jay an' dar's a hurry call fur de ambulance.

I haint nachurality superstishus, but I'ze foun' frum sad experience dat hit

am a bad sign fur to put yer name on de promissory note of de man whut don't meet it when hit am due.

Hit don't allus foller dat de man whut wait an hour an forty minutes fur his sweetheart ter put on her gloves, aint gwine ter kick like a bay steer ef his wife aint got supper on de table de minute he git home frum wurk.

Dar was wunst a man whut set aroun' all de time in a bath tub, a sunnin' hisself, an' de people wuz astonished, an' while de reports don't say jes whar dis wuz, de las' clause make hit safe to say dat hit didn't happen in San Francisco.

Hit am said dat a good name am mo' to be preferred dan great riches, but de trouble am in gittin' de aberage man to beleebe hit.

De wuman whut does de mos' talkin' bout wuman's rights an' de equality wid man, am de wun whut sets up de loudest howl if she am axed to shovel de snow off de sidewalk or heave de coal in de cellar.

Opportunity knocks wunst upon ebery man's do', but I notices dat de man whut cheebes de mos' success in life, am de wun whut, don't wait fur opportunity ter knock but hikes up to de cross roads fur to meet hit.

* * *

Barrier to Diamond Making

Diamonds are the only gems consisting of one and but one element. This apparent simplicity has not only attracted artificial production but has also been the insuperable barrier which has hindered success. Artificial diamonds certainly have been made, but on such a small scale that they have been practically useless.

By the term artificial is not meant glass or paste imitations, but the real substance, so made by chemical art that the product is the same in every respect as that made by nature. Different workers have employed different methods and with varying success.

In 1853 the method of Despretz consisted of depositing carbon by the disruptive action of the electric spark in a large vacuum tube. The carbon was deposited on platinum wires and the deposit when viewed under the microscope had certain remarkable features.

At the ends of the wires some points were seen which experts pronounced to be octahedral crystals, the form in which nature gives us the diamond. In color they were black and white. Tested upon hard stones the substance polished a ruby. As diamond is the only substance that polishes ruby the deposit was pronounced to be the powder of the diamond.

Next came a diamond made by dissolving carbon in liquid. Sugar or salt dissolved in liquid leaves the crystals of sugar or salt behind when the

liquid has evaporated. Similarly if we could dissolve carbon either as charcoal or lampblack and by the evaporation of the liquid allow the dissolved carbon to separate out it would probably crystallize into the lustrous form of a diamond.


Numerous experiments produced a crystalline mass, diamond, but in the form of sand. Sir Andrew Noble has secured a temperature of 5,200 degrees centigrade. The temperature melted carbon. On analyzing the carbon minute diamonds were found in it.

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China's Self-willed Girls

The custom of reform which is making new China is affecting even the women, which means much, for they have been more schooled than the majority of Western girls, and they are more class in the empire. Naturally, it manifests itself with the women first in the matter of marriage.

By the old rule Chinese girls are not allowed to make their own choice in husbands; they must submit to their parents' choice, though ever so unwilling. This custom has come down from time immemorial, but its end appears to be in sight, for the young women of China are declaring their right to say the final word. Moreover, they're acting upon that right.

So widespread has this new independence become that those who have asserted it have been called a sect and described as "Tz Yau Noi" (self-willed daughters). The conservatives of China frown upon the disobedient girls, but those who have been educated in Western schools and colleges have viewed the logic of the new movement with impartiality. Many of them indeed have not only permitted but advised their daughters to be "tz yau."

Those who cling to the old custom denounce the new practice as corrupt. They hold that boys and girls in the passion of their youth cannot possibly make a good choice, and point to the unhappiness of European and American marriages as warning examples.

Those foreigners who are unacquainted with Chinese home life may believe these statements and say that the arguments are sound, but the unhappiness of many Chinese matches is indicated by this from a Hongkong newspaper:

The young husband gets a wife, not of his choice, but of his parents'; after a time he gets tired of her, and, if he has means, sails forth into the sea of libertinism, hunting for another wife, or concubine, while his wife pines away at home; and if she is blessed with offspring, a weakly being is launched into the world, who in later years will turn to opium as a panacea for assuaging his bodily and mental pains. The women, on the other side, curse their fate and blame Heaven for allowing them to be ever born and united to such husbands; the more sensitive among them find relief in suicide.

The writer of the above asks how the reformation of China can be expected "if the germ of conservatism is not destroyed, and if her people are in perpetual wars in their own family circles. 'We cannot,' he says, 'expect her to ameliorate her form of government until the governors are better in their propensities; and this only can be brought about by their family broils being lessened. If China's sons and daughters are allowed to make their own choice they will, if unhappy, suffer it with another sort of resignation, and if they are of the official class they will turn to some form of

long and of the pleasure it will give them."

To bolster his position the writer quoted this from Confucius: "The olden people, if they wished to govern well their country, first regulated their families."

Method in His Madness

Apparently the deed was committed neither in sorrow nor in anger. Calmly, deliberately, the man walked out to the curb and slammed an empty bottle down on the asphalt pavement. The impact shattered it into atoms. An idler nearby squealed in astonishment.

"Great heavens, what are you doing?" she asked. "Are you crazy?"

"Not by a long shot," said the man, "or, if I am, there is method in my madness. I am going to get this street swept. It hasn't come in contact with a broom for a week. Every variety of refuse has accumulated here except glass. Well, I've added the glass. That will bring the street sweeper. I'll hustle around now to the nearest inspector and tell him about this glass. That is one thing that no inspector or sweeper can afford to let lie around, on account of the danger to man, beast, and general traffic. When I get back I shall not be at all surprised to find a sweeper here."

Inspired by curiosity, the idler waited for the final chapter of the bottle smashing episode. The man's prophecy was very nearly fulfilled. The sweeper did not arrive ahead of him, but he came ten minutes after. —New York Times.

How to Open a New Book

Hold the book with its back on a smooth or covered table; let the front board down, then the other, holding the leaves in one hand while you open a few leaves at the back, then a few at the front, and so go on, alternately opening back and front, gently pressing open the sections till you reach the center of the volume. Do this two or three times, and you will obtain the best results. Open the volume violently and carelessly in any one place, and you will likely break the back, and cause a start in the leaves.

Never force the back. If it does not yield to opening gently, rely upon it the back is too tightly or strongly lined.

A connoisseur, many years ago, an excellent customer of mine, says William Matthews in "Modern Book-binding Practically Considered", who thought he knew perfectly how to handle books, came into my office when I had an expensive binding just brought from the bindery, ready to be sent home; he, before my eyes, took hold of the volume, and, tightly holding the leaves in each hand, instead of allowing them free play, violently opened it in the center and exclaimed, "How beautifully your bindings open!" I almost fainted. He had broken the back of the volume, and it had to be rebound.

A Delicate Dismissal

Frank S. Lahn, the father of Lieut. Lahn, the champion balloonist, had a twenty-minute sail in Wilbur Wright's aeroplane at Le Mans last month. In Paris, afterward, he talked of aviation.

"The sensation of flying," he said, "is like that of sailing in a very swift steamer, without any vibration or rolling, over a sea perfectly smooth."

"I was lucky to go up. Mr. Wright has hundreds of applications for flights. He has to refuse ninety-nine

in each hundred. But his reusals are put delicately. They are as delicate as the young husband's dismissal of his wife's mother.

"This lady had been visiting at the man's house steadily for seven months. On toward Christmas time she said to him:

"John, I am going to have my photograph taken as a Christmas gift for you and Minnie. What dress do you prefer me in?"

"Your traveling gown, dear mother," the son-in-law replied."

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AMUSEMENTS

Fun at the Majestic

Murray and Mack are at the Majestic this week, and by the way, if you are seeking solid comfort, try a seat in this theater. They are presenting the second edition of their musical foolery, "The Sunny Side of Broadway," which is full of nonsense and merriment, though it drags a lot at first, before the explosion in the subway which brings on the two comedians. The little fat man with a funny hat, elastic eyebrows, semi-circular auburn whiskers, an engaging smile, and a craving for fricaseed prunes, is Ollie Mack, who plays Hennesy O'Brien, the hod carrier. Murray is his friend Michael O'Toole, a brick-layer, who "would rather be a billy-goat on Broadway than a race-horse on a blue-grass farm." The other people in the cast don't matter—though they all work hard to keep things moving. The lyrics, by Boyle Woolfolk, have singable qualities; but there's only one man in the company who can sing. It is no longer con-



CORINNE AT THE MAJESTIC

sidered good form to employ singers in musical comedies. The energetic dancing pippins dance very badly indeed, and all the girls are condemned to wear in rapid succession various unbecoming costumes; they do it cheerfully, too. The star comic dancers are introduced to produce startling scenic effects, one of the most successful being the boating illusion in the motor-boat song. With a few pretty girls in pretty gowns, and some people who could sing and dance superlatively well Murray and Mack would have a very good show.

"The Lion and the Mouse"

This play has been so widely presented over the country that it is familiar to many playgoers. It tackles modern moral issues in a fair-minded spirit and demonstrates in a most telling fashion that money alone is impotent to secure happiness and

that the pursuit of it fails to bring that power over the destinies of men which money grabbers are supposed to desire.

Paul Everton filled the role of John Burkett Ryder with skill and convincing art. He was well sustained by Miss Crawford as Shirley Rossmore. The play is by Charles Klein, the author of "The Third Degree." The hold which it has gained in public favor is well deserved. After seeing the play one comes away from the theatre with a sense of having gained something and not with the feeling of vapidness which only too often follows attendance on histrionic shows. This production from long practice runs smoothly and the supporting company leaves little to complain of, each member in the cast doing well and helping to make a compound of excellent ability.

Sothern's Visit

The company which Mr. Sothern brought with him was as good as most stars deem necessary to their comfort. Hamlet was a beautiful production. Hamlet's father's ghost was the most complaisant and unctuous creature imaginable. Ophelia was a little heavy at times and the queen wept effectively in her bed chamber. Sothern's Hamlet recalled Booth, although his interpretation was less psychological and more emotional perhaps. The flaw in his performance was an indistinct enunciation. The final stage picture was very beautiful.

Why Mr. Sothern should have entrusted his talents to the mediocrity of such a play as "Richard Lovelace" is hard to discover. The thing was quite meaningless and drowsy for several bad quarters of the hour. The lapse of nine years between the second and third acts made a rift in the continuity of the play which no art could overcome. Mr. Sothern's acting in the title role seemed quite unintentional, and devoid of magnetism.

Simmering Sentiment

"Heartsease" is a play which one may see once with pleasure but it is so full of a cloying sentimentality that a second view of it destroys whatever favorable impressions may have been made by it in the past. It demands for effective treatment a poetic temper which the Belasco company failed to impart to the lines this week. Even the work of Mr. Stone seemed forced and mechanical. The actors seemed to have jumped into their clothes, rather than to have arrayed themselves in the graces of ancient furbelows. Their togs were apparently disquieting. The company acted as individuals rather than as a whole, which produced, as always, disjointed scenes. Ben Graham did as well as any of the company as the irate father. The first act of the play is slightly explanatory. The real interest of the piece does not come until the third act. In this the management of the music might have been better if the strains of Temple's opera had only been heard when the doors

of the theatre were opened, ceasing to be heard when they were shut. Furthermore, Temple's attention to the music came when the melody was perishing. The disappointment in the play probably comes from the fact that sentimentality, being artificial, requires more practice than natural virtues, which explains why the Belasco company could not, on a week's notice, reduce their art to the flimsy proportions of "Heartsease."

Chatterbox Tragedy

"Sporting Life" at the Burbank this week is a comedy of horrors cheerfully dispersed through five acts. At no time is it very clear what the potter is all about, except when Olive de Cartaret is murdered. There is a great deal of coming and going of persons and as the actors themselves seem to enjoy the situations one is in constant expectation that something intelligible is about to transpire. There is apparently no relation between the first act and the last. They just happen. But the curious part of the performance is that one is amused in spite of this utter lack of art in the construction of the play. On



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Thanks to the generous gift of the American friends who distributed them on stage. It is a comedy that got over the minds of the people. Mr. Charles Fyten is a center in the prize fight and whether the participants had tried in front of the foot lights the evening session of the general times, piece of a gathering of friends who most determined to enjoy each other's company. Miss Hall did well in the scene which takes place in the Hotel Cecil and was more attractively gownned than on any other occasion on which we have seen her. The play fits a ruckling humor and makes no demands on one's austerity of temper. The company assumed their roles with ease, Henry Stockbridge and Ely Barter furnished a bit of song which was bright and merry.

At the Mascot

Strong in conception, dramatic in execution and vitally interesting throughout is claimed for "The Wolf," which will be presented at the Mason Opera House next week. It is said that Eugene Walter has written the play in robust style. It is a story of that wonderful Hudson Bay country, and of the primal eternal struggle between men for the possession of a woman. Dark passion and pure sentiment are set in opposition, but there is nothing hackneyed.

The father of Hilda is a Scotchman whose narrowness of mind drives his wife into the world, leaving the child behind. Then McDonald, a handsome young American engineer, offers to covet the simple girl and engages the old man in a plot to lure Hilda the way her mother has gone. McDonald is not the conventional villain, however, and deeds of violence he leaves to the hero, which is certainly contrary to all old traditions. There crops up Jules Beaubien, a French Canadian with a streak of Ojibway from his mother. McDonald had left Jules' sister to die with her unborn child. Jules recognizes him and bides his time. Baptiste, his loyal retainer, crosses himself gently as he swears that unless Jules kills McDonald, he will.

Corinne

Corinne in a new musical play, "Lola from Berlin," by John J. McNally, comes to the Majestic Theatre for one week, starting with a matinee Sunday. She is sure of a hearty welcome as her last appearance here in George M. Cohan's "Forty-five Minutes from Broadway" was considered one of the treats of the season. "Lola from Berlin" will give Corinne a character part, a serio-comic role, for while it is a musical play, it tells a consistent story, in which the characters actually do something. Lola is, of course, the pivot of the play. She is a little girl who comes to New York in response to an advertisement inserted in a German paper in which an heir to a large fortune in America is sought. She lands in America and seeks out the lawyer who has the estate in charge, only to be mistaken for a servant for whom his wife had hap-

pened to advertise the same day. Though the mistaken identity is but an accident, for it is quickly cleared up, it gives the comedy a good start, as Lola, unable to understand or be understood, makes a laughing figure.

"Charley's Aunt" Coming

"Charley's Aunt" is a play which is well known in every latitude where English speech is known well enough to produce laughter. It is a farce which never fails to induce merriment

but the original keeps emulating the Tennysonian brook. There is assuredly only one Charley's Aunt and in it Richard Vivian who has heretofore displayed his genius as a rarely able comedian, will impersonate the old lady from Brazil. Howard Scott, after being absent from the local stage for some week on account of illness, will resume his stage work and as Mr. Spettigue will contribute one of his most adroit stage caricatures to the per-



HILDA AND JULES BEAUBIEN IN "THE WOLF"

in the most crabbed of spectators.

The story of the young college fellow who dons feminine attire and passes himself off for "Charley's Aunt, from Brazil, where the nuts come from," and who succeeds in mixing up everything in such a manner as to provoke all sorts of ridiculous scenes and situations has never been surpassed. Farces come and farces go and most of them are heralded as being as good as "Charley's Aunt"

formance. "Charley's Aunt" in the hands of the Belasco company ought to be the big laughing success of the season.

Manager Blackwood of the Belasco theater has contracted with the Athletic Association of St. Vincent's College for a series of "Tuesday college nights." The first of these gatherings is scheduled for Tuesday night when "Charley's Aunt" will delight the St. Vincent students and their friends.

At the Burbank

Colgate Baker's tenderly pathetic live tragedy, "The Heart of a Geisha," will be presented at the Burbank theatre during the week beginning with a matinee performance Sunday. Like "Madame Butterfly," this play has for its motive the love of a Japanese girl for an American—in this case the love of a Geisha girl for a young secretary attached to the American embassy. Mr. Baker, who is now dramatic editor of the San Francisco Chronicle, was born in Japan and lived there many years. He is recognized as a leading authority in this country on Japanese affairs and is a regular lecturer in Stanford and other universities on Japanese subjects. In "The Heart of a Geisha" he has drawn aside the curtain of romance shielding the geisha girls from occidental observation and has disclosed the hideous reality of the bondage which enslaves thousands of dainty little singers, dancers and entertainers of Nippon.

MUSIC

The Symphony Concert

Tschaikowsky's Symphonie Pathétique, Op. 74, dominated the program of the third concert of the Los Angeles Symphony Orchestra on the 18th inst., being, I believe, the third time they have produced this work, consequently attaining somewhat better results with it than has been the case with some other attempts on equally ambitious lines. Mr. Hamilton deserves credit for his excellent reading of a difficult score.

It is epoch making in structure and I doubt if any composer of the symphony since Beethoven has filled his score with such a wealth of noble melodies. The opening adagio with its swaying, entrancing melodiousness keys ones interest up for what is to follow. The strings did good work here. But why cannot Mr. Hamilton's brasses carry a sustained note pianissimo without wobbling and sputtering along in anxious uncertainty? The *andante* completing the first movement was admirably played. He must indeed be a hardened sinner who does not feel such music. In the *allegro con grazia* following, one missed the essentially Slavic qualities belonging to it, in the all too tame interpretation. But why expect the impossible? The last movement must be heard more than once to even begin to appreciate its lofty and almost classical mien. It is unquestionably the most inspired if not the greatest thing Tschaikowsky ever wrote and it seems almost fitting he should have died but a short time afterward.

Fantasia Dialogue, by Boellman, for organ and orchestra began the second half of the program. Mr. Sessions at the organ. His encore, Adoration by Guilmant, was more pleasing, though the motor was very audible and disagreeable throughout both pieces.

The Suite all 'Antica by Luchesi was pleasingly orchestrated but almost too "sweet" and lacked contrasts.

Overture Corsair, Op. 21, by Hector Berlioz, completed the program. It is a "tone poem" rich in color. The first subject is particularly interesting and reminds one irresistibly of parts of Lohengrin, though, as it develops into a more lively and boisterous mood, the illusion is gradually dispelled, working up to a brilliant climax at the close, very complex in orchestration and thoroughly typical of Berlioz.

T. C.

Gadski Concert

What a great artist Mme. Gadski is in every sense of the word. She has a warmth of tone which reaches one's very inner soul. The brilliant and appreciative audience at last Tuesday evening's concert greeted her most enthusiastically. Her charming manner won the hearts of all present. Her wonderful interpretation, although strictly individual where she can use her own individuality, always remain within the bounds of the composer's ideas. For instance in the two arias, Elsa's Dream and Dich Theure Halle, she brings out Wagner's wonderful power as comparatively few singers have succeeded in doing. Schubert's Die Junge Nonne headed the second part of the program, followed by Brahms, Grieg, La Forge and Strauss compositions. This group as well as the group on the first part of the program, which was also selected with great taste, was sung delightfully. Mme. Gadski showed her temperament in each individual selection. Her encores were graciously and generously rendered. Now a few words about Mgr. La Forge. I think him a beautiful composer who may well be numbered among the best of writers of the present time. As a soloist he is very good. His renditions are very clear and musicianly. As an accompanist he is unsurpassed.

NATALIE.

Verdi and Rossinni

Mrs. Nanno Wood will give a talk on Italian opera at Symphony Hall on Monday next. She will treat of the birth and development of opera in Italy and devote the latter part of the afternoon to Verdi and Rossinni. Mme. Johnstone-Bishop and Mr. Zink will sing during the afternoon.

Rag Time Contest

It is surprising to know of the keen interest and rivalry that is being worked up over the rag time contest to take place at Simpson Auditorium, Jan. 21, between Mr. Phil Stebbins, who is considered the best all around vaudeville pianist, and Mr. Edward Barnes, present champion of the world for rag time playing.

Rag time music with its swing and syncopated time holds a place in the hearts of the public similar to colored minstrels,—everyone once in a while likes to hear it. At this contest on the 21st besides the regular rag time program, there will be buck and wing dancing, and Messrs. Barnes and Stebbins would like it understood that in contesting for this purse, they are willing to allow others to enter.

LITERARY NOTES

BY PEREZ FIELD

Romney shows us how lovely was Jane, the Duchess of Gordon. When a little girl, as Jenny Maxwell, she used to ride wandering pigs in hoyden fashion in the streets of Edinburgh. She was a startling little creature who grew up to be one of the cleverest women of her day. She and her husband were ill matched and her happiness was found to a great extent in political power.

Harry Graham says of her in "A Group of Scottish Women," (Duffield):

The secret of the duchess's great success lay not so much in her wit and beauty—"she is beautiful, indeed," wrote Mrs. Delany, "very natural and good humor, but her very broad Scotch accent does not seem to belong to the very great delicacy of her appearance"—as in her determination to succeed at all hazards. "Any contest I shall rise in—never fall, I assure you," she once wrote of Frances Farquharson, an intimate friend and adviser of the Gordon family; and from this sentence one can gain the key to her whole character. She was determined, masterful, undaunted. "I have been acquainted with David Hume and William Pitt," she used to say, "and therefore I am not afraid to converse with anybody," and converse she did, freely and fluently, though not always in a language that was understood by her listeners. "Rax me a spaul o' that bubbly jock," she once observed at a dinner to a frustrated Englishman who was craving a turkey and at the same time boasting somewhat prematurely of his intimate knowledge of the Scottish vernacular.

Her energy and vitality were a source of constant wonder to her friends. Horace Walpole gives in one of his letters a description of her daily life, and relates how she "first went to Handel's music in the Abbey; she then clambered over the benches and went to Hasting's trial in the Hall; after dinner to the play; then to Lady Lucan's assembly; after that to Ranelagh, and returned to Mrs. Hobart's faro table; gave a ball herself in the evening of that morning, into which she must have got a good way; and set out for Scotland the next day." Hercules himself, as Walpole remarks, could not in the same time have achieved a quarter of her labors.

A faithful satirist writing for The Author says that after reading many manuscripts, "I have been constantly impressed by the weakness in the drawing of the central male or female character, even where considerable power of observation has been characters of the same sex. When the man writer comes to his heroine, or the woman to her hero, failure is manifest."

Why a man's heroine is wont to be a flimsy creature he does not attempt to explain. But on women's men in novels he casts some reflections which are neither flattering to fact nor to fancy.

Superficially, he thinks, women's heroes may be divided into two classes, whom we may call John and Jack.

John is a strong man who suffers in silence, although he may occasionally "bow his head in grief." Usually he has a plain, honest face, and is carelessly dressed. If he smokes anything it is a pipe. He is rather stupid, and his wits in any case are not as quick as the heroine's, in consonance with the agreeable fiction about woman's livelier intelligence. He is always a prig, according to male ideas. Jack is not so strong as John. He may even have had a past, though not very black. He probably smokes cigarettes. He differs greatly from John in having a clear-cut face and wearing "immaculate clothes." . . . Jack is not so faithful nor so quixotic as John, but he turns out right in the end. On the way to it, he is quite as much of a prig.

Let us look well into our hearts. Are men after all essentially priggish? Is the normal and necessary, if not well founded, conceit of the male founded, after all, on second rate virtue, wisdom and learning?

In the course of a sermon by Prof. J. P. Mahaffy, who is delivering the Lowell Lectures this year, the speaker said:

"The Apostles, my brethren, were persons of little education, and, with a few exceptions, of no culture. In these days they would not have been admitted into good society, and their manners were, no doubt, very distressing. They were not, in fact, gentlemen."

The preacher had paused for a moment! then he added. "That, my brethren, is a signal proof of the divine inspiration of these unlettered men." The dons looked at one another in amazement, for that kind of proof of divine inspiration had never occurred to them.

In speaking of the charms which the desert has for genius the Saturday Review calls attention to a book on the exploration of Arabia by Mr. Hogarth wherein he "has pointed out the exceptional intellectual ability of desert explorers as a class, that they are of something more than ordinary originality and genius. The names of Doughty, Burton, Palgrave, Burckhardt and Blunt occur in confirmation; and the same holds good of the Sahara, which has been reconnoitred by a body of men not only of adventurous character but of unusual force of mind and keen witted above the average. It seems the desert possesses a fascination for minds of this original cast, and not a fugitive fascination either, for most of them have returned to their work of exploration again and again, finding it seemingly impossible to resist the mysterious charm which these wastes of sand and barren steppes exercise over them. It is strange! What can be the secret of such a charm? What do they come out to see?

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The author of the *Stenography* is one of the few who have found the collective way of doing things. He does not mean, really only so far as their work of execution involves solitary action, but he is in temperance and in all their hearts of thought."

The fact that George Washington was interested in stenography was revealed in a work sold last week in New York. It was published in Philadelphia in 1819, and is entitled "Thomas Lloyd's Stenography: Publicly practiced by him for nearly half a century, with his latest improvements, patented."

The book is one of the earliest and scarcest works on this subject published in America. The author says in his preface that George Washington was an original subscriber to the work.

J. J. Foster's book of "Chats on Old Miniatures" contains much that is of interest to the casual reader as well as to the collector. Here, for instance, is an anecdote worth repeating:

Some years ago the father of the present Duke of Buccleuch took to collecting miniatures, and the agent he employed to purchase them was the late Mr. Dominic Colnaghi, into whose shop there walked one day a man who said he had some little pictures to sell that he had bought with a "job lot" of old silver and gold from a working jeweller. These "little pictures" proved to be no less a prize than a number of miniatures formerly in the collection of Charles I. which, as we know, was dispersed at the time of the Commonwealth. In the days of the King's prosperity these had been catalogued and described by the royal librarian, the conscientious Dutchman, Van der Doort, and these miniatures bore on their back a crown and the royal cypher, the entwined C's. Now, after all their vicissitudes, these priceless historical miniatures rest in Montague House, Whitehall, barely a stone's throw from the window in the banquet hall of the palace whence their royal one-time owner stepped forth upon the scaffold on that bitter winter morning of January 30, 1649.

New Books at the Public Library

***Law: Its Origin, Growth and Function**, by James Coolidge Carter (Putnam, 1907—No. 340:24), is a contribution to the discussion of the foundations of our law. The author opposed David Dudley Field in his attempt to codify the laws for New York and at that time began his inquiries into the difference between the written and the unwritten law. This course of lectures was prepared for delivery at Harvard University in 1905, but owing to the writer's death in February of that year this purpose was never fulfilled.

Aaron Burr, by Alfred Henry Lewis

(Appleton, 1908—No. 923 732:B962 5), is dedicated to Elbert Hubbard "as a mark of admiration for the gloss and purity of his English." The biography is put more or less in the form of a story and hurriedly sketches Burr's escapades in Weimar and elsewhere abroad.

***Rambling Recollections**, by Sir Henry Drummond Wolff (Macmillan, 1908—No. 923 422:W85), forms two volumes of genial and amusing anecdote, relating to a lifetime full of episode and interest. As an example of how every one is inclined to look at things simply from his own point of view he relates the following story: "In a town where I was at school a new clergyman had just arrived. The hairdresser came on a certain day to cut the boys' hair, and was asked what he thought of the vicar. His only reply was, 'Very poor head of hair, sir.'"

Modern India, by Wm. Eleroy Curtis (Revell, 1905—No. 915-4:56), is a closely printed volume of five hundred rather complacent pages, but not the less interesting for all that, as it would be almost impossible to write about India and be quite dull.

***Memoirs of Monsieur Claude** translated from the French by Katherine Prescott Wormley (Houghton, 1907—No. 923-44:C61). The original work is in ten volumes, the first five of which have been condensed into this translation. Monsieur Claude was chief of police under the second Empire. This volume brings the story of his connection with public affairs down to the end of the Empire.

The History of Over Sea, done into English by William Morris (Russell, N. Y., 1902—No. 821-89:M877-12), is an ancient French tale put into picturesque form by a modern lover of craftsmanship.

Our list ends this week with a volume of poems by Stephen Phillips called **New Poems** (John Lane, 1907—No. 821-89:P54-8). Phillips is the author of one or two plays which have been put upon the stage. "Herod" is one and another work is called "Nero". This volume contains a short tragedy in one act called "Iole".

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

(Jan. 16 to Jan. 23)

Theatres Next Week

Auditorium—"Cinderella".
Belasco—"Charley's Aunt".
Burbank—"The Heart of a Geisha".
Grand—"The Tenderfoot".
Majestic—"Lola from Berlin".
Mason—"The Wolf".

Art Exhibitions

Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 403 Blanchard Building, work by the pupils of Miss Lillian Drain.

Meetings and Lectures

Today (Saturday, Jan. 16.)—City Club, Hotel Westminster: "Different Phases of Charter Amendment"; Charles F. Lummis, Capt. A. A. Fries and W. J. Hunsaker.

Sunday, Jan. 17.—Symphony Hall, Opera Recitals, "Die Meistersinger", B. G. Kingsley. 8 p. m.

Monday, Jan. 18.—Merchants and

Manufacturer's Association, annual election of officers, from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m., Wilcox Building. M and M Association dinner at Levy's Restaurant at 6 p. m. Addresses: "Business Unity", Frank G. Tyrrell, Esq.; "Banking in Los Angeles", J. M. Elliott, Esq.; "Los Angeles as I have Known Her for Twenty-five Years", Geo. J. Dennis, Esq.; "Facts and Comments", Geo. W. Burton, Esq.; "Advertising", H. W. Frank, Esq.

Ebell Club, musicale: Cantata "The Raven", 2:30 p. m. Symphony Hall, 3:30 p. m., "An Afternoon with Italian Opera", a talk by Mrs. Nanno Woods assisted by Mme. Johnstone-Bishop and Johann Haal Zinck.

Board of Supervisors meet at 9:30 a. m.

Board of Public Works, 9 a. m.

Finance Committee, 10 a. m.

Water Commission, 3:30 p. m.

Annual meeting of Humane Society, Pasadena.

Tuesday, Jan. 19.—Friday Morning Club, "The Lady From the Sea", read by Mrs. J. S. Porter.

Painter's Club will meet at 8 p. m. in Art Students' League.

Library Board, 8 p. m.

Board of Supervisors, 9:30 a. m.

Minnesota Society, Chamber of Commerce, 8 p. m.

City Council, 1:30 p. m.

Police Commission, 2:30 p. m.

Civil Service Commission, 4:30 p. m. Woman's Orchestra of Los Angeles, Blanchard Hall, 3 p. m., weekly rehearsal.

California Business Woman's Association meets at 309 West Third St., 8 p. m., subject "Current Events", Mrs. F. C. Porter; "Statesmanship of Women", Mrs. E. B. Harbert.

Wednesday, Jan. 20.—Ebell Club, "The Emmanuel Movement", Mrs. W. F. Pleas, 10:30 a. m.

Ruskin Art Club, "History of American House Building", Mrs. Hilbert and Mrs. Owens, 10 a. m.

Board of Health, 4 p. m.

Meeting of Board of Southwest Museum at Hamburger Building, 3 p. m.

Thursday, Jan. 21.—Ebell Club,

"Genre Dutch Painters", Mrs. Barlow, 10 a. m.

Fire Commission, 10:30 a. m.

Rag time Contest, Simpson Auditorium, 8 p. m.

Friday, Jan. 22.—Friday Morning Club, "Women in Business", Dr. Rose L. Burcham, 10:30 a. m.

Chamber of Commerce, reception to visitors from Walla Walla, evening

Supply Committee, 10 a. m., City Hall.

Board of Public Works, 2 p. m.

Housing Commission, 4:30 p. m.

Second annual Throop vaudeville at Shakespeare Club House, Pasadena.

Saturday, Jan. 23.—City Club luncheon, Hotel Westminster, 12:15.

Sound Philosophy

Of all methods of making another person angry and disagreeable the worst is to tell him that he will "have to" do something, says the Railroad Employee. How often do we hear "You will have to go to the other window," "you will have to go into the other car," "you will have to wait an hour," "you will have to write the general passenger agent or superintendent," and the like. Primarily we are all free agents and don't "have to" do a darned thing. We may find it expedient or necessary to a certain end, but we don't even "have to" eat if we don't want to.

How easy to put the direction in another manner, such as, "the other window, please," or "will you kindly take the car ahead," or "the rules require"; a short, very short, explanation of why a certain thing is necessary will always work wonders in avoiding trouble.

Correct Speech

Small Fred—Papa, are we going to have a girlvanized iron roof on our new house?

Papa—Girlvanized! You mean galvanized, don't you?

Small Fred—Yes; but teacher said we should say "girl" instead of "gal". —Chicago News.

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Arizona's Natural Bridge

A gigantic natural bridge situated in the wilderness of Arizona and possessing even more marvels than the natural bridge of Virginia, is described by Dwight E. Woodbridge, a Duluth mining engineer.

Not only is this bridge a natural wonder but its span and width are so great that its floor has been converted into a truck garden. The bridge is 100 miles south of Jerome. Travellers who frequent that part of the country pass within a few miles of it without visiting the natural wonder.

Mr. Woodbridge stopped at the bridge while on a horseback trip through that section of the country. At the edge of the bridge he found a cottage occupied by an old Indian fighter who went there several years ago and cultivated the few fertile spots in the canon. While there Mr. Woodbridge was served with a meal which was raised in the garden on the bridge.

For length of span this bridge eclipses the Virginia bridge or any of the other natural bridges in America. Its span is more than 200 feet and it stretches across a branch of the Verde River, which rushes through the gorge 200 feet below. The bridge is about 180 feet in width, the floor being as level as that of a bridge built by man. Along the sides of the stream which runs below are dozens of springs from which warm water flows continually. The spot is 100 miles from a railroad.

Time and Money

Professor Stone—To the geologist a thousand years or so are not counted as any time at all.

Man in the Audience—Great Scot! And to think that I made a temporary loan of £2 to a man who holds such views!—Tit-Bits.

She Stopped It

"I saw an odd case of interference with other folks' business the other day in the subway," said a young man to a New York Times reporter. "A very pretty and young girl got in a local train on the upper West Side. A couple of stations further on, in came a young man who sat where he could see the girl.

"She was good to look at, too. He caught her eye and apparently held her attention. Maybe it wasn't just the right thing for her to do, but after a time she moved her head and obviously tried to smother a smile.

"The young chap wasn't a bit backward and before the train got much further along he was sitting in the cross seat with the girl and chatting.

"There was a middle aged woman in the car who apparently had watched the whole affair just as I had. The car was practically empty and the others in it were reading newspapers and hadn't paid attention to what was going on.

"First thing I knew the woman changed from one of the lengthwise seats and took her place in the very cross seat where the two were sitting.

They didn't notice her until she leaned over and said something to the girl. I could just imagine from her looks that she was asking: 'Do you know this young man?'

"The girl flushed up, looked three times as pretty and the woman kept on talking and looking stern.

"The upshot of it was that the young fellow got out at the next station, apparently to hide his embarrassment, and the girl stayed where she was.

"After she'd broken up the little party the woman moved out of the seat and back to where she was before. It made me a little sore and I felt like asking her what business it was of hers. But then again it wasn't my business either, so I didn't."

Oh, Darling!

A Philadelphia woman, whose given name is Mary, as is also the name of her daughter, had recently engaged a domestic when, to her embarrassment, she discovered that the servant's name too was Mary.

Whereupon, according to Harper's Weekly, there ensued a struggle to induce the applicant to relinquish her idea that she must be addressed by her Christian name. For some time she was rigidly uncompromising.

"Under the circumstances," said the lady of the house, "there is nothing to do but to follow the English custom and call you by your last name. What is it?"

"Well, mum," answered the girl, dubiously, "it's 'Darling.'"

Such a Fame

A young engineer who has been doing a job in Kansas has returned to New York with this yarn:

One night he happened to be at a little cross-roads grocery store at a village beyond the Ozark ridge of mountains. Getting into a conversation with the frequenters of the place, he happened to mention Chauncey M. Depew.

The name aroused an old fellow who had been placidly smoking beside the stove.

"Depew?" he mused. "Chauncey Depew? I don't recollect no feller of that name about here. He must come from beyond the Ridge."

Didn't Know His Own Cook

A minister of a fashionable church in Newark had always left the greeting of strangers to be attended to by the ushers, until he read the newspaper articles in reference to the matter.

"Suppose a representative should visit our church?" said his wife. "Wouldn't it be awful?"

"It would," the minister admitted.

The following Sunday evening he noticed a plainly dressed woman in one of the free pews. She sat alone and was clearly not a member of the flock. After the benediction the minister hastened and intercepted her at the door.

"How do you do?" he said, offering his hand. "I am very glad to have you with us."

"Thank you," replied the young woman.

"I hope we may see you often in our church home," he went on. "We are always glad to welcome new faces."

"Yes, sir."

"Do you live in this parish?" he asked.

The girl looked blank.

"If you will give me your address my wife and I will call on you some evening.

"You wouldn't need to go far, sir," said the young woman, "I'm your cook!"

Clear Instance

Sapleigh—Queer fellows, these poets. There's the one, for instance, who speaks of "an aching void." Now, how can there be an aching void?

Miss Blunt—Have you never had a headache, Mr. Sapleigh?—Boston Transcript.

As Courage Oozed

The Pacific Coast Congressman was starting for the capital.

"On one point I am resolved," he said to his admiring constituents, "Cannon can't bulldoze me. I defy him. We're after his scalp."

"Cannon has not in all respects been an ideal presiding officer," he told a reporter at Omaha.

"Cannon?" he replied to an interviewer; "well, perhaps he has not been without faults, but," etc.

"Hello!" said the newspaper repre-

sentative at Washington. "Glad to see you're back. Hear you're going to fight Cannon. How about it?"

"Fight Cannon! Well, of all the ridiculous yarns! Why, he's the best presiding officer that," etc.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Infant Hercules

"Is the baby strong?"

"Well, rather. You know what a tremendous voice he has?"

"Yes."

"Well, he lifts that five or six times an hour."—Tit-Bits.

Incredible

"Over here," said the Arab guide, "we have another mummy. From the cooking utensils found near her she is supposed to have been a cook. For 2000 years she has remained just where she was found."

"Bosh!" scoffed the American tourist, "that's no cook."

"Why not?"

"Who ever heard of a cook remaining in one place that long?"—Chicago News.

Not For Him

Mrs. Knicker—Will you have an early English breakfast room in your new house?

Mrs. Newrich—No; I asked Hiram about that, and he said he wasn't going to get up till 10 o'clock nowadays.—Exchange.

Blushes are only skin deep.

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"Poverty is the art and law of life, and it teaches us what to do and how. It suggests it is good to be humble, to be what ever is, to be what is probable also to the body. The physician may prescribe diet and exercise and recommend his rule and medicine to the disease, but 'tis philosophy that must bring us a contempt of death, which is the remedy for all diseases. In poverty it gives us riches or such a state of mind as makes them superfluous to us. It turns us against all difficulties. It raises us where we are faint or lousy, it buds up what is loose and mottles in us that which is contemptuous. It delivers the mind from the bondage of the body and raises it up to the contemplation of its divine Original."

* * *

Had Been There

"What's the difference between valor and discretion?"

"Well, to go through Europe without tipping would be valor."

"I see."

"And to come back by a different route would be discretion."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

* * *

Too Much to Expect

A certain drill-sergeant whose severity had made him unpopular with his company was putting a squad of recruits through the funeral exercise.

Opening the ranks so as to admit the passage of the supposed cortege between them, the instructor, by way of practical explanation, walked slowly down the lane formed by the two ranks, saying as he did so:

"Now, I am the corpse. Pay attention."

Having reached the end of the party he turned round, regarded them with a scrutinizing eye for a moment or two, then remarked:

"Your 'ands is right and your 'eads is right but you 'aven't got that look of regret you ought to 'ave."—Tit-Bits.

* * *

Manly

"What a masculine creature she is!"

"I hadn't noticed it. What has she done?"

"I saw her give the soda clerk a nickel, when she had five pennies in her purse."—Cleveland Leader.

* * *

Located

"Say," queried the would-be humorist, "where is that place, Atoms, that so many people are blown to?"

"It's just the other side of Effigy, the place in which so many people are hanged," answered the solemn person.—Chicago News.

* * *

Ate the Prize

Cook—My dog took first prize at the cat show. Hook—How was that? Cook—He took the cat.—Journal of Zoophily.

Cause Enough

Stubb—What's the trouble with the writer's husband? He looks angry enough to chew tacks.

Penn—And he is. She dedicated her latest book to him.

Stubble—Gracious! I should consider that a compliment.

Penn—Not if you knew the title of the book. It is "Wild Animals I Have Met"—Chicago News.

* * *

And So They Were Married

The Heiress—"And you would love me if I lost all my money?"

The Count (earnestly)—"Dearest! In that case what else would there be for me to love?"

"But are you sure you love me quite apart from my money?"

(More earnestly)—"More than that, I could even love your money apart from you."

"Quite right, darling. I want you always to separate me and my money in your thoughts."

(Most earnestly)—"In thought and in deed, it shall be my lifelong endeavor to separate you and your money."—Southwestern Book.

* * *

Exceptional

The June bride frowned.

"These tomatoes," she said, "are just twice as dear as those across the street. Why is it?"

"Ah, ma'am, these"—and the grocer smiled—"these are hand-picked."

She blushed.

"Of course," she said hastily, "I might have known. Give me a bushel, please."—Harper's Weekly.

* * *

To Los Angeles Ladies

A toast to Los Angeles ladies: To their sweetness we give love; to their beauty, admiration; to their hats, the whole sidewalk.

* * *

Violent Conversation

The American—You say your brother dislocated his arm talking through the telephone?

The Frenchman—Oui, Monsieur; he make too violent gesture!—Yonkers Statesman.

* * *

A Dear Friend

"I hear yer fren' Tamson's married again."

"Aye, so he is. He's been a dear fren' tae me. He's cost me three wad-din' presents an' two wreaths."—Dundee Advertiser.

* * *

You may close your eyes to your own faults, but that doesn't put the blinkers on your neighbor.

* * *

You can never fight a man's foes unless you are his friend.

* * *

It's no use denying sin's service when you are enjoying its salary.

* * *

Bearing hatred is a good deal like carrying vitrol in a mighty thin flask.

* * *

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It stands unqualifiedly, and without fear, for that which it believes to be true, clean, honest and right in human affairs—political, secular, commercial and industrial; and in its columns will always maintain an unprejudiced and impartial attitude in its discussion of all subjects of universal or local interest.

GEORGE BAKER ANDERSON, Editor

COMMENT

RECALL THE MAYOR

IT IS most certainly true that Arthur C. Harper, mayor of Los Angeles, is eminently entitled to the full measure of punishment which the invocation of the recall provision of the City Charter would entail. Seldom in the history of American municipalities has the chief executive of a city consistently shown so little regard for the wishes of the better class of citizens and tax-payers. Almost from the beginning of his administration Mayor Harper has treated in a light and disdainful manner nearly all of the suggestions that he administer the affairs of the city with due regard to the welfare of the whole people rather than that he employ his high office largely for the purpose of building up a personal machine.

Fully a year and a half ago the Pacific Outlook warned the mayor of the fate that was in store for him if he persisted in his folly—arrogant and supercilious defiance of the wishes of the people of Los Angeles. But, like one of the Pharaohs of old, the mayor "hardened his heart" and silently snickered.

The people! Why, who in blue blazes are the people, anyway? What in the name of the most approved brand of machine politics have the people got to do with the adminis-

tration of the affairs of the city, anyhow? The people! Huh! The people! huh!

Well, Mr. Mayor Harper, the people, whom you have relegated in your aspiring dreams to places unmentionable because unknown, seems to be ready to "go to bat." It is high time they had at least one chance to play, and the Pacific Outlook, in common with other publications and institutions and individuals in Los Angeles who have faithfully endeavored to dissuade you from the political follies you have had in contemplation, and some of which you have put into successful operation, now most earnestly hopes that nothing can arise to prevent the consummation of the wishes of those who have the welfare of this city most closely to heart; namely, that the recall be invoked and that you be relegated to that domain in which you so apparently have desired to see "the people" confined—a state of innocuous desuetude.

* * *

MINING VANDALS

THE United States Geological Survey reports that the condition of the mining industry in California during 1908 was somewhat improved over that of 1907, and an important increase in output will doubtless be shown when the final figures are compiled. In 1907 there was a decided falling off in the gold yield as compared with that of the previous year. There was a materially lessened output of siliceous ores, due at some mines to labor strikes. The placers also showed a decrease in gold yield, the hydraulic, drift, dredge and surface placers all showing a decline as compared with 1906. A poor water season was largely responsible for this decrease. Moreover, the spring floods destroyed several dredgers and damaged several others, so that expectations of an increase from this source were not realized. The conditions changed in 1908. There were no labor troubles of moment to interfere with steady operations in the quartz mines, though the shortness of the water season caused large numbers of stamps to be "hung up" and a good many mines to close for several months for lack of power. The report goes on to say:

There are now seventy dredgers operating in the gold fields of California. The largest proportion of the silver output of the State is derived from copper-smelting operations, though a considerable amount comes from quartz and placer mines. Smelters that were idle in 1907 became active in 1908, so that there was probably a larger silver yield in the latter year. This is also true of copper. The lead output may also show a moderate increase, but a diminished zinc yield

is expected. Notwithstanding the drought, which affected the quartz and placer mines of the State materially, the final figures of gold, silver, copper and lead production in California for 1908 are expected to show a general increase as compared with the total yield of 1907.

The estimates of the Director of the Mint give the California output of gold in 1908 as \$19,581,570, compared to \$16,853,500 in 1907.

It is little short of criminal to permit the operation of a single dredge in the valley gold-bearing lands of California. Already thousands upon thousands of acres of land of great value for agricultural purposes has been rendered absolutely worthless for all time to come by the gold-dredge vandals. Complaint has been made that not only is the land dredged ruined, but the beds of streams are so filled with debris as to cause disastrous overflows during the torrential period. The floods of the past few days in the Sacramento valley would have been accompanied by less loss if the stream's bed had not been overburdened by debris deposited by dredge miners, who seem willing to sacrifice everything to their lust for gold.

* * *

PARCELS POST REFORM

In discussing the subject of the parcels post the Sacramento Bee calls attention to the fact that Edward Berwick of Monterey, who has been a tireless advocate of a cheap parcels post in this country, made a good fight in the recent Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress for this much-needed reform, but was beaten by a large majority.

Among the leading opponents of Berwick on the floor were those stanch friends of the railroads and associated interests, Colonel John P. Irish, Naval Officer of the port of San Francisco, and Arthur Briggs, Manager of the State Board of Trade. These gentlemen of course did not urge the fact that cheap carriage of parcels by mail would deprive Wells-Fargo and other express companies of the rich privilege they now enjoy of charging extortionate prices for the service they perform, but that is the chief obstacle to a better parcels post service in the interest of the people.

Nothing less scandalous are the charges for parcels sent through the mails in the United States, compared with those abroad. In this country the postal charge on merchandise is a flat rate of a cent an ounce or 16 cents a pound, with a limit of weight of four pounds. So a four-pound parcel needs stamps to the amount of 64 cents, while in Great Britain a parcel of the same weight may be mailed for twelve cents. And

in Great Britain parcels may be sent by mail between any two points at rates varying from five cents for one pound to twenty-four cents for eleven pounds, which is the weight limit.

Moreover, in British towns and cities parcels are collected by the postmen, and there is also parcel delivery and collection in the rural districts. Immediate parcel delivery by special messengers may be had, in the large towns and cities, the charge being only five cents additional per mile from the post office, for a package not exceeding one pound, and, if heavier, a trifle more. A cab will be used for special delivery of a parcel from the post office if prepayment of a very moderate charge is made by the sender.

Such low charges and facilities show that in Great Britain, as in other European countries, the aim of the postal service is to give the public the utmost convenience and the best possible service at the lowest possible charge. In the United States, on the contrary, the narrow postal regulations regarding parcels, and the high rates of postage required, are devised to limit the service. And this is done in the interest of the express companies, which are controlled by the railroads, and work with them to prevent any remedial legislation.

Our government still pays enormously excessive rates to the railroads for the carriage of mails, although there has of late been some relative reduction in the cost of the service. This high cost is one of the excuses for the maintenance of the present excessive postal rates on parcels. The government pays the railroads something like \$38,000,000 a year for carrying mails.

But in France, where the railroads are under government control—not the government under railroad control—the mails are carried free of charge, in consideration for the privilege of right of way or eminent domain.

In Germany, all railroads are required to carry one mail car free, and additional mail cars are carried at a small cost. But in the United States the railroads carry no mail cars free, and charge a very high rental for mail cars, in addition to enormous rates for hauling the mail matter—rates three or four times those charged the express companies for a like service.

In Germany also, the postal limit of weight of parcels is 110 pounds, and one may send a package of that weight from one end of Germany to the other at a total cost of thirty cents in our money. And it will be delivered at destination. For two or six cents extra the government insures the package against loss and guarantees safe delivery.

We wonder how much longer the people are going to submit to being robbed by the express companies. If anybody were to put this in the form of a question we should be tempted to answer: Just so long as legislature in states like California continues to

elect men like Perkins and Flint, stanch friends and defenders of the railroads and express companies, to the United States Senate.

* * *

EENY, MEENY, MINEY MO

THE State Railroad Commission, like our great and grand friend made famous five years ago by a local contemporary, Speaker Stanton, have suddenly acquired a vast fund of virtue, it would appear. In three unanimous decisions the board fined the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad company \$5000 for failure to conform to the rates established by the Commission. It also declared several of the rates of the Santa Fe and the Southern Pacific to be unjustly discriminatory, and exonerated the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad from similar charges, on which it had had a hearing. The Southern Pacific company escaped a fine only because none of its rates refunded on had ever been legally established by the Commission.

Let us all observe that it was the Santa Fe, not the Southern Pacific, which was so boldly fined by this wise, virtuous and, above all things, discreet court. The Southern Pacific escaped because, forsooth, the commission had not been able to establish the legality or illegality of the rates refunded. There now remains to the aggrieved shipper the doubtful remedy of suing the railroad companies under the law of 1878, and in case they obtain judgments the fines will go to the public school fund of the State.

What a farce is this commission, indeed! What a jest! What a source of humiliation to the great state of California! It cannot find anything illegal in the rebating done and proven to have been done by the Southern Pacific company, proprietors of the commission, but it can find a scape goat in the Santa Fe.

* * *

THE SAFE FOUNDATION

THE most important measure before the State Legislature, from every viewpoint, is that providing for the Direct Legislation, or Initiative. The movement has taken form in proposed constitutional amendments introduced in the Senate by Senator Black and in the Assembly by Mr. Drew. The amendment provides that upon the presentation to the Secretary of State of a petition signed by qualified electors of the State as many in number as eight per cent of all the votes cast for Governor at the last election for Governor, proposing a law, a statute or an amendment to the Constitution, set forth in full in said petition, the secretary of state must submit the said proposed law, statute or amendment to the electors at the next succeeding general election occurring subsequent to ninety days after the presentation of said petition. In all matters pertaining to the submission, and the adoption or the rejection

of the same, the secretary of state shall be guided by the general laws, particularly those applicable to Constitutional amendments, until legislation shall be especially provided for. If the number of electors voting in favor of any proposed measure exceed the number voting against it, the proposed measure thereby becomes adopted and in full force and effect.

If petitions for the initiation of statutory law be filed with the secretary of state not less than thirty days before any regular or special session of the Legislature, the secretary of state shall transmit the same to the Legislature as soon as it convenes. Such initiative measures shall take precedence over all other measures in the Legislature excepting appropriation bills. The Legislature may enact any initiative measure, without change or amendment, but in all cases proposed amendments to the Constitution must be submitted to the electors for approval or rejection. If any such initiative shall be rejected by the Legislature, or no action be taken upon it by the Legislature within forty days from the date of its transmission, the secretary of state shall submit it to the electors for approval or rejection at the next ensuing general election. The Legislature may reject any measure by initiative petition, and propose a different one to accomplish the same purpose, but in such event both measures shall be submitted to the electors for their rejection or approval by the secretary of state at the next ensuing general election. The veto power of the Governor shall not extend to measures adopted by direct vote of the people. A statute adopted by direct vote of the people can be repealed or amended only by direct vote of the people.

The Initiative is the one certain solution of the evils of machine politics. Regardless of the attitude of a Legislature controlled by corrupt men, with the Initiative the people may propose and adopt, if they will to do so, not only any amendment to the Constitution, but any law. For example, suppose the Anti-Racetrack Gambling bill fail of passage. If the Initiative be adopted the people may proopse the same bill by petition and vote upon it at the election succeeding its adoption.

There is little doubt that the majority of people in Los Angeles favor the principle of the Initiative. Those who do should communicate their attitude to their representatives at Sacramento at once. The fate of the measure may hang upon the action of the people within the next week.

* * *

His Mild Response

"Why in the world don't you win one of those big Nobel prizes, John?" snapped Mrs. McStingle.

"Because, my dear," he meekly replied, "they don't give Nobel prizes to domestic martyrs."—Cleveland Leader.

CHILE CON CARNE

BY AUTOGENESIS

Ghoulish Attraction.—The announcement is made in signs of light of an electrical show which is to be held on Broadway. Whirling and creeping flashes of color delude the vision, showing how forbidding ingenuity may become. One cannot look long at some of these latest devices in advertising without gently placing one's hand on one's trunk and saying to one's self, "I wonder where I am wrong?" There is such a thing as a ghoulish attraction.

Drunk from Dining.—Dr. Evans of Chicago says that he thinks "people drunk from over feeding are almost as immoral as those who stupefy themselves with liquors. Men drunk from liquor and men drunk from over-eating are most susceptible to pneumonia and die of it. The majority of cases of pneumonia are of patients who contracted the disease after a drunken debauch or who were drunk from overfeeding." Pneumonia distributes death among the overfed quite as willingly, apparently, as among those who partake of tipsy fluids to the point of inequilibrium.

Luck in the Figure Nine.—People who believe in the mysterious properties of figures will be interested in the declaration of a New York business man that this will be a prosperous year for the country because it contains the figure nine, which has always proved a good omen in the history of the country. He cites the business revival of 1839, following the panic of '37, the discovery of gold in California in 1849, the opening of the Colorado mines in 1869, the era of prosperity which set in in 1879, the boom period of 1889-'93, and lastly the boom which set in in 1899, following the Spanish War. "It looks as if history would repeat itself in 1909," he concludes. This is the kind of news the country likes to hear, and the figure nine may be assured that it will be given due credit if the omen holds good. There is at least as much justification for prophecy based on lucky numbers as there is for weather predictions based on the wishbone of a goose.

Gamesters Who Lose.—The 'Suicides' Cemetery at Monte Carlo is a desolate tract of waste land. It is covered with stones and refuse, surrounded by high walls and beset with wild plants and weeds. The graves lie flat among the rank grasses, growing up among the stones and sand. At the head of the graves are pieces of wood about a foot high, and each piece of wood bears a number. On the wall may be seen a few wreaths, with bits of visiting cards attached to them. The officials of the Casino know who placed them there, and they guard their secret well. In time the wreaths drop off the wall and be-

come one with the refuse and stubble which all but hide the graves. Pathetic sentences are written on the visiting cards attached to the wreaths, such as: "A mon pere and a mon fils." The cemetery might be a place for the burial of dogs. It is far distant from any road, and only the casual Rambler is likely to find it. Above it are beautiful olive woods. There is a moral for all gamblers in this brief tale.

Freedom.—There is no freedom in imperfection, in spite of the makeshift conduct we menace our days with. A little less well-doing is so much easier than good performance. Tomorrow is always left over for purposes of apology and cure. A calendar is hypnotic with its string of days, colorless beads we mean to sort and thread gorgeously by and by. I have all the time there is, more's the pity and seem to make of the bulk of it but petty chronicles.

Mannerisms.—It is an excellent thing to be eccentric. To have an oddity of manner is to have shield. The best thing one can do is to train one's friends to overlook one's foibles. The might of weakness is an all conquering force. The man who can submit to pity and ridicule is sure to win his way in the end. He is dauntless, because he is not governed by jeers like most of his fellows. Assume a pose as soon as you can if you would live in comfort. Tell your acquaintances that you think in French and praise the antipodes. Thus you will escape many homely duties, the bothersome tasks which destroy your powers of indolence.

* * *

Goldwin Smith on the Age

"Then and Now," the title of an article bearing his Christmas message to the students of Cornell University, where he once taught, shows Goldwin Smith at the age of 86 still one of the torchbearers of civilization. "Man, let the evolutionists remember, advances and rises. The beast does not." Unlike brutes, humanity advances, "and we cannot tell what the end will be; whether it may be the final ascendancy of the spiritual over the material in man." He has witnessed the after-blasts of the French Revolution; they have beaten the political face of Europe and careered far into the stagnant East. Everywhere he sees democracy triumphant, invading autocratic palaces, and possessing constitutional monarchies like England with greater force even than our own Republic. Indeed, he regards the United States as relatively a backward nation in the march of democracy.

But his almost mystical insight, says the New York Times, perceives something more momentous in this age than its political movement in the advance of science. This is making the nations one Commonwealth by providing the means of closer communication. The Suez Canal is transforming India. The locomotive, which bore Greville

fifty years ago at the shuddering pace of 45 miles an hour, will soon by the aid of electricity attain 125 miles an hour, converting the whole countryside into a suburb. Through easy emigration the labor markets "are becoming fused," and the demarkations of national character must eventually wear away. "All nations eat the fruit of all climes." He hears rumors of war and of war's more deadly muniments—a step backward. Most significant of the change wrought in the modern mind, the Christmas chimes no longer speak so much of the Church as of the home.

The parliament of man, the federation of the world, is Goldwin Smith's watchword. It is strange that his profound agnosticism be so nearly reconciled to the teachings of the prophet who cried: "Prepare ye in the wilderness the way of Jehovah. * * * And the crooked shall become straight, and the rough ways smooth."

* * *

Cause of Catastrophe

The helplessness of science to give warning of a stupendous catastrophe like the Messina earthquake has been generally deplored by the leading writers. Professor Milne has provided a cue for scientific discussion by describing the land's dislocation as submarine and apparently volcanic, and the natural cause of disturbance as the upward movement of masses of the mainland, followed by compression and the cracking of the sea bottom. Neither he nor any other investigator suggests a practical method of forecasting the impending shocks, much less of preventing widespread destruction of life and property.

Although Messina and Reggio were within one of the best known earthquake areas, their buildings, with few exceptions, were insured in some French and Austrian companies only against fire, and the liabilities for the catastrophe will be disputed, as in the case of San Francisco. English companies had little business in the destroyed quarter and will not suffer serious losses. So far as is known, only one Messina building was directly insured in England against earthquake, although the town lay on the edge of a geological fracture, where the bottom of the sea basin was likely to be crumpled up under pressure.

The wisdom of the scientific writers is exhausted when they recommend the Japanese practice of building single story structures in sections menaced with shocks. The functions of preachers tomorrow will be even more difficult when they undertake to reconcile the laws of nature with the moral government of the universe. Awe inspiring as the earthquake has been, it has involved a smaller loss of life, less devastation of property and less human suffering than would have the campaigns which diplomats and newsmongers have been planning with light hearts for the last twelve months.

New Contagion of Reform

When Barlow, Tilden, O'Connor and Laroque showed up Tweed and Company in New York, Philadelphia was shocked, but not reformed. When other men in the Quaker city showed up the forces of evil in that city, New York was shocked, but not reformed over again. When one of the many housecleanings it has experienced agitated Cincinnati or Chicago, sensation was administered within the limits of those places alone. When Grover Cleveland, as mayor, turned Buffalo upside down, Albany sorrowed for the sins of Buffalo, and so did Troy, but neither place realized that a day of judgment impended over it. The Scranton-Pittsburg epoch or episode or emeute or sequential shock, or whatever it is, can be regarded as unique, easier to note than to define.

If this moral wave, which is making frightened wealth spasmodically philanthropic, or if the religious wave, which is affecting the hearts of men at the same time, in far separated places, can be regarded as accountable for this mysterious and almost simultaneous reformation of Scranton and Pittsburg, then the category of the wonders of the world has been enlarged. The arts have also come in. Science is enlisted on the side of salvation. A flashlight photograph was taken of a corrupted councilman who received marked bills from an unsuspected detective, and on the strength of that revelation, President Roosevelt set his secret men at work and will share in history with others the credit of Pittsburg's reformation, or whatever it is. We are living, we are moving, in a grand and awful time, and none can sin outside of his own mind, without certainty of detection, and may even then become the exposé of himself to justice, should he go crazy or get drunk.

If one had been asked to name two places more sodden than any other two, he would have said Scranton and Pittsburg, though with a sense of possible injustice to Wilkesbarre. It appears, however, that Scranton has been turned toward the light, and that by the reflection or ignition, Pittsburgh has been morally set on fire. Even Wilkesbarre, with its smug confidence that the New Jerusalem is its social and moral inferior, may yet be brought to think on the evil of its ways, and may conclude that wealth is not worth, that money is not morality, that dividends are not divine, and that those who die worth a million and worth nothing else, may burn forever because of their essential poverty in the things of the spirit.

* * *

On the Sore Spot

The assertion that E. H. Harriman is responsible for the graft in San Francisco—an accusation made by Francis J. Heney at a public dinner in Philadelphia Saturday night—will strike some readers as extravagant. A dinner is not, of course, the time and place for the presentation of detailed legal

proof. The gist of Mr. Heney's argument, however, is summed up in these words:

"We must reason from cause to effect. The corruption of the city life in San Francisco was not found in the deals made by Ruef, but was due to the fact that Harriman wanted to use certain men. Our real boss sits in New York city and reaches across the country in working out his schemes."

Whether or not Mr. Heney has a clear case against Harriman, on whose malign activities in finance and politics we have more than once had occasion to comment, it is certain, says the New York Evening Post, that Mr. Heney has laid his finger on a very sore spot in our body politic. Members of Congress, legislators and aldermen are usually tempted to accept bribes because some rich and unscrupulous man—or perhaps corporation—wishes to "use" them for private ends. The legislature of New York and of other states as well was, as C. E. Hughes abundantly showed, systematically corrupted by a lobby maintained by the big insurance companies, under the deadly respectable management of our Alexanders, Hydes, McCurdys and McCalls. The influence of the New York Central, under the control of the Vanderbilts, was equally potent and demoralizing. Harrisburg has for years been a cesspool, and the politics of Pennsylvania a byword and a hissing, partly because the Pennsylvania Railroad has been what it has been. In our own city government the connection between the ruling powers and Thomas F. Ryan, the late William C. Whitney and other gentlemen-adventurers in street railway operations has been a huge scandal. But it is useless to multiply instances. We shall not get rid of the small rascals till we can punish the big ones.

* * *

Gold on Trial

Upton Sinclair journeyed all the way to Niebelheim, the mythical scene of many of the Wagner operas, in order to find a character to illustrate his theory that one man with sufficient wealth can control the world. To "Prince Hagen", ruler of the "Niebelungs", therefore, he gave a tunnel of gold and made him the personification of youthful arrogance, selfishness and cruelty. As a result, the end of the third act finds two of the world's captains of industry on their knees before him, while a third, who has been ruined, goes forth preaching the doctrine of democracy instead of conservative republicanism, his former belief. He made his climax brutal, cold and very literal, because he wished to arouse the people to a sense of their danger and to let them understand that the trend of national life in America is toward plutocracy, despotic and absolute in its nature.

Sinclair need not have stretched his imagination from Wall street to Wagner to illustrate his point, says Marion Michelson in the San Francisco Bulletin. He might

have attended a session at the trial of Patrick Calhoun and listened to the expressions of sentiment upon the part of talesmen who might sit as jurors to determine if it is a crime for a man of wealth to bribe public servants in order to get special privileges which by right belong to the people. Then he would see the practical working out of his doctrine. Sinclair could then see how a terrible class war, resulting in much wretchedness and even in loss of life, had been turned to good account to save this captain of industry from punishment for his crime against the people and had been actually made to create sympathy for him. He could see Calhoun's gold, his family and even his social position placed in issue instead of the question "Did he or did he not bribe Fred P. Nichols to secure his vote for an overhead trolley franchise?"

Sinclair, however, would have been gratified could he have passed yesterday in the courtroom and learned that for one David Cameron, who thinks that Calhoun is the one great man in the West because "he whipped the unwhipped mob," there are five Francis Frickses who "with all due respect" to Calhoun, his family and his bags of gold, "understands that bribery is a crime" and that although it might have been a case of "hold-up and hand-out," the man who pays the bribe is quite as guilty as the man who accepts one. The young author, so earnest in his fight for the people, would doubtless have said that the answers of those venemen showed an awakened public spirit and

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freedom from the bonds of the worship of gold which argues well for the future.

One hundred and fifty talesmen have now been examined in the Calhoun case and of this venire forty-seven have been actually examined in the box. Three veniremen have indicated that they are sufficiently free from bias to give both the state and the defense a fair trial. The three men are Peter Anthus, retired merchant; Joseph Dixon, clerk for a Fillmore street hatter, and Walter Baskette, book-keeper for the W. P. Fuller Company. One hundred and fifty more citizens will be brought into court on Tuesday.

+ + +

Children's Books in Bygone Days

In picture books the children of today are well cared for. But they owe their good fortune more to improved methods of reproduction than to an improvement in the artists working for their pleasure, writes a contributor to the London Chronicle. Delightful as are the pictures of Mr. Rackham and others, Tenniel's Alice still holds her own, and the illustrations to "Shoek-headed Peter" and Lear's "Nonsense Books" are accepted as seriously as ever. There is some danger of a surfeit. If you have jam and cake for tea every day, you do not enjoy jam and cake so much when you go to a party, and you may even come to prefer plain bread and butter. The chief difference between today and yesterday seems to be that then every child had the same books and now every child has different ones.

Perhaps there is another change. The writers of children's books no longer seem to have that almost ferociously moral ax to grind which needed such continual sharpening in days gone by. They write more frankly for entertainment. The change need not be regretted. Children will swallow a good deal of crude, false moralizing without mental indigestion, but they are better without it, and the ethics of the "goody" book of a generation ago were often deplorable. A favorite figure in this kind of fiction was the precociously pious child, who set an example to his more worldly parents. The natural, but to him unpleasant, results of his behavior he bore with Christian fortitude, until such time as he had succeeded in molding their characters to his heart's desire; after which, his well-meant efforts having proved too much for his infant constitution, he not seldom crowned them with a most edifying death-bed scene. In fact, the prig stalked rampant through pages of mostly inferior print, and deserved everything he got in the way of martyrdom except its crown. In his most offensive form he is now dead and buried. He probably derived from "Sandford and Merton" and persisted for nearly a century.

Another and a less reprehensible figure was the father who was always improving the occasion. It is impossible to picture him without side whiskers and a shaven upper lip—a sort of evangelical Mr. Dombey and

Enquire-Within-Upon-Everything combined. He never seemed to have any other occupation than to go for walks with his children in a tall hat and square-toed boots. His business was to cram them with information, his sports to snare them in a net of questions. He, too, is gone. The children of today, who expect their fathers to act as their play-fellows, permitting them on occasions to be quite humanly grumpy, would not stand his faultless precision for a moment. He is happier beneath the stone that recalls his prim virtues, for he would be terribly shocked at the license now accorded to his one-time victims.

But it would be unfair to say that all the moral books of a generation or so back were out of scale. There were some unexceptionable ones. Miss Charlotte Yonge had her Tractarian row to hoe, and she hoed it well, and wrote excellent stories besides. A. L. O. F. usually allowed for the weakness of childish flesh by sandwiching her stories and her sermons in alternate chapters. It was a convenient arrangement, and her stories at least were good.

Doubtful Bargain

"Don't you remember me?" said the thin chap with the sharp goatee and yellow satchel. "Why, I am the corn doctor that removed your corns last summer."

"Yeas, I remember yeon, stranger," mumbled old Bill Spruceby, as he pulled his chair up closer to the red-hot stove in the back of Jason's store.

"Then how is it you don't seem glad to see me? Didn't I remove them all for a quarter?"

"Yeas, but after the corns were gone I had to pay 39 cents for a barometer to see when we were going to have falling weather. Don't see much bargain in that, stranger." —Chicago News.

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LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

HIT OR MISS

Mrs. Marion Craig-Wentworth of Boston read her play, "The Flower Shop", in that city last Thursday. She is coming to Los Angeles in March and will read "An Enemy of the People", by Henrik Ibsen, and "Monna Vanna", by Maeterlinck, at Cummock Hall. Mrs. Wentworth has received the highest praise from critics and her readings here will doubtless cause much enthusiasm. She is a sister of Miss Alice E. Craig of Pasadena.

Rev. Dana W. Bartlett has left the city on a lecture tour and before he returns he will visit Washington, D. C., where he hopes to offer suggestions for a better distribution of the newly arrived immigrants throughout the country and aid this work as far as an informal discussion of the subject may affect the destination in the new world of the incoming settlers.

Prof. W. R. Baumgardt will begin a course of illustrated lectures in Symphony Hall, Jan. 31, with a talk on Naples. He will refer to the recent earthquake and the region which has suffered so terribly during the last month. For the student of Italian history the unhappy city of Messina has a secondary interest, in that it was the scene of the frightful bombardment and massacre which won for the Bourbon brute Ferdinand II the nickname of "Bomba." The recent earthquake was merely itself in comparison with the atrocities which the troops of that base creature perpetrated upon the wretched men, women and children of the city. As for Messina itself only a third of it was left when at last the bombardment ceased.

Mr. W. G. Halstead, who has been absent from Los Angeles for the last twelve years, has returned to the city within the past fortnight and will build himself a home on Boyle Heights where he proposes to reside permanently in the future. In the early days he had charge of the Nadeau property and later he was connected with the Banning company. While away, a great part of his time has been spent in Yuba county, where he had charge of a large estate. Mr. Halstead is well known to the pioneer settlers of the city and will be cordially welcomed by them as a genial fellow citizen.

Musical circles will be interested in the fact that Mr. Harold B. Wrenn is settled permanently in Pasadena, where he has opened a brokerage office in the Hotel Green. Mr. Wrenn is a violinist of unusual talent. He has traveled extensively abroad where he received the best of training. His father is John H. Wrenn, who is at the head of a well established brokerage house of Chicago and New York which has long been widely and favorably known.

The Southwest Sugar and Land Company of Phoenix is about to con-

struct a concrete pipe line to the factory in Glendale, near Phoenix. The contract for this work has just been awarded to Mr. Arthur S. Bent of this city by Mr. R. W. Davie, the vice president of the company, who has a residence here and at Ocean Park. Mr. Bent will leave for Arizona next week to look over the ground. The long experience of Mr. Bent in this line of work is an assurance that the new system will be constructed in the best possible manner.

"Chevalry; A Story of Several Lives", is a play by Mr. Alfred Allan which was read before the Ebell Club some weeks ago. It is being rehearsed now and Mr. Allan hopes to have it produced in the neighborhood of Los Angeles by Feb. 7, and later at the Mason. Mr. Wilkes will be in the cast.

Jean Mannheim will give an exhibition of oil paintings in the Blanchard Hall Studio Building beginning January 27. He is a native of Germany and has lived for twelve years in Paris. For five years he painted portraits and landscapes in and about Denver. Mr. Mannheim has just returned from Europe where he has been associated with Frank Brangwyn in his work. I have been told that his paintings are of exceptional interest.

Mr. Charles Edson gave a concert in Simpson Auditorium on Wednesday last which was a great success in its object to interest the children of the grade schools in music of the better sort. The program included both classic and modern music. The children responded enthusiastically and seemed to appreciate this wise effort in their behalf.

Next week is Mid-Year Demonstration week at the Young Woman's Christian Association. The building will reopen to visitors and the public is urged to go and see what has been accomplished during the last half year.

A. Machner has been showing some very curious water color drawings at Kanst's gallery this week. They purport to be clairvoyant pictures of prehistoric flora. The flowers are more singular in form than beautiful.

The automobile exhibition which is to be held at Hamburger's new building on Eighth street beginning this Saturday promises to be of great interest to the fast riding public.

The Hotel Melrose opened its winter season Thursday with a dance and dinner which was attended and enjoyed by a large number of guests.

Mrs. Annie Mottram Craig, soprano, will be the principal soloist at the Caledonian concert which takes place next Monday evening.

The Coquelin Club gave a play in French at the Gamut Club last Friday which was well attended.

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HOTEL ALEXANDRIA

Anniversaries in 1909

Famous Men for Whom Centenaries May Be Held This Year

TWO or three years ago some close student of American history made the discovery that an unusually large number of famous men were born in 1809. He wrote to the newspapers about it, and not long afterward suggestions that the centenaries of these men be observed appropriately this year began to creep into the public prints. The list of famous men who, had they lived, would have celebrated the hundredth anniversary of their births in 1909 includes such poets as Edgar Allan Poe, Edward Fitzgerald, Alfred Tennyson and Oliver Wendell Holmes; such musicians and composers as Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy and Frederic Francois Chopin; such statesmen as Abraham Lincoln and William Ewart Gladstone, and such scientists as Charles Robert Darwin. Three other anniversaries are thrown in for good measure. They are the 400th anniversary of the birth of John Calvin, the 200th anniversary of the birth of Dr. Samuel Johnson and the centennial of the death of Josef Haydn.

The first anniversary was that of Poe, who was born January 19, 1809, in Boston. Among the features of the celebration taking place Tuesday of this week were the dedication of a bronze statue in Poe Park, opposite Fordham College, readings and recitations from Poe's works in public schools, lectures on the poet and his works in the public lecture courses and commemorative exercises in New York University, which is near the Fordham home of Poe and the aqueduct, which was his favorite walk.

Professor Trent, of Columbia University, will give an address before the Author's Club at a memorial meeting to be held on January 28. The erection of a memorial at West Point has been proposed by friends of the United States Military Academy and admirers of the poet. Poe was a cadet at the academy for six months. His relatively brief period of study at the newly founded University of Virginia will doubtless be celebrated by appropriate exercises.

The second anniversary is that of Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, who was born on February 3, at Hamburg. He was the son of a cultured Jewish merchant and the grandson of the Jewish scholar Moses Mendelssohn. The father of the musician used to say in jest: "Formerly I was the son of my father, but now I am the father of my son." It is probable that the anniversary of the musical lion of his time will be recognized in different parts of the world by the performance of some of his musical works, such as his oratorios of "Elijah" and "St. Paul."

Nine days after the famous son of

the Jewish-Christian family of Germany was born in Hamburg two men whose names will long be borne on the roster of the world's great ones first saw the light on opposite sides of the Atlantic. One was Abraham Lincoln, born in a settler's cabin in Hardin County, Ky., and the other was Charles Robert Darwin, who was born in the home of an English rector in Shrewsbury. It is probable that Congress will provide for a national memorial of Lincoln, and that the 100th anniversary of his birth will be observed as a national holiday. There is a bill before the California Legislature making the day a legal holiday. Lincoln's birthplace is to be preserved. In many cities commemorative exercises will be held in churches, halls and schools. A general committee, including among its members many persons associated with Lincoln and his assassination in a personal manner, has been appointed to arrange for an appropriate celebration in New York. At Springfield, Ill., where Lincoln was buried, there will be addresses by Ambassador Bryce of England, Ambassador Jusserand of France, Senator Dolliver, of Iowa, and William J. Bryan on February 12.

The anniversary of the man responsible for the theory of evolution as an explanation of the origin of the various forms of life instead of the supernatural theory previously held will be widely celebrated by scientific societies in more than one country. Possibly reports on the recent discovery of a skull in France which, apparently, has been buried since the glacial period and which seems to approximate the theoretical "missing link" in its characteristics, will figure in the celebration of the 100th anniversary of Darwin and the fiftieth anniversary of the first publication of his "Origin of Species" in 1859.

The Darwin family is an interesting study in the problem of heredity. Erasmus Darwin, the grandfather of Charles, who lived between the years 1731 and 1802, was clearly the forerunner of his famous grandson. He anticipated much that Charles himself advanced to the point of general acceptance. His theories attracted much attention and some opposition at the time they were advanced. Two of Charles Darwin's sons have acquired distinction, one as a botanist and the other as a geologist and mathematician. Darwin, who was warmhearted and a brilliant conversationalist, was punctilious regarding details. Although, owing to poor health, he was able to work only a few hours a day, he always attended personally to his voluminous correspondence. Every letter was an-

swered by himself in person, even to that of the young man who was called upon to prepare a lyceum lecture and wrote to him for an abbreviated statement of his views because the writer had not time to read his books. He died April 19, 1882, full of years and honors, and was one of three of those of 1809 to find burial in Westminster Abbey.

The first day of March will mark the 100th anniversary of Frederic Francois Chopin. He was born in Zelazowa, near Warsaw, Poland. His name is one of many that have added to the fame and glory of the proud spirited Polish people. A considerable portion of his life was spent in Paris, for he could not bear to return to Warsaw after it fell into the ruthless hands of the Russians. Brought up among cultured people of aristocratic society, he inherited a liking for fashionable life. In the course of his career he came into contact with a circle of men and women whose names have become a part of the literary and musical history of the world. Among them were Liszt, Heine, Berlioz, Merimee, Meyerbeer, Balzac, De Musset, Dumas and George Sand. Chopin is looked upon by many as the emancipator of the pianoforte from the thralldom of the orchestral style of composition. He died October 7, 1849, from consumption, the germs of which disease developed in the course of eleven days in July, 1837, which covered his first visit to England. On the day of Chopin's death Edgar Allan Poe breathed his last in Baltimore, on the other side of the Atlantic. Chopin was the second in point of age of the famous group of 1809 to die, the first being Mendelssohn, who died two years earlier, at the age of thirty-eight years. Chopin was in his forty-first year.

One day in 1859 a certain personage by the name of Whiteley Stokes was walking along the streets of London. He paused in front of a book shop, being a lover of books, to look at the bargains offered in the stalls of the dealer outside his doors. Fingering over the booklets in the penny box he came upon a brown covered pamphlet which had originally been published at five shillings, but which, apparently, had met with such a poor reception that it had fallen to the level of the penny box. The pamphlet contained quatrains from the Persian of Omar Khayyam translated into English by an anonymous writer. Investing a penny, Stokes took the pamphlet home. After reading it he passed it on to Dante Gabriel Rossetti, who in turn read it and passed it on to Swinburne. All seemed to think that the verses were poetry of a high or-

der, and spread the knowledge. It was discovered that the translation was by the well known recluse Edward Fitzgerald, who two years previously had offered some of "the less wicked" of the quatrains to "Frazer's Magazine." The editor failing to recognize their merit, they did not appear in that publication, and Fitzgerald, tired of scanning the pages for them, gave them to his publisher, Mr. Quaritch, who issued them in the five shilling pamphlet. Fitzgerald was born on March 31, 1809, at Bredfield House, near the market town of Woodbridge, in Suffolk. He died on June 14, 1883, at Merton Rectory, Norfolk, and was buried at Boulge.

The next anniversary following that of Fitzgerald is that of the death of Josef Haydn, which occurred in Vienna on May 31, 1809. Haydn was born at Rohrau, Lower Austria, March 31, 1732. He therefore lived ten years longer than George Washington, who was born a month earlier than himself. A man of gentle spirit and un-failing good humor, his career had in it much fighting against untoward conditions. His father was a traveling wheelwright, with a natural love of music. He expected his boy to enter the Church, but the latter's aptitude for music led to a cousin taking him into his home for instruction. His hard luck began early. A student in the choir school connected with the great church of St. Stephen's, in Vienna, from the age of eight to eighteen, he was wretchedly poor and often without sufficient food. His voice changing at the age of eighteen, and being therefore useless for the time, the choirmaster made the boyish prank of cutting off a fellow pupil's queue an excuse for dismissing him. A former chorister whom he met took him in, and a kind hearted tradesman lent him 150 florins, which he afterward repaid with good measure. When twenty-six years old his circumstances changed for the better and he fell in love. The object of his affections, however, decided to enter a convent, and her father, Laban-like, persuaded him to marry the oldest sister instead, by way of recompense. She did not appreciate him. She tore up his manuscripts for curl papers and pie form, squandered his earnings for finery, and even selected a house to be occupied by her when her kind hearted husband should shuffle off the mortal coil and leave her a widow. Fate had something in store for the lovable musician, however, for she died before her husband, and he was the one who occupied the house.

Haydn wrote more than a hundred symphonies and nearly as many quartets, more than a dozen operas, num-

erous sonatas, the Austrian national anthem, and the oratorios "The Creation" and "The Seasons." An interesting anecdote is told in connection with one of his symphonies, the "Abschieds" ("Farewell"). In 1760 he became kapellmeister to Prince Paul Anton Esterhazy. In 1772, while the prince was at Esterhaz, his summer seat, the members of the orchestra asked leave of absence to visit their families. This was denied, and they decided to leave his service. Never was a strike more gracefully and patriotically begun. Haydn composed the "Abschieds" symphony for the occasion. Toward the close of the symphony one player after another extinguished his candle and went out. Finally only one, the violin leader, remained. Having played the last phrase, he, too, blew out his candle and departed. The music and the action of the players moved the prince so deeply that he granted their request.

Haydn deeply loved Vienna, his adopted city. When it was bombarded by Napoleon, the third shot caused him to fall into convulsions. He died on May 31.

It was on the tenth day of July, 1509, at Noyon, in Picardy, France, that John Calvin first saw the light. Calvin is credited with the performance of several things which have had an influence upon history. He systematized the doctrine of Protestantism and organized its ecclesiastical discipline. As a religious teacher, a social legislator and as a writer he is credited with being second to none in his age. His theological teachings and his new church polity did more than all other influences together to weld into a whole the scattered forces of the Reformation. His teachings have had a marked place in the history of the United States, especially in New England, where the stern tenets of his doctrine long held sway. Bancroft attributes modern republican liberty to the influence of Calvin's little republic of Geneva and to Calvin. Calvinism had a large influence in promoting the independence of the United States. Calvin died in Geneva on May 27, 1564.

Alfred Lord Tennyson, like Darwin, was a son of a rector of the Established Church of England. He was born on August 6, 1809, at Somersby, in Lincolnshire. His early life, like that of Haydn, was a battle for a livelihood. Mingled with his poverty was a romance. In 1836 he fell in love with Emily Sarah Sellwood, the sister of his brother Charles's wife. The smallness of his income from the profession of poet was such that there was no prospect of marriage in the near future. The relatives of the young woman forbade her to correspond with him. Still he clung to his art, having no thought of deserting poetry. It was not until 1850, fourteen years after the beginning of his wooing, that he felt financially able to marry. In June of that year appeared "In Memoriam." In the same month he married Miss Sellwood, with whom, he said afterward, "the peace of God came into my life." It

was in November of this year that he was appointed poet laureate in succession to Wordsworth. His forty-first year, therefore, was the turning point in his fortunes. He died on October 6, 1892, at the age of eighty-three, and was the second of the men of 1809 to be buried in Westminster Abbey.

Oliver Wendell Holmes, the third American of the great group of 1809, was born on August 29 beneath the classic shades of Harvard, at Cambridge, Mass. Two different classes of persons can celebrate his birth with special interest. They are the practitioners of medicine, who owe him something for his essay on a medical subject which had not received proper attention before his time, and the guild of authors, for his contributions of poems and essays. The graceful conversationalist, "The Autocrat," died on October 7, 1894, in Boston, in his eighty-sixth year, almost the last of his great generation.

Dr. Samuel Johnson was born in Lichfield September 18, 1709. He was another of the geniuses of recent centuries who have found that the arts are poor paymasters. The celebrated lexicographer, essayist, critic and conversationalist tasted deeply of the experiences of the men who occupy the City Hall Park benches. He was once arrested for debt. The story of the writing of "Rasselas" in the evenings of a single week for the purpose of paying the expenses of his mother's funeral is a familiar one. His edition of Shakespeare is still published, and his dictionary has received the anathema of the simplified spellers as being the vehicle by means of which much of the ponderous and unphonetic spelling of the English language was fastened upon succeeding generations of users. Dr. Johnson's latter days were passed in comfort, and when he died in London, on December 13, 1784, at the age of seventy-five years, his body was buried in Westminster Abbey.

The last of the group of 1809 to enter the scene, and also the last to leave it, was William Ewart Gladstone. He came very near not getting into this great year, for he was born on December 29. Liverpool was the city of his birth. He was born with a silver spoon in his mouth, his father being a wealthy merchant, a Member of Parliament and a baronet. The "Great Commoner" was a Member of Parliament for more than half a century and four times Premier, finishing his career in this office by winning a fight in the House of Commons on the Home Rule bill, in 1894, when eighty-five years old. He died on May 19, 1898, in the eighty-ninth year of his age, and was buried in Statesman's Corner, Westminster Abbey.

A physician was once arguing with his lawyer friend concerning the personal characteristics of one of the latter's clients. "It's no use," he said finally, "you can't make an angel out of a man."

"No, that's so, I can't," rejoined the other with feeling. "We have to leave that for you doctors."—*Christian Register.*

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Recalls John Brown's Raid

THE anniversary of the execution of John Brown and his band of raiders at Charlestown, W. Va., Dec. 2, 1859, following their attack upon the United States arsenal at Harper's Ferry, directed attention to probably the most interesting survivor of those stirring antebellum days—Patrick Higgins, who for more than forty years watched the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad bridge at the ferry, was on duty at the time of the attack.

"Yes, I knew John Brown very well," said Mr. Higgins when recently referring to the great event, "but it will be getting considerably ahead of my story to refer to him as 'John Brown.' About the middle of March, 1858, a man giving his name as John Smith—Captain John Smith—came to Harper's Ferry and procured boarding accommodations over at Sandy Hook. I was at that time employed as a watchman on the old wooden bridge at the ferry, and boarded also in Sandy Hook, a few doors from 'Captain Smith.' Naturally I got to see a good bit of the 'captain,' and he told me he was a prospector who had come to Harper's Ferry in the hope of discovering valuable minerals in the surrounding mountains. He used to carry a pick with him, and would frequently take long strolls, and I remember upon two different occasions that he showed me manganese which he claimed to have obtained here, and also some silver, which he likewise said he found in the vicinity.

"Of course, we people of the locality were very much interested in 'Captain Smith's' pretended discovery and he said he intended opening some mines. Later he rented the Kennedy farm, over on the Antietam road, about six miles from Harper's Ferry, and said it was his aim to start at once on his mining venture. Shortly after moving into the Kennedy property he bought a horse and small wagon, and pretty soon 'Captain Smith' began receiving—almost daily—boxes from the depot, explaining that it was mining machinery. But from the length of these mysterious boxes I have since come to believe that they contained the rifles, revolvers, etc., which he afterward used on his attack on the arsenal. This went on for some time, of course, and residents suspected nothing to be wrong.

"But, as I have said, I was employed watching the bridge, and before a great while, and during the summer, a number of strangers came over the bridge and inquired from me whether I knew 'John Smith' who lived in the neighborhood and to direct them there. These men usually came at intervals of about a week, always alone, and, as I later learned, were the men who comprised 'Captain Smith's' following in his attack on the arsenal.

"Historians have repeatedly written that the insurrection was created by negroes, but this is entirely incorrect and there were not more than three negroes in the party. I personally

saw the men who made the attack, and with one or two exceptions recognized every man.

"Employed with me in watching the old railroad bridge here at the ferry was a man named William Williams, and we relieved each other at six-hour intervals. The railroad then had a time clock on the bridge and we were required to register every thirty minutes. On Saturday night, Oct. 16, 1859, I remember it well, I was due to report at midnight, but Williams and I never quarreled with each other, if one happened to be a few minutes late. On this night I arrived at the bridge at 12:20 and was surprised to find that Williams wasn't there and had not registered on the clock since 10:30.

"I immediately started back across the bridge in search of him and was accosted on my way by two armed strangers, this being the first intimation I had of the siege. I was commanded by the men to 'halt,' but not being familiar with military life, didn't obey. After my failure to stop on the second command I was struck in the side by a bayonet and rendered almost unconscious by the blow. Regaining my feet, I asked the reason for molestation and told them I was the watchman on the bridge. 'Well,' answered the man that I afterward learned was John Brown's son Oliver, 'we will watch the bridge tonight—you come with us.'

"As we started back across the bridge I saw several long spears and was almost frantic from fear. I struck young Brown a powerful blow with my fist, knocked him down and made my escape. In those days I was a swift runner, and scared as I was, I lost no time in getting back into the town.

"The railroad company's agent at Harper's Ferry at that time was Fountain Becklin who was also the mayor of the town. He had a negro by the name Hayward Sheppard, whom he had freed some time before and employed around the station, and Sheppard slept in the building. After making my escape from the bridge I awoke the negro and told him what had taken place. I discovered that a bullet had slightly grazed my head, but proceeded to Williams' house to see if he had returned home. Mrs. Williams told me he had not; so, not wanting to frighten her, I said I had just come over to see him about my lantern.

"About this time the Western Express was due from Cincinnati, so I returned to the station. She was on time that night, I remember well, and reached the ferry at 1:26. The conductor in charge of her was Jake Phillips, and I cautioned him not to cross the bridge with his train as it had been besieged and such action would be dangerous. 'Jake' was a large and powerful man—typical railroader of the time—who didn't know the meaning of the word fear. He took his

lantern and started over toward the bridge, asking me to join him.

"While I was terribly scared, I didn't want to be a coward, so went with him. We were fired at by the abolitionists, though I am convinced they merely wanted to scare us. A man carrying a lantern makes an excellent target for those so skilled in the use of firearms, but the raiders commanded us to advance no further, saying they wanted liberty and that it was only some negroes fighting for freedom.

"Together, Conductors Phillips and myself returned to the station, and shortly afterward Hayward Sheppard, the negro, ventured out and was mortally wounded. In the meantime a farmer by the name of Gist and his sons, who had been attending a religious meeting and were returning home by way of the bridge, were taken prisoners, the sons held and the father dispatched by 'Captain Smith' to tell Phillips to proceed with the train.

"The message was to the effect that

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the idea was not to molest the railroad or delay the United States mail. Still Phillips refused to move his train during the night, and it was not until 7 o'clock Monday morning, when 'Captain Smith' himself had come and assured Phillips that no harm would befall the train, that it resumed its journey east.

"The abolitionists held the arsenal all day Monday, the 17th of October," continued Mr. Higgins, "and kept the village in a state of terror. On Monday afternoon the negro, Sheppard, who had been wounded the previous night, appeared to be dying and pleaded with me to give him a drink of water. The poor fellow's sufferings were so agonizing that I determined to risk going for water, starting for the Shenandoah River with a pitcher.

"I was halted, as expected, by a son-in-law of 'Smith' named Thompson, who, on learning my mission, bade me get the negro the water. He made a remark, however, that has caused me to ponder many, many times during these years since. As I returned from the river with the water he said:

"It serves the negro right, and if he had listened and taken our advice he would not have been shot."

"From this I am certain Hayward Sheppard was approached and asked to join in the uprising, which he likely declined and was threatened with death in the event he told.

"On Tuesday, Oct. 18, a company of United States marines from Washington, under command of Colonel Robert E. Lee, afterward the great confederate leader, and Major Green, arrived at Sandy Hook by freight train over the Baltimore and Ohio and marched to the ferry prepared to take possession of the government arsenal. Major Green advanced toward the fort waving a white handkerchief, went inside and had a consultation with the raiders. Returning from the fort he came over to where I was standing alongside of Colonel Lee and said:

"Colonel, those raiders in there are commanded by old Osawatomie Brown of Kansas and he refuses to surrender."

"Then it was that the real identity of 'Captain Smith' was learned. The order was given to charge on the fort, and after the third attack Brown and his men were captured. Eleven of these were killed in the encounter and were buried, including Brown's oldest son Oliver, along the Shenandoah River. Brown and the remainder of his men were taken on the first train to Charlestown, the county seat, were tried and executed without delay.

"I shall never forget that eventful 2d of December, 1859, when John Brown was hanged at Charlestown," said Mr. Higgins. "His remains were brought here and met by his widow and a man by the name of Tindale, from Philadelphia, who afterward came to the ferry as a major in the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry. Brown's remains were taken back to his old home in New England to their last resting place, many miles away from the banks of the peaceful

Shenandoah and the dreamy little town he immortalized by his fanaticism in the cause of abolition."

"Pat" Higgins remained in the employ of the Baltimore and Ohio continually from 1853 until his retirement April 1, 1897. He is now enjoying the comforts of a cozy home at Sandy Hook, but can be seen almost daily at Harper's Ferry walking the platform of the unpretentious little station, whistling a tune of ante-bellum days, shaking hands with the passengers on the rear of an express and telling reminiscences of the days when "all wasn't quiet along the Potomac and John Brown, prospector, farmer and abolitionist, was inciting the ignorant negroes of the vicinity into a demonstration which may be said practically to mark the opening of the civil war.

Modern Antiquities

There is an abundance of Adam's apples about town to which no one pays any particular attention. But were the original Adam's apple of paradisiacal fame or even the core of it procurable no doubt every museum would desire to possess it and cheerfully bid a king's ransom to get it. Relics of the dead have a cash value. Time is money today, and time is more money if by chance it was impressed on a canvas two or three centuries ago. Love for antiquities is too often a supernumerary passion which lends itself to fraud.

There are painters in Europe who can copy anything with admirable skill. Their copies are made on old canvases mounted on a frame work of solid wood. Then by an ingenious process decades are compressed into days, and pictures made to day are aged to suit any century. Their past is made to order. A certain kind of varnish gives a ripe golden tone, and a deepening of shadows with the suggestion of soil of centuries is had by the smearing of licorice juice. As for the cracked paint surface—sure sign of age—that is obtained by baking the picture carefully in an oven or by laying a plaque of metal on the canvas and striking it gently with a hammer.

Wormholes in frame or panel are merely a matter of fine shot fired in and afterward picked out, and fly-specks to deceive the flies themselves may be had by the judicious spatter of Indian ink.

These fictitious masterpieces of yesterday may seem a little hard and cold, but they pass muster and even find places on the walls of important galleries, it is said. It is claimed, for instance, that Rembrandt's portrait of Sobieski in the Louvre is not the original at all, but only a copy, the original being in Russia.

Henri Rochefort is quoted in "Success" as saying that there is "no longer such a thing as an honest art dealer in the European market; or if some exceptional dealer happens to be honest he is sure to be incompetent." When asked about the art experts Rochefort declared that they were worse than the dealers.

"Why should they know anything

about art?" he said. "They are stable boys today, art experts tomorrow. One of the most successful art experts in Paris was a bill poster a few years ago. Any one may be an expert who chooses to put up a sign. There are no qualifications, no diplomas. A man simply calls himself an art expert and that settles it. And these are the fellows you rich Americans deal with."

A Remedy for Snacks

A woman went into a drug store the other day and complained to the clerk that she was not feeling well. Her appetite, she said, was not good.

Clerk: "If you will tell me what is the matter, madame, perhaps I can suggest a remedy."

Woman: "I eat three meals a day, all right, but I don't seem to be able to eat anything between meals."

Clerk: "You lack nerve only, madame. Let me give you a bottle of nerve tonic."

Robbie (at the opera)—Mamma, what does papa keep going out between the acts for?

Mother—Sh! He goes out for opera glasses.—Judge.



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AMUSEMENTS

"The Wolf" at the Mason

In Eugene Walter's romantic melodrama "The Wolf", he has gone as far as possible from the stifling Harlem Flat atmosphere and its sordid, though psychologically interesting, city types of "Paid in Full". For act I an effective stage picture shows the Canadian woods on a morning in glowing Indian summer, and Andrew MacTavish's log house, with pelts hanging from the eaves.

There are just six people in the cast, and naturally enough in a story of the Hudson Bay country, only one of these is a woman. The characters are all distinctly drawn (whether truthfully or consistently need not be discussed, perhaps, since the play is frankly a melodrama) and they contrast vividly. MacTavish is a Scot of the old school, who swears by God and the kirk, worships money, and loves his native land and not much else,—not even Hilda, his flaxen-haired daughter; Jules is a French Canadian,—elemental, virile and young,—to whom the forest is at once a home and a comrade; McDonald is a successful hard-working American engineer, whose recreation is the betrayal of innocent women. "When a woman ceases to be innocent she ceases to be interesting," is his explanation of his successive amours. Huntly, McDonald's assistant, is an "amusing cuss" whose unconscious witticisms lighten up the sombre progress of the play; and Batiste is a Hudson trader, a silent, melancholy, nomadic creature, who is as relentless as Nature herself.

As played this week at the Mason, "The Wolf" hardly has a fair chance, since Lorie Palmer, who plays Hilda, the girl about whom the action of the piece revolves, is utterly and tiresomely inadequate. She has neither youth nor temperament and both are indispensable to a portrayal of this lonely, impressionable, imaginative child of the northern woods. There are many telling lines and strong situations, and crude though it is the play verges upon poetry at times. In the last act the silent struggle, just a



HOMER B. MASON AS "MAC" IN "A STUBBORN CINDERELLA" MASON OPERA HOUSE NEXT WEEK

rightfall, between the two strong men, their dark figures silhouetted against the shimmering river, is unique and powerful; and more expressive than words is the sigh which the conqueror, Jules, gives just as the curtain falls.

"Charley's Aunt"

The Belasco Theater has been filled this week by an almost continuous ripple of laughter. The absurdities of "Charley's Aunt" never fail to call forth the merriest response from the audience. Mr. Richard Vivian has been seen in this play before. He is admirable in it and as funny as can be. Mr. Howard Scott, also, has a congenial part as Spettigue, of which he makes the most. Mr. Ben Graham seemed a somewhat reluctant comedian this week, but the piece as a whole was given with great spontaneity and vivacity. The setting of the stage for the last act was most harmonious in color, a great improvement over some of the recent scenery. The women in the play were given with a light and suitable touch. Miss Fay Bainter, appearing at this house for the first time in the role of Amy Spettigue, did well in her assumption of the airs and graces of a partly grown up young lady. For a hearty laugh, without malice, go to the Belasco while Charley's aunt may be seen there.

"Cinderella"

People who went to see Cinderella at the Auditorium, and took their children, expecting to find the quaint, simple, familiar old story made into a play, must have been rather surprised by the changes Time has

wrought. For Cinderella is now a sophisticated rather self-conscious small person, who talks about water-wagons and "bats", her Fairy-queen Godmother is an Amazonian young woman with a tendency to sing off-key, and the prince is a buxom, décolleté contralto, with a straight front and spangles, French heels and an elaborate architectural coiffure. The two wicked sisters are grotesque caricatures who indulge in unlimited horse-play, and the sylphs and fairies try to look like a comic opera chorus. Mr. Ben Sellar's song, "I'm so lazy", was the best hit in the first act. The sword dance by Miss Swan Wood in a costume of silver gauze blent with lavender and blue, was the feature of the second. The big Auditorium organ, manipulated by Bruce Gordon Kingsley, displayed a range of orchestral combinations really amazing. The final ballet was received with hearty applause.

A Drama of Modern Japan

It speaks well for the versatility of the Burbank company that having given a lurid melodrama last week they were able, with great success this week, to interpret so poetical a play as "The Heart of a Geisha". The stage pictures were beautiful and the gowning of the Japanese girls was very artistic. In fact they made the only two American cut dresses which were seen in the play look common-place. The actors in the cast were well made up and assumed the gestures and deportment of orientals with surprising skill. Mr. Byron Beasley gave a restless and cunning nobleman in a manner not soon forgotten. Mr. Charles Giblyn

was particularly good as Fugi, an oriental imitating the stiffness in western good breeding. Mr. Desmond took the part of a young diplomat with ease. His stage carriage has gained in grace of manner during his stay at the Burbank and he now plays the part of a man of the world much better than formerly. His Charles Horton was reassuring, for it shows the evolution of his art. Miss Hall was exceedingly attractive as Kohamma San, infusing both charm and force into the part. The third act gave her a chance to display her talents, and they are considerable, at their best. Mr. Mestayer had little to do, but he was carefully disguised and added much to the oriental illusion of the piece. For some reason the last act seemed western. One forgot that one was supposed to be in Japan except for the interesting scene between Kohamma San and the leper. I believe that it is a mistake for Miss Hall to appear with unkempt hair in this act. It seems out of keeping, somehow. It makes the sacrifice of Kohamma San seem slatternly, an aspect of the case which the audience ought not to feel for a moment.

Corinne as "Lola"

Corinne is an easy going, merry and magnetic young woman who dominates the stage this week at the Majestic. With the exception of Mark Sullivan and possibly Hazel Carlton there is no one else in the cast who contributes a great deal to the success of the play. "Lola from Berlin" is a comedy intended to make an idle evening slip away as easily as possible, a purpose which it fulfills gracefully enough. Corinne is the centre of attraction throughout and the changes of costume are frequent enough to please the most exacting fancy for fluffs and ruffles. Mr. Sullivan's song, "None of Them's Got Anything on Me", was given with much versatility.

DON.

Puppet Shows in China

In China theater plays are divided into two great classes. The first deals

entirely with historical subjects, the other has to do with comedies and tragedies of every day life. In the history of the present Chinese drama there is a universal consensus of opinion that the puppet shows, which are still most popular throughout the empire, were the original from which it has sprung. Before the beginning of any play the audience is treated to a puppet show display, not because it is part of the programme, but as a memorial tribute to the great Chinamen of ancient times. Those men had the inventive genius, and also the goodness of heart, to employ their great powers in devising a never-ending source of amusement and entertainment for the benefit of posterity.

Another Cinderella

Next Monday night, at the Mason Opera House, comes the long looked for musical play, "A Stubborn Cinderella", by the authors of "The Time, the Place and the Girl", and many other notable musical successes. It is under the direction of Mr. Mort H. Singer, and is headed by Mr. Homer B. Mason, the well-known vaudeville favorite who since his entry into musical comedy has been making a record for himself. He is ably assisted by Miss Grace Edmond, in the part of Lady Leslie, whose remarkable soprano voice has won for her a high place in the prima donna role.

The play is in three acts: the first showing the campus of Columbus University; the second a railroad wreck in the West; the third a view of the Natatorium at Hotel Coronado, at San Diego. The last two are decidedly Californian in tone and atmosphere, and the scenery is said to be very realistic. The love story of "Mac" and Lady Leslie develops and culminates in these last two acts, under Southern California skies, and will certainly appeal to Los Angeles theatergoers.

Shakespeare at The Majestic

On Sunday, January 24, Mr. Charles B. Hanford will open a week's engagement at the Majestic Theater in a series of Shakespeare's plays. He is well known in this city, having appeared at the Mason Opera House several times. His study of Shylock is always of interest. Mr. Hanford's present company is the result of many seasons of conscientious observation with a view to selecting those players who are best fitted for the roles included in those plays for which he contemplates special productions. The leading feminine characters in the Hanford presentations this season will be enacted by the favorite actress, Miss Marie Drofna. The arrangement of Mr. Hanford's repertory at the Majestic Theater is as follows: On Sunday, Monday and Saturday nights, "The Winter's Tale"; Tuesday and Friday, "Othello"; Wednesday matinee, "Much Ado About Nothing"; Wednesday night and Saturday matinee, "The Merchant of Venice"; and Thursday night, "The Taming of the Shrew".

A Cracksman at the Burbank

"Raffles", a drama of criminology will be given at the Burbank theater next week, the first performance on Sunday, (tomorrow) afternoon. The play was first presented on the Burbank stage one year ago this month, proving a popular success. Originally produced in this country by Kyrle Bellew and afterwards played on the road by S. Miller Kent, "Raffles" largely enhanced the fame of both actors. The central figure is a gentleman thief who steals for the love of the game. His keenest joy is the excitement which comes from the knowledge that Scotland Yard is close upon his heels. The play is in reality a glorified form of dime novel and appeals to the detective spirit which is latent in every man who was ever young enough to have read "Nick Carter".

The Golden West Again

David Belasco's play "The Girl from the Golden West" will be given



MISS MARIE DROFNAH AS "HERMIONE" AT THE MAJESTIC

a revival at the Belasco Theater next week. It is a drama of the mining camps during the early days of the gold fever in this state. This play was seen at the Belasco last year and ran successfully there for eight weeks. Owing to the length of the piece the curtain will rise promptly at eight o'clock. It is this play which is to form the basis of a libretto for a new opera which is being composed in Italy at the present time by Puccini.

Lewis S. Stone will again be seen in his favorite role of Ramerez the gentlemanly highwayman of the play. This is one of Mr. Stone's most brilliant dramatic achievements and won for him unstinted critical praise as well as an abundance of enthusiastic

approval when the play was previously presented at the Belasco Theater.

Miss Florence Oakley will have a chance to test her strength as "The Girl", for it is a role which demands great force and requires a good deal of magnetism in the actress who interprets it.

* * *

MUSIC

The Goodson Concert

It was the rare pleasure of the writer to have heard Katherine Goodson play before the class at Prof. Leschetizky's in Vienna some ten years ago. Her coming had been heralded with great joy by the pupils for some weeks previous to her appearance. This was shortly after her first success in the field of concert work. On that occasion she played the Chopin E Minor Concerto with the "old man" himself at the second piano. It was one of the treats of that season.

You may be sure there was no undue haste on that occasion; no asserting of self in interpretation. The rules are severe in the Karl Ludwig Strasse and dare not be transgressed in the manner, even to a casual observer, too evident at Goodson's concert on the 15th inst. With all respect due such an astonishing technique, the result of years of application and hard work, one could not help feeling she was almost too facile at times and lacked poise. This was especially to be remarked in the "Moonlight" Sonata. For, when she should have had poise she showed sentimentality and a sentimental Beethoven is something we do not like to think of; it borders on heresy.

Her marvelous strength of forearm showed itself in that exquisitely rendered Aeolus by Fr. Gernsheim. It does not require much strength to "make a noise" on the piano but it does require colossal strength and control of muscles to get smoothness and sustained demi-teint in such a difficult composition. Her best work was undoubtedly done in the Grieg E Minor Sonata, being played in a truly great manner, and showed fine symphonic values, due largely to her always-judicious pedaling.

It is regrettable she did not play something of Schumann instead of, for instance, that A Flat Ballade of Chopin. Will we never hear the last of it?

Her gush of tempo and sound left one with a feeling of breathlessness, with no new knowledge gained and I am sure she could have taught us much had she had time and a mind.

That "coffin", as the old concert grand (we believe of the early 80's) she played on is called among musicians, should be replaced by a better instrument if the makers wish to be pleasingly advertised. It is a coffin in which many a hope and nerve has been buried. The pedals rattled alarmingly the other night and it is not too much to say that it amounts to an insult to ask an artist like Katherine Goodson to play on it.

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Mme. Frieda Langendorff Coming

The next artist of the Nordica, C. Iski, Schumann-Henk class coming to Los Angeles will be Madame Frieda Langendorff, fourth artist on the great Philharmonic Course. She will sing on Feb. 9th.

Mme. Langendorff is a well known German grand opera singer from the Royal Theater of Austria and Vienna whose experience during a short season with Manager Corried of the Metropolitan Opera Company showed her to be a most convincing artist.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

(Jan. 23 to Jan. 30.)

Theatres Next Week

Auditorium—"Cinderella".

Belasco—"The Girl of the Golden West."

Burbank—"Raffles".

Grand—"The Wizard of the Nile".

Majestic—"Winter's Tale", "Merchant of Venice", "Much Ado About Nothing", "Taming of the Shrew", "Othello".

Mason—"A Stubborn Cinderella".

Exhibitions

Blanchard Hall Studio Building—Jan. 27, Jean Mannheim—Portraits and Landscapes.

Young Woman's Christian Association, Hill street, Jan. 29 and 30—Annual exhibit of the Ceramic Club.

Hamburger Building—Auto show all next week.

Meetings and Lectures

Today (Saturday, Jan. 23.)—City Club, Hotel Westminster, 12:15 p. m.

Sunday, Jan. 24.—Symphony Hall, Opera Recitals by B. G. Kingsley, "Tristan and Isolde", 8 p. m.

Monday, Jan. 25.—Ruskin Art Rooms, Lecture by Prof. Hector Aliot, "The Pleiade", 10:30 a. m.

Ebell Club, "The Servant in the House"; Mrs. E. T. Wilkes, 2:30 p. m.

Board of Supervisors, 9:30 a. m.

Board of Public Works, 9 a. m.

Finance Committee, 10 a. m.

Water Commission, 3:30 p. m.

Board of Education, 7:30 p. m.

Ministerial Union at Y. M. C. A. Building, 10 a. m.

Blanchard Hall, Caledonia Club concert, 8 p. m.

Music Hall, "Malibran", Mrs. Nanno Wood.

Y. W. C. A., Recital by pupils, 8 p. m.

Tuesday, Jan. 26.—The Highland Park Ebell Club meets at 10 a. m.

Short Stories; Miss Cuthbert.

Board of Supervisors, 9:30 a. m.

City Council, 1:30 p. m.

Police Commission, 2:30 p. m.

Civil Service Commission, 4:30 p. m.

Blanchard Hall, Woman's Orchestra rehearsal, 3 p. m.

Symphony Hall, Lyric Club rehearsal, 2 p. m.

Gamut Club, Orpheus Club rehearsal, 8 p. m.

Simpson Auditorium, Ellis Club concert, 8 p. m.

Belasco Theatre, Live Stock Association, 10 a. m. Addresses by Hon. A. C. Harper, Hon. G. H. Stewart, Hon. J. W. Springer of Denver and Hon. W. A. Harris of Lawrence, Kansas. 2 p. m. "Land Laws" by

Hon. J. M. Carey of Cheyene, "Live Stock Industry" by Hon. S. H. Cowan, "Leco Investigation" by C. D. Marsh of Washington, D. C. Reception 8 p. m., Chamber of Commerce.

Chamber of Commerce, Improvement Association, 8 p. m.

Y. W. C. A., 10 a. m. and 8 p. m., "A Dinner for Six." Demonstration of Cooking School.

Wednesday, Jan. 27.—Park Commission, 10:30 a. m.

Playground Commission, 11 a. m.

Ebell Club, "Religion and Medicine", Mrs. Pleas, 10:30 a. m.

Ruskin Art Club, "American House Building", Mrs. J. W. Hendrick; Mrs. C. J. Flower.

Belasco Theatre, Live Stock Association, 10 a. m. "Meat Inspection" by Dr. O. E. Dyson of Chicago, "Benefits of Co-operation" by I. T. Pryor.

Addresses, Hon. G. Pinchot; E. S. Gosney. 2 p. m., "Conditions in California" by Dr. C. M. Haring, "Public Grazing Lands" by D. B. Heard, "Future of the Cow-man" by J. C. Underwood. 8 p. m., Athletic contests at Y. M. C. A. Building.

Board of Directors, Chamber of Commerce, 2 p. m.

Thursday, Jan. 28.—Fire Commission, 10:30 a. m.

Music Hall, Recital; Mrs. Katherine Nielson, 2 p. m.

Belasco Theatre, Live Stock Association, 10 a. m. General business. 2 p. m., automobile ride.

Y. W. C. A., Address by Dr. Homer Sprague, 8 p. m.

Friday, Jan. 29.—Supply Committee, 10 a. m.

Board of Public Works, 2 p. m.

Housing Commission, 4:30 p. m.

Friday Morning Club, Pasmore Trio, 10:30 a. m.

Live Stock Association, 9 a. m., trip to Pasadena.

South West Society, Hamburger Building, 3:30 p. m.

Bee Keepers' Association, Chamber of Commerce.

Y. W. C. A., Choral Club, 8 p. m.

Saturday, Jan. 30.—City Club.

Driving Club matinee at Agricultural Park, 2 m., to entertain Live Stock Association.

Bee Keepers' Association, Chamber of Commerce.

There is no freedom in imperfection, in spite of the makeshift conduct we menace our days with. A little less than well doing is so much easier than good performance, and does quite as well to advertise our vanity.

A truth which is not joyous is partial. A vision that is not beautiful is a nightmare of the senses.

Judgment is brought about by those who need it not. It is the well-fed who condemn the bread stealer.

A substantial indifference to the criticisms of others is the best framework for success. To be passive always maddens tweedle-dee-dom.

The proof of success is in the ability to hold onto it.

LITERARY NOTES

BY PEREZ FIELD

In the "Recollections of a Spinster Aunt", edited by Sophia Beale-Demy (N. Y. Reynolds) occur some amusing passages. As a little girl the spinster aunt goes to the Crystal Palace to see the Queen and Prince Albert and their visitors, Louis Napoleon and Eugenie. Her criticisms are very outspoken: "Louis Napoleon is frightful, and of course our Queen is not the elegant woman that the French Empress is. But oh! her crinoline! It must have been four yards in circumference; the Queen is much more sensible in her costume. The Empress is most elegant, but probably a vain woman and fond of dress."

When she grows older she goes to the sea and tries to bathe at Lyme Regis without the use of the antiquated local bathing machine: "Our lodging has a garden and that garden ends upon the beach; so we bethought us that if we bathed before breakfast we should save much dressing and undressing, and we could walk down to the sea through the garden. Our party consists—the bathing contingent—of Mrs. D., her two boys under ten, an art student (girl) and we two, ditto, ditto. Nothing could be more seemly than our attire; bathing costumes, really very pretty, blue serge trimmed with red braid like the French suits; and over all a large watereproof cloak. But we had reckoned without our host, vested interests and British conventionality."

"We marched down the garden at 7 a. m., walked across the shore, took off our wraps and joyously entered the sea. It was a lovely morning, and we had a glorious swim. After a quarter of an hour or so, we returned the same way, very pleased with ourselves. But in the afternoon the Mayor interviewed Mrs. D. He was 'very sorry to cause us annoyance', etc., etc. No doubt we were innocent of any intentional impropriety, but Lyme Regis was not France. It might be prejudice, but Dorset was Dorset and did not like new-fangled

nor foreign ways. One of us had a brilliant inspiration. 'But we will pay the machine people the same as if we used the thing' (there is only one machine), 'which would surely be an advantage to them and to their other customers.' An armistice was arranged, conditions of peace were drawn up, and Mr. Mayor bid us 'Good morning.' But alas! the host we fought against was stronger than purse power. Ma'am Grundy triumphed, and we had to resign ourselves to the use of the machine, and confess ourselves beaten; as Reformers we are feebleness personified."

Another incident the young lady found even more characteristic of Dorset than the bathing one:

"Painting under the cliff last Tuesday, I was disturbed by a shower of pebbles and mud upon my white umbrella. Looking up I beheld a crowd of young ruffians chucking missiles at me with the energy of even sleepy Dorset youths. I remonstrated; I threatened; I addressed them in violent language as vagabonds, rascals, brutes, and any other expletives which came handy. But it was no use, and I ignominiously packed up my tools and retired, once more defeated by the family of Grundy-Hodge. Probably the instigator was a son of Madam of the bathing machine. . . . For some reason the white umbrella and the worker underneath provokes indignation among native populations, or it may be that we painters are considered to be legitimate subjects for sportive mud and stone throwing. In

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the Beguinage at Bruges, and by the river, the young Flemings were intolerable until a detective took me under his wing and kept off the boys."

"Race Questions and Other American Problems", by Josiah Royce (Macmillan) has a number of pages devoted to California, and the author tries to show what effect the climate has had upon the character of settlers on the Pacific Coast. In speaking of ranch life he says:

"Especially in country life the individual Californian consequently tends toward a certain kind of independence, which I find in a strong and subtle contrast to the sort of independence that, for instance, the New England farmer cultivates. The New England farmer must fortify himself in his stronghold against the seasons. He must be ready to adapt himself to a year that permits him to prosper only upon decidedly hard terms. But the California country proprietor can have, during the drought, more leisure, unless, indeed, his ambition for wealth too much engrosses him. His horses are plenty and cheap. His fruit crops thrive easily. He is able to supply his table with fewer purchases, with less commercial dependence. His position, is therefore, less that of the knight in his castle and more that of the free dweller in the summer cottage, who is indeed not at leisure, but can easily determine how he shall be busy. It is of little importance to him who his next neighbor is. At pleasure he can ride or drive a good way to find his friends; can choose, like the Southern planter of former days, his own range of hospitality; can devote himself, if a man of cultivation, to reading during a good many hours at his own choice, or, if a man of sport, can find during a great part of the year easy opportunities for hunting or for camping, both for himself and for the young people of his family. In the dry season he knows beforehand what engagements can be made, without regard to the state of the weather, since the state of the weather is predetermined."

The hero of William J. Locke's novel "Septimus" is a whimsical and childlike person. He meets the heroine of the book at Monte Carlo. She wins some money for him at the tables and he asks her to keep it in her care. Incidentally he asks her if she has breakfasted. Thus the narrative continues:

Zora was startled. A sane man does not talk of breakfasting at 9 o'clock in the evening. But if he were a lunatic perhaps it were wise to humor him.

"Yes," she said. "Have you?"

"No. I've only just got up."

"Do you mean to say you've been asleep all day?"

"What's the noisy day made for?"

"Let us sit down," said Zora.

They found one of the crimson couches by the wall vacant, and sat down. Zora regarded him curiously.

"Why should you be happier if I took care of your money?"

"Shouldn't spend it. I might meet a man who wanted to sell me a gas-engine."

"But you needn't buy it."

"These fellows are so persuasive, you see. At Rotterdam last year a man made me buy a second-hand dentist's chair."

"Are you a dentist?" asked Zora.

"Lord, no! If I were I could have used the horrible chair."

"What did you do with it?"

"I had it packed up and dispatched, carriage paid, to an imaginary person at Singapore."

The artless sayings of Septimus seem at times a trifle too artful.

A letter from St. Petersburg, published in a Berlin paper, contains the information that "Leo Tolstoy, although still alive, has been consigned to eternal punishment by the Russian Church." "In the cloister at Glinski," the writer says, "there is a large oil painting entitled 'The Militant Church.' On a stormy sea a great ship, representing the Church, is being tossed. A group of saints stand on its deck, while on the shore may be seen the gigantic figure of Tolstoy, in workingman's garb. He is surrounded by sinners and dissenters. Among these are Herod, Nero, Julian and the leading Russian freethinkers. Under this group is the legend 'The Destroyers of Religion.' At the back may be seen the entrance to hell, toward which the evil spirits are dragging the sinners in turn. In order that there may be no mistake as to whom the bearded figure is meant to represent, it is marked 'Leo Tolstoy.'"

Andrew Lang complains in the Illustrated London News of the pestering letters which he receives asking his opinion on all sorts of silly questions. He says:

Politico-religious journalism is becoming extremely inquisitive. During the last ten days even I, who aim at strolling, remote from public view, on the fallentis semita vitae, have been oppressed by curious editors.

One of them asks me how many hours of sleep I think desirable for the full perfection of my intellectual energies. How can a man answer such a question, and of what interest would the answer be to any mortal?

Perhaps, if one could sleep as much as a dormouse, one's mind would be very bright in wakeful intervals; or if one slumbered all through the winter, as the bear is said to do, one might be almost a genius during the cricket season. True, the natural historian seldom records instances of sagacity either in the bear or the dormouse, but the dog sleeps constantly, when he is not out barking all night, and the sagacity of the dog is famous. If, then, a man could sleep for eighteen hours out of the twenty-four, he might be a marvel of brilliance in the other six, or, on the other hand, he might be treated for the sleeping sickness of which we hear so much. In any case, every one knows what is the normal amount of sleep that adults need, and

when they do not get it their minds and bodies are below their normal level of efficiency. To pester people with inquiries of this kind would be merely babyish, but these Non-conformist editors, of course, want gratuitous signed "copy," and chatter about the authors thereof. One of the editors coolly demands, "in a few lines," the opinions of total strangers concerning the Founder of the Christian Religion when stripped of "ecclesiastical setting." This sounds incredible, but it is a fact.

One is reminded of the French philosopher who asked the German philosopher to explain the whole system of Hegel "shortly and in French." "These things," replied the other, "cannot be explained shortly, especially in French." The editor of "Mind" is sadly behind. He does not send round a circular requesting Tom, Dick and Harry to tell him, in a few lines, what they think of Aristotle—"What is his influence upon you, and upon the world?"—and the rest of the impertinences.

One of the rarest of Percy B. Shelley's works is the "Posthumous Fragments of Margaret Nicholson, being poems found amongst the papers of that noted female, who attempted the life of the King in 1786. Edited by her nephew, John Fitz Victor, Oxford, 1810." It consists of burlesque poems, written by Shelley and Thomas Jefferson Hogg, then under-graduate at Oxford, and which they attributed to the mad woman, Margaret Nicholson, who, after a petition by her to the

Privy Council about usurpers and pretenders to the Union had been disregarded, waited at St. James's Palace on Aug. 2, 1786, until George III. arrived, when she presented him with a paper and at the same moment tried to stab him with an old ivory-handled dessert knife.

The knife touched the King's waistcoat, but, being worn out, bent against his person. She was committed to the Bedlam Insane Hospital, and remained there until her death in 1828. The publication of this pamphlet and of another on "The Necessity of Atheism" led to Shelley's expulsion from Oxford on March 25, 1811.

A reprint copy of this earliest of Shelley's poetry was put up at auction at Anderson's last week.

New Books at the Public Library

To satisfy patrician tastes we begin this week in the court circles of literature. The *Letters of Queen Victoria*, (Longmans, 1907, No. 942-08; 18-3 vols), are edited by Arthur Christopher Benson and a K. C. B., Viscount Esher. They cover the period from 1837 to 1861 and in spite of conventional phraseology they throw light on the intimacies of a royal household.

The next volume jumps over the Channel and brings us to France. *The Romance of Royalty*, by Fitzgerald Molloy (Dodd, Mead, 1904—No. 923-401; 8, 2 vols), deals with the mad Ludwig II of Bavaria, Isabel II of Spain, the Duchesse d'Alençon, Napoleon III and with the unfortunate



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Archibald, a Scotman who came to find in Mexico.

The next book on the list has a somewhat more serious intent than the two preceding ones, in spite of the fact that the author, L. A. Brayley Houghton, says that his main object was to produce a readable book. **"The Court of Russia in the Nineteenth Century"** (Scribners, 1908—No. 947 18, 2 vols.), begins with the reign of Alexander I and shows the difficulties with which the monarchs of all the Russians had to contend during an eventful period.

"Civic relations began with, and even before, the child's first breath; and do not end until the last pennies of whatever estate he may accumulate are divided among his successors", says Henry Holt in his book called **"On Civic Relations"**, (Houghton, 1907—No. 353:42).

A History of the United States Navy from 1775 to 1902, by Edgar Stanton Maclay (Appleton, 1902—No. 353:7:9), comes in three volumes. The last chapters, dealing with Dewey's victory, seem like the history of today.

***The Complete Mountaineer**, by George D. Abraham (Doubleday, 1908—No. 796:54), tells venturesome climbers how to do hazardous things with a minimum of danger. The book will also interest those whose exploits do not exceed the perils of climbing into bed.

Flower Decoration in the House, by Gertrude Jekyll ("Country Life", 1907—No. 716:5:2), may be recommended to housewives and others in this part of the world where we have so many flowers and where they are so carelessly displayed. One may put as much personality into a "bouquet" as into an oil painting, with a little heed. Flowers are not necessarily "jack straws", although vases stuffed higgledy-piggledy-wise show that they may appear to be so.

The remaining books on the shelf are: **Voice Production in Singing and Speaking**, by Wesley Mills (Lippincott, 1906—No. 784:9:41); **The Christian Family**, by G. E. Miller (Cincinnati, 1907—No. 173:45); and **The Women of the Middle Kingdom**, by R. L. McNabb (N. Y., 1907—No. 396:60).

*Books recommended.

To the Best of Her Knowledge

It was just as the curtain was being rung up that kind-hearted Mrs. Grey suddenly remembered the inquiry that she had intended to make about a sick neighbor. She leaned back and accosted Mrs. Bascom, who had just moved in next door to the sick friend.

"Can you tell me," she queried, hastily, "how old Mrs. Davis is?"

A puzzled and reflective look stole over the face of Mrs. Bascom as she turned for a whispered consultation with a third lady directly behind her.

Presented she bobbed back toward Mrs. Grey, her forehead puckered. "I really am not quite certain," she reported, apologetically, "but I believe she is at least 75."—Harper's Weekly.

Speed and Success

Marion Crawford, the novelist, is an astonishingly rapid worker, thinking nothing of dashing off three or four chapters at a sitting of the story that may be in hand. On one occasion a fellow author undertook to remonstrate with him on this point, even to the extent of observing that nothing could be well done that is done in a hurry.

"Nothing?" quietly queried Crawford.

"Nothing!" was the decisive response.

"How about catching a train?" asked Crawford.—Harper's Weekly.

How Else?

Medium (after the seance)—Can any one tell me how spirits could have got into the room and moved the furniture when all the doors were locked?

Bright Boy (raising his hand)—With skeleton keys.—Judge.

Easy to Prevent

Jones—How can I keep my toes from going to sleep?

Smith—Don't let them turn in.

Domestic Thunder

Husband—Did you hear the storm when it broke this morning?

Wife—That wasn't the storm. It was the new girl washing the breakfast dishes.—Baltimore American.

A Sense of Propriety

"So you stole this man's ax," said the Judge.

"Yessah. I reckons dar ain' no use tryin' ter spute de facts."

"What did you do that for? He said he would have been perfectly willing to lend you the ax."

"Yes; but you see, Jedge, dat man's on'y jes' moved in de neighborhood. I doesn't know him well enough ter go 'roun' ter his house borryin'."—Washington Star.

He—How did their marriage turn out?

She—As usual. Each one disappointed the family of the other.—Pick-Me-Up.

We Have Observed

That the more a wife keeps her husband in hot water, the less tender he becomes.

That the young woman with teeth like pearls is rarely as dumb as an oyster.

That no man is really as clever as his fiancée thinks he is.

That while a woman of thirty will claim she is not over twenty-six, a woman of sixty will say she is seventy-five.

"A case of love at first sight, eh!"

"No, second sight. The first time he saw her he didn't know she was an heiress."—Boston Transcript.

Mary—How would you like to spend eternity with young Rogers?

Alice—I did. He called last night.—Pick-Me-Up.

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THE PACIFIC OUTLOOK'S POLICY

The Pacific Outlook desires to state unequivocally that it is not the organ of any creed, sect, political party, organization, corporation or person, but is absolutely free and untrammelled in its associations.

It stands unqualifiedly, and without fear, for that which it believes to be true, clean, honest and right in human affairs—political, secular, commercial and industrial; and in its columns will always maintain an unprejudiced and impartial attitude in its discussion of all subjects of universal or local interest.

GEORGE BAKER ANDERSON, Editor

COMMENT

STANTON'S CHANCE

SPEAKER Stanton of the assembly finds himself in a position whence, after a period of good behavior and fidelity to the trust reposed in him, he may emerge a great big man, logically in line for further and higher honors. The Pacific Outlook is free to confess that it has not reposed great trust in Stanton in the past by reason of his close identification with the railroad organization; but he is making a good record this session, and if he continues to hew to the line, no paper in California will be quicker to give him credit than the Pacific Outlook.

One of the highest services Speaker Stanton could do for the state at this particular juncture would be to "take a fall" out of one Grove L. Johnson, once the floor boss of the majority in the Assembly, now a discredited leader. While Johnson is growing old, and shows his age; while he retains little of the nerve and aggressive spirit that he once possessed; while the new element in the organization—the younger, more independent men—simply smile when they hear the swish of the whip (we say "swish" because Johnson is unable to make it crack any more); he is still a menace to the party which elected him to the legislature by rea-

son of his slipperiness and the underhanded methods he pursues. So, we say, if Speaker Stanton will use the influence of his position as head of the party in the assembly (his individual, not his official position) to put this man Johnson where he belongs, to relegate him to the political junk-heap; if he will make Johnson recognize what practically everybody else in the party recognizes, that the "statesman" from Sacramento has lost his prestige and his power, that the party has outgrown the Johnsonesque style of political apparel, that it has abandoned the Johnsonian method—if Speaker Stanton will do this one thing, and make it permanent, he will add tremendous strength, in our judgment, to his popularity.

Then, after Mr. Stanton has piled Johnson up where he belongs, he should take one Beardslee, one of his enemies from Stockton, an apt pupil of Johnson, and place him snugly and securely in the niche where he belongs—among the relics of a political regime already past and gone forever from California.

Both Johnson and Beardslee, along with the aged railroad and racetrack senator from San Pedro, are dead, politically, but they can't seem to realize it. What Speaker Stanton ought to do is to arrange for early public obsequies, to be held in the assembly chamber during a session at an early date. It would be a funeral that would bring round after round of applause from the whole state.

* * *

CONVINCING EVIDENCE

WHEN the California Legislature re-elected George C. Perkins to the United States Senate it furnished the most convincing evidence of the need of direct popular election of United States Senators. Although his election by the legislature was practically unanimous, no man is so ignorant as not to know that if Perkins had gone before the people directly he would have been defeated by an overwhelming vote, so well known is his affiliation with the railroad interests.

On the subject of election of United States Senator directly by the people, the Sacramento Bee says:

It is the duty of the Legislature to pass a law providing for such party nominations for Senator by primary elections, and also requiring a popular vote on the Senatorship at the ensuing general State election.

Then, with the adoption, likewise, of the Oregon law allowing legislative candidates to file a statement to be governed by the popular choice,

or to disregard it, The People would know whom to elect to the Legislature, and a majority of that body would be governed by the popular choice for Senator, as expressed at the polls.

In this way the same result could be had as if there were an Amendment to the Federal Constitution taking the election of Senators from the Legislature and leaving it in the hands of The People, where it should be. Such an Amendment is highly desirable, but is a very remote possibility, owing to the opposition of the United States Senate, to begin with, and the control of many State Legislatures by the interests opposed to the change.

The next best thing, and a short cut to the same end, is the direct primary and a popular vote, on the plan adopted in Oregon and numerous other States in which Senators are nominated and practically elected by direct primaries.

We are getting a little nearer to direct legislation and direct nomination and election. The direct primary is a partial solution of the problem; the initiative is the basis, and the only sound basis, for a complete solution. With the initiative in their hands, how long would it be before the people of California would put an end forever to Herrinism and Perkinism? The answer is easy.

* * *

REDUCTIO AD ABSURDUM

There is no more precious possession of a free people than the right of trial by jury, yet there is much in the existing methods of jury selection and the presentation of facts before it that tend to discredit and bring into contempt the whole system.

It is important to know that the founders of our jury system intended that juries should be composed, so far as possible, of men who had been witnesses to the cause of action—crime, casualty or whatever it might be. But so completely has the system been revolutionized that in these days a man suspected of having the slightest knowledge of a case on trial has come to be regarded, by one side or the other, as an undesirable in the jury box.

Our system contemplates—in the code books—juries of impartial men.

There should be no difficulty in getting such a jury, even in the most difficult case. But our jury laws have been so tangled that men who read the papers, and have enough intelligence to draw conclusions from what they read, are excluded. The ideal juror at present is the fool who has never read or talked of current affairs, knows nobody, and is incapable of forming an opinion on anything he has heard. The result is that weeks and months of time are wasted in finding a jury. It took the examination of 3,600

talesmen to find a jury in the Durrant case, over 1,400 in the Ruef case, and like numbers in other noted cases.

The Commonwealth Club of San Francisco has helped and caused to be introduced in the legislature bills intended to restore intelligent men to the jury, and protect them from the badgering to which they are now subjected by the attorneys on both sides. One bill changes the law so that newspaper readers are eligible for jury service. The only opinion that this bill would make a ground for challenge is one formed on personal knowledge, or the statements of one whom the juror believes to have personal knowledge of the case. Another bill puts the examination of the juror in the hands of the court. The grounds of challenge would remain as now, but the court and not the attorneys would ask the question to find out whether the challenge was well grounded.

Some measure is needed to restore our jury system to a sound basis. The technicalities should be cut out. Honest men need fear nothing from the sort of jury proposed by this San Francisco organization. If crooks, or crooks' attorneys, are opposing it, no better reason for the change sought can be advanced.

* * *

THROUGH OTHER EYES

IT IS sometimes good that we should see ourselves as others see us. This adage ordinarily is applied to individuals. It should be equally applicable to municipalities and states. Even when adverse criticism is not wholly warranted it may have a healthful effect, as a sort of warning.

The San Francisco Call has been paying its respects to Los Angeles, taking as a text a condition to which the Pacific Outlook began to direct public attention something like eighteen or twenty months ago. It was the Pacific Outlook, permit us to remark parenthetically, which first publicly advanced the idea that vice was being protected in Los Angeles, which first announced Mayor Harper's determination to remove James A. Anderson from the Board of Public Works, which first declared positively that the mayor had determined to appoint Edward Kern to the Board of Public Works, and it was this paper which first, and for a long time alone, advocated the invocation of the recall in the case of Mayor Harper. But to return to the criticism offered by the Call:

Los Angeles appears to be in the way of a municipal house cleaning. San Francisco extends the hand of fellowship and sympathy, wishing her sister city a good deliverance and a plague on all rogues. It is a perilous, turbulent process—this house cleaning—as all good wives know, but it is wholesome and necessary on occasion.

Los Angeles for the present is in the preliminary stages of the hot fight before the "higher ups" have been uncovered, but that will come in the due process of political evolution. There is no corruption without some wealthy scoundrel stands in the background to reap the benefit.

Like other forms of industry, crime has become commercialized and put on a business basis.

The mayor of Los Angeles is accused of protecting vice in that city, even as Mayor Schmitz and Ruef made their profit out of sin in San Francisco. The Los Angeles Herald and the Express have shown how a police commissioner was collecting agent for a fashionable house of ill fame. Proof is supplied that the police power and influence was used to sell stock in corporations in which Mayor Harper was heavily interested. It is the old familiar story, and San Francisco has been through it all.

Under fire of these exposures, Mayor Harper maintains silence. The corrupt practices of his appointees have been demonstrated. If he can clear himself of responsibility for their acts and from the suspicion that he profited by them, he should not delay. The citizens propose to remove him from office by means of the recall, and if he is unable to clear himself he will be dismissed as a disgraced man.

We are not aware that any charge has been made by responsible parties that Mayor Harper has profited financially by the corrupt practices of his appointees. We have always expressed confidence—at least have not expressed lack of confidence—in his honesty in this direction. We do not believe, thus far, that Mayor Harper has received any pecuniary benefits through the protection of vice in Los Angeles; but we do believe that he has exhibited a most profoundly lamentable disregard of the wishes of the people, of the sentiment of the great majority of public-spirited, progressive and loyal citizenship of Los Angeles, and that he has demonstrated beyond question his unfitness to be trusted with further administrative and executive labor for the municipality.

What a pity it is—what a great pity, indeed—that Mr. Harper has not been able to shake off the horrible incubus of ward politics! What a pity it is that he has not profited by the experience of other public officials in America who, like him, believed themselves to be powerful enough to withstand the onslaught of a righteously enraged populace! And what a pity it is that he has showed himself to be so poor a judge of cabinet timber! What a pity it is that it is now too late to save him from his "friends"—his false friends!

* * *

For Warblers

A famous Italian singer declares that singers should eat as little meat as possible. His luncheon consists of a cheese omelette, asparagus, fruit, and an ice. "Meat kills song," he says. "The nightingale, the thrush and the lark are grain eaters, and their song is sweet. The carnivorous birds, the crow and so forth, only croak. In countries that go in for excessive meat eating—England and America, for instance—there are few good voices. In the more vegetarian countries, such as Italy, fine singers abound. All our great singers go in rather for peaches, peas and asparagus than for steaks and chops. Song birds are vegetarian. Carnivorous birds croak."

CHILE CON CARNE

BY AUTOGENESIS

After Big Game.—Mr. F. C. Selous is a mighty hunter and a good shot. His nerves are of the strongest in spite of the fact that he is an inveterate tea drinker. He has had many hair-breadth escapes from death while in pursuit of wild animals. Probably one of his most exciting adventures occurred when he was going down the Zambesi in a canoe. The little craft was sunk in about twelve feet of water by a hippopotamus, and Mr. Selous, having lost all his belongings, was forced to swim for his life. Luckily he reached the shore in safety, but it was an eerie experience, and one of the hunter's narrowest escapes from death. It is not generally known, by the way, that Mr. Selous will be handed down to posterity in the person of a popular character in fiction, for he is the original of Mr. Rider Haggard's ever popular Allan Quartermain.

American Methods in China.—Vice Consul Williams, of Chefoo, says in the last consular report: "A great weakness in American trade methods in China is the custom of placing the business of a large number of trade agencies in the hands of one firm handling everything, from seeds to locomotives, the business being carried on in one or two small rooms. American manufacturers should understand that China has passed the pioneer stage of doing business in the old-time country grocery store." Mr. Williams urges the sending of flower and fruit seeds to China, as the present supply is not up to the best standards. Our seed growers in Southern California might easily profit by this advice.

Ecuador's National Exposition.—In 1909 a national exposition will be held in Quito in commemoration of the first efforts made for independence. Many new buildings are to be constructed for exhibition purposes, says the January Consular Report. Some of the streets of Quito are to be repaved and various other improvements are to be made. Although a national exposition, exhibits are expected from foreign countries and especially from neighboring republics. The city of Quito lies about 9,500 feet above sea level, and fifteen miles south of the equator. Heating is not provided for in the houses, although the temperature sometimes drops to almost freezing point. It would seem from this that even at the equator one is not always warm.

A Clever Woman.—There is an old tale of a woman who had a banking account. The banker sent her a beautiful pink cheque book, and whenever she wanted money she wrote in it. And one fine morning the banker wrote to point out that the lady's account was "seriously overdrawn." Whereupon she wrote sweetly again in her pretty

pink bank and "begged to enclose cheque for the amount."

A Taximeter Inspector?—Fearful that Los Angeles may be saddled with another city official who will draw a large salary for little work I nevertheless reluctantly call attention to the fact that there is no ordinance regulating the taxicabs which have lately appeared in our midst. London is just now discussing the question, "Does the taximeter lie?" If the tales of the various tricks of the drivers are true, it is to be feared that the answer must be in the affirmative. It seems possible in a taxicab to go a mile and travel two. I should like to know if this phenomenon has occurred to any riders in taxicabs in this city. In the European cities taximeters are subject to official inspection.

Disappointment.—I often feel sore when a friend fails to keep an appointment with me. I like to pinch him to the minute. I want him to obey my expectations as the sun obeys the almanac. I have suffered a long time from the belief that promises were worth keeping. I have had too much faith in the minute hand of the clock, hanging my hopes on desultory timepieces. Waiting for a friend who does not come, or for an earthquake which does not tremble, is a practice that is shattering to the nerves and quite as gloomy as thrift and economy. Disappointment is the reflection of false ideals.

Broken Vows.—Frustrated plans save the universe. They have had a pretty bad time of it in Messina lately. But it is nothing as compared to the misery that would ensue if every man kept his word. It is our broken promises which save the race from destruction. If you and everyone else were to do as I expected you to do I should be shattered like nougat sweets after the feast. It is my disappointment in you which keeps me alive. Your broken vows alone save me from jail. Were men-of-their-word common, society would soon crackle into bits. Sanity lies in the unknown and unexpected. Natural law is as uncertain as the rain in California. There are no beneficent floods in kept rules. There is inspiration in a cloud burst.

The Police and "Cinderella."—At a recent performance of "Cinderella" in London the following conversation is reported between two children who were present at the pantomime:

First Child (reading): "'A thousand crystal lights!' What a frightful lot of them! And mustn't it have made someone's eyes ache to count them!"

Second Child: "My father has only got five lamps to his motor-car, and he seldom lights up more than three—two in front and one behind."

Third Child: "Well, what's that to do

with it, if Cinderella likes to be on the safe side? My father, who has been fined three times at the Richmond police court, says you can't be too careful."

First Child: "My dear kid, isn't it somewhat overdoing it on the safe side for Cinderella to stick nine hundred and ninety-five more lamps on her conveyance than Reggie's father sticks on his? I don't know what you may think, but I call it absolutely licking the boots of the police!"

Anglomaniya in Spain.—Ever since the marriage of King Alfonso the English language and everything English is the most correct thing in Madrid, and the most fashionable. English fashions in every shape and form are all the rage—English sports, such as golf, polo, tennis, football, horse-racing, etc. There was recently to be seen an English musical comedy company performing at the Comedia Theatre, and, although it was of a second-rate order, it met with immense success. The newspapers have advertisements with such weird expressions as: "Great, smart straw hats." "High life trousers from London—very smart." All Spain has gone English mad, and the very dogs and horses have English names. The following choice specimen of English is actually to be seen in one of the shop windows of a principal establishment of the city: "Don't purchase noting until you visit this establishment, where the prices are most reduced and highly incredibles!"

A Royal Rebuke.—The sharp reproof to a fulsome personal remark which King Victor Emanuel so lately gave to the Italian member of Parliament who made it to him, is not the first time his Majesty has shown his marked disapproval of laudatory speeches on his behalf. It is related that on one occasion at a state ball at the Quirinal, his partner—a duchess who wished to curry favour with him for her son; an officer in the Italian army—said to him, "Your Majesty is by far the best dancer I have ever waltzed with." The king frowned and answered: "Then, madam, I can only say you place me in an awkward position of thinking either you are pitifully ignorant of the art of dacing yourself or deliberately regardless of the principles of truth, when you speak. As your own perfect dancing forbids my adopting the first alternative, you must see that I am compelled to come to the latter conclusion." The duchess's reply is not stated, but, despite the compliment hidden in the king's speech, his exalted position alone saved him from a duel with the Duc di—, the lady's husband.

Faith in Brawn.—Dr. King, Bishop of Lincoln, has just celebrated his eightieth birthday. He tells a good story of a trip he once took in the Highlands of Scotland in company with a big, burly Churchman. While crossing a loch in a small boat, a heavy storm overtook them. Immediately

Dr. King's companion began to pray. But this did not please the matter-of-fact boatman, who expostulated in loud tones. "Na, na," he exclaimed, pointing to Dr. King, "this wee mon can pray, but you big 'un mun row!"

* * *

Law to Reform the Courts

The well considered body of legislation formulated by a committee of the Commonwealth Club of this city, says the San Francisco Call, is not the work of laymen or amateurs. Three justices of the supreme court, two trial judges and ten lawyers of high standing in their profession, with the assistance of some enlightened laymen, co-operated in the work. The purpose is to make justice in criminal cases speedy and certain.

A beginning is made with legislation to make it possible to put the grand jury on trial. The waste of time from this practice has become a public scandal. Probably there is law enough now on the books to stop it, but the process has assumed the legal importance of precedent and a specific prohibition appears to be required. In the same general line is a bill to cure the vicious sophistication of law relative to the disqualification of jurors because they happen to have read reports of evidence in the case on trial. The meticulous refinements insisted on by the supreme court in this regard have reduced trial by jury in California to absurdity. They should be wiped out by a statute defining a sane basis of qualification.

Another abuse attacked by the club is the waste of time in preparing appeals. The bill of exceptions, which sometimes takes a year to settle, is abolished altogether, and its place is taken by a transcript of testimony to be filed within thirty days of taking the appeal. The process is automatic and precludes any wrangling as to what shall be included.

Finally the club proposes to make one more attempt to persuade appeal courts that judgments should not be reversed except for errors affecting substantial merits. To be sure, that is law already, but it does not appear to have much influence with the higher courts. When a solemn judgment of a trial court is reversed on a trifling point of special pleading it might seem difficult to formulate a law that would induce a better frame of mind on the appellate bench. Confronted by this grave condition we must put our trust in the persuasive ingenuity of the Commonwealth Club and never despair.

* * *

The Cleveland Experiment

For two weeks the city of Cleveland has been in the throes of a sociological experiment. The first phase of this has just ended. It began with 1800 young people banding themselves together to live, during the time allotted, as they presume Jesus would live under the same condition. As soon as this remarkable movement started, 10,000 volun-

teers joined it. Now nothing else is talked about in Mr. Rockefeller's stronghold.

It did not take long for quite a number of the wage earners to drop out of the running. Stenographers complained that they were compelled to write what they knew were lies. Nurses had to assent to marriage proposals or lose their patients. Clerks found they were expected to do business on false pretenses. Factories were unjustly blamed for the non-delivery of goods. Indeed, the mesh of deceit that surrounds much of the business of Cleveland seems to have been pretty well torn. To everybody's surprise the customs of this city and the teachings of Jesus are at dagger's point. The Sermon on the Mount and the modern methods of conducting business do not agree. This the experiment has illustrated. We do not like to face the facts of this damning kind. They must be squarely met now, says the Boston Post.

The conditions in Cleveland and those in every other large city in the country are alike. If a person cannot live there according to the teachings of Jesus, and hold his job, he can't do so in Boston. We are probably not much better, and possibly not much worse.

Two questions are forced by this experiment. First: Would Jesus have modified his views to suit the twentieth century conditions? Second: Is it absolutely necessary that a successful business be conducted on a basis of insincerity? In other words, must there be two standards, one for business and one for private life? Is a gentleman condoned for lying in the counting-room and condemned for doing so in the drawing-room? Must a clerk be a Dr. Jekyll and a Mr. Hyde?

Plain questions often answer themselves. Conditions are ephemeral. Truth is eternal. But methods of conducting business are subject to earthquakes according as the people are ethically supine or alert. No one can modify truth; but you can modify life. It is very probable that Christ would apply the thong more vigorously than he did 2000 years ago.

The second question also answers itself. T. A. Stewart founded his fortune on absolute truth. He never permitted an employe to lie about his business. The fact of it is, there has never been a time when the demand for business probity was greater than it is today. We are a nation of imitators. Successful rebates—enormous graft—the copious watering of securities—the gullibility of the common people—the ease of getting something for nothing—all this and much more is partially the reason why houses have been built on a foundation of sand. "Easy money" and easy conscience go hand in hand. Those who look for the one possess the other.

It is said that in a few weeks over 5,000,000 young people in this country will make the Cleveland experiment a basis for a perma-

nent life. If that is done the business as well as the habits of our people will have to be remodelled from the foundation. Leaving the spiritual standpoint, for the sake of the welfare of our country, it is the best thing that could happen.

* * *

Purifying Municipal Government

A recent issue of the Bulletin of the National Municipal League says:

One of the subjects in political advancement which is attracting particular attention is that of the initiative, referendum and recall. In a paper read before the National Municipal League, Robert Treat Paine, Jr., of Boston, told what had been accomplished. As chairman of the executive committee of the Massachusetts Public Opinion League, Mr. Paine has been seeking to obtain effective legislation in that state on the subject.

Some of the results cited by Mr. Paine were:

"Los Angeles has adopted provisions for the initiative, the referendum and the recall in a new charter, 1903. San Diego, San Bernardino, Pasadena, Sacramento, Santa Monica, Alameda, Eureka, Santa Cruz, Long Beach and Riverside did likewise in their charters. San Francisco, Vallejo and Fresno had adopted the initiative previously and the system was enlarged later.

"Portland, Oregon, adopted the initiative and the referendum in its municipal charter. In 1906, Oregon, by a popular initiative, voted 47,678 to 16,735 to authorize any city or town to establish its direct legislation.

"Seattle, Spokane and Everett, in Washington, adopted direct legislation. More or less complete provisions for direct legislation have been added to the Galveston plan as applied in San Antonio, Houston, El Paso, Fort Worth, Dallas and Waco. Des Moines, Iowa, combines direct legislation provisions with the Galveston commission system. Cedar Rapids adopted direct legislation. Lewiston, Idaho, obtained a commission charter with direct legislation in 1907.

"Leavenworth, Kans., has a commission government with a referendum on all franchises. Haverhill and Gloucester, among Massachusetts towns, have followed the Des Moines model. South Dakota, in 1907, authorized a commission form of government in all cities, with a five per cent initiative and referendum.

"Kansas City, taking advantage of the home rule provision of the Missouri constitution adopted in August, has a commission charter with direct legislation. Omaha, Lincoln and other Nebraska cities have adopted the provisions authorizing the initiative and referendum. Denver adopted direct legislation in 1904. Memphis, Tennessee, has a referendum on franchises. Montana granted direct legislation to cities and Maine permits voters in any municipality to establish it."

Mr. Paine cited examples of other cities

in which the tendency is toward a more popular form of government and, speaking of the approval given in cases where such legislation was suggested, he said:

"The popular votes accepting direct legislation generally have been overwhelming. No instance is known where the system once established and tried has been repealed. Many other cities are actively considering its adoption."

* * *

Curious Cult

A new cult known as the "Abirewa" (Old Woman) Fetich", made its appearance in Ashantee in the year 1907. The "Abirewa" was supposed to be accompanied by a male companion called "Manggura," who acted as her executioner. Those who drank the potion "Abirewa" believed themselves to be protected against evil influences. They had faith that it brought good health and prosperity, so long as its rules were not transgressed, and that it killed witches and persons who dealt in black magic. Dances took place at all villages which had accepted "Abirewa", and its devotees were distinguished by an oblong in white clay painted on the forehead and on either temple. It was reported that the corpses of those who were said to have been killed by "Abirewa" were mutilated and otherwise maltreated, and buried in shallow graves strewn with broken bottles with most degrading formalities. "Abirewa", in its most harmless form, is now practiced throughout Ashantee.

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He Might Have Been Somebody

By EDWARD VANCE COOK

He might have been an author and have written
many pages

To blossom for a little hour and molder down the
ages

He was clever, he was cultured, he was traveled,
He could write,

But the product of his genius never seemed to
seek the light

You seldom saw his name attached to "Letters to
the Press";

But he always wrote a gentle word to soothe a
friend's distress;

And when he was in Petersburg, and Peking and
in Rome,

Instead of writing "travels," he was writing letters
home.

He might have been an orator and wielded words
of flame

To illuminate the nation and to glorify his name
He was able, he was tactful, he was eloquent of
speech;

But he did not spread the eagle and rejoice to
hear it screech.

Seldom on the public platform did he ever play
a part;

But he always had a happy word to help a heavy
heart

And perhaps his cheerful speeches were too
simple for the stump;

But they made a fallen friend forget he'd ever
had a bump.

He might have been a scholar with a string of
high degrees,

And have found some hidden meaning in the
plays of Sophocles;

But, instead of ever studying the dim and ancient
letter,

He was studying his little world and how to make
it better;

How to do some little kindness, common to the
passing eye,

But which the hurried rest of us had noted—and
passed by.

He might have been somebody on some self
encircled plan,

If he hadn't been so busy being something of a
man.

The Gossiper

PETER MCARTHUR IN NEW YORK SUN

In his hour of pain and shame,

In his prison house of flame,

When revenge the devil sought

Little tongues of fire he wrought;

Tongues to lie and twist and turn,

Tongues to scorch and sear and burn,

Tongues to slay the high and holy,

Tongues to slay the poor and lowly;

Then to earth the tongues he sent

There to work his fell intent;

To whisper, hint and smirch and sneer,

And to fill the world with fear;

Foul with gossip that can kill

Evermore to work his will.

* * * * *

The little tongues of hell
Still serve the devil well.

* * *

Born of Idleness

Governor Harris of Ohio believes that criminals can be employed on a farm with advantage to themselves and the state. He propose that prisoners in the penitentiary who are not confirmed criminals be transferred to the reformatory and put to work on the state farm. "It is the conditions of

our cities that breed crime," says the Governor. "Most of it can be traced to idleness and drink, and idleness is frequently the cause of drink. There is little drink in the country and practically no idleness. If the young man who had slipped over the bounds of a law were taught scientific farming he would come to like it and escape the associates who carry him down when he returns to the city."

* * *

"I am so happy," she said. "Ever since my engagement to Charlie the whole world seems different. I do not seem to be in dull, prosaic England, but"—

"Lapland," suggested her little brother, who was doing his geography lesson.—Illustrated Bits.

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LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

HIT OR MISS

Mr and Mrs. Thilo Becker gave a reception to Mr. and Mrs. William Shakespeare last evening.

Mr. G. M. Falconer of Mexico City has been in Los Angeles since Christmas. He was on the staff of the Mexican Herald and was also the editor and owner of the International Magazine of the southern capital. He is so much pleased with the prospects in Southern California that he hopes to establish himself here in connection with some literary work.

Miss Mary Buehrmann is a recent recruit to the professional platform who has recently come to Los Angeles for a visit. She studied at the Anna Morgan studios in Chicago. Miss Buehrmann's chief success has been in impersonations of Japanese characters. "A Pot of Paint" written by Onoto Watanna, is a charming sketch rendered in a dainty and fanciful fashion by this promising young artist.

Mr. Frank Baum, the author of the Father Goose stories, was in Los Angeles recently and has gone to Coronado for a visit. He is greatly interested in the movement in New York which is trying to establish a distinctly children's theatre.

Mrs. G. F. Nixon, wife of Senator Nixon of Nevada is stopping at the Alexandria Hotel and is at home on Sunday evenings to receive her friends. She is interested in the local writers of Southern California and is making a collection of their works which is to be bound by Mrs. I. M. Strobbridge.

At the next meeting of the Parent Teachers Association of Hollywood, to be held February 5, Hector Alliot of this city will by special invitation present the claims of the League of the School Beautiful.

This is a society recently formed by Mr. Alliot and various representative women of Los Angeles, the object of which is the beautifying of the interiors of our public schools. It is proposed to unify and systematize all efforts in that direction, so as to avoid needless expense and frequent duplication. A part of the project is the founding of an interchangeable art collection of reproductions of famous masterpieces for special exhibition and adornment in those schools which are unable to enjoy the benefits of those more favorably located. Since the service is a purely voluntary one, and the movement will be sustained by the members of the League, it is desired that all persons interested in the welfare of our public schools shall lend their hearty support and co-operation to the work.

Branches are already forming in a number of the suburban and country towns and the movement bids fair to become a general one throughout the southern portion of the State.

Miss Jessie Washburn, a well known flower and fruit painter of Los

Angeles, is in Paris and is stopping with Miss Fannie Duval in her charming quarters in the rue Vavin.

Mr. Sidney Armer of Berkeley has been in the South sketching for the last month. He will be joined soon by his wife, Mrs. Laura Adams Armer, who has long been known as a capable and artistic photographer in San Francisco. She will also do some sketching while in our neighborhood.

Miss Alice Coleman of San Francisco, will give an evening of music and Greek dances at the Gamut Club February 4.

Miss Bessie Bartlett and Mrs. Philip Zobel will unite on February fourth in giving a musical at the Hollywood mansion of Mr. Bartlett. Miss Lillian Smith and Mr. Edwin House will assist and Miss Bartlett will read Enoch Arden, accompanied on the piano by Mr. Archibald Sessions.

Another interesting musical will take place February 10 at the home of Mrs. Van Nuys when Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Lott, Mrs. Bertha Vaughn and Mr. F. Gutterson will be heard.

The Southern California Academy of Sciences has just issued its semi-annual bulletin recording the transactions of the society for the last year. It is full of valuable notes touching on various topics of scientific import and local interest. The editor, Mr. Collins, says: "Our climate affords exceptional advantages for astronomical observations, and a study of our flora has revealed curious, rare and valuable plants found in no other land, while the excavations on the Channel Islands and in the localities which were the habitat of the extinct tribes of this Coast, have revealed new and curious matter for study by the ethnologist. The work of the Academy deserves the highest commendation and all the encouragement that may be given it."

Prof. George E. Hale will lecture before the Academy of Sciences on Monday next on "The Work of the Mt. Wilson Solar Observatory."

Apropos of the water color drawings shown last week in Kanst's gallery it may be interesting to note that the psychologists, doctors and scientists of Berlin are much exercised over the weird pictures of a poor Saxon washerwoman, Frau Wilhelmina Assman. While in a condition of trance she produces flower designs of an astonishing fineness of touch and delicacy of color. The pictures shown here were not, I believe, done under the trance conditions, however.

Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Foster and their son are preparing to sail for Liverpool about the twenty-ninth of April. They go from Montreal and will pass some time in New York before setting out for the Canadian metropolis. This will necessitate their leaving Los Angeles in about six weeks.

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Things From Various Quarters Worth Knowing

Persian children, generally speaking, are very precocious and their education is looked after at an early age. Among the well-to-do class there is always a private tutor.

In order that their children should not be alone in learning these parents take also the children of poor families and offer them the same advantages and opportunities.

These children often excel, as they are more ambitious, and some of the greatest poets and philosophers have come from the poorer class. There are schools in every street where the poor can go and where the charges are a mere pittance—40 to 50 cents a month.

Among the wealthy families each boy has what is termed a governor. He is a man of education, and it is his care to train the young man with regard to his manners, the care of his clothes and see that he is kept clean. If he goes out for a call this person accompanies him, stands by him and instructs him what to do, sits by him at table, and is his constant companion, looking not only after his material welfare but spiritual as well.

"While in Persia," says a writer in the National Congress of Mothers Magazine, "I was entertained at a tea where sixteen of these young noblemen were invited. Their ages ranged from 10 to 18 years. I have never witnessed more beautiful or refined manners. Two of them were princes, sons of the Shah, who were attending this school.

"The mosques are not only places for prayer but for instruction as well. There are schools of all nationalities, French, German, Russian English and many others. French is taught in all of them and is a second language. In the villages the priest is also a teacher, and the boys and girls attend the same school until 9 or 10 years of age.

"In the wealthy families the girls

have a governess, but they are not taught the higher branches as a rule, but some are taught music and painting. Their general education consists of being able to read the Koran and perform domestic duties.

"A girl's highest ambition is to be a good wife and mother. The harem is not what I used to think—an exclusive place for wives. It is simply the inner court or apartments where all the women of the household live. There are balconies and gardens where the children play. The gardens are always full of rare and beautiful flowers and fountains and some of them are very beautiful.

"The fathers, brothers and relatives can visit them, but strangers are excluded. In the large cities the women cover their faces when on the street with a black veil, but in the country and villages they do not.

"The Persians as a race develop both mentally and physically very young, and when I asked about the early marriages this was given as an illustration:

"When you have many flowers in a garden you become accustomed to them and do not appreciate their fragrance, but when you are kept out of the garden and have only a single rose brought to you you will inhale its perfume and appreciate its beauty.

"So it is with the young, when they seldom see one of the opposite sex they value them more and make better wives and husbands. From 12 to 16 is the marriageable age for boys and girls even younger.

The children are so precocious that they will learn in two hours what will require an American boy two days. As an instance, I have personally studied many young children of 5 or 6 who were high up in classes of the public schools. To see a child of 7 recite scenes from ancient history and solve arithmetical problems is more than astonishing, especially

when one remembers that the same child, being one of many children of the same family, has had hardly any but nature and the elements to mature him.

"There are of course many exceptions and the rich and well-to-do families have unusual numbers of servants and nurses to bring up their children, but as a whole on account of the very large families the parent cannot but leave the children largely to nature, and that is why they are so strong and hardy.

"The country tribes are very similar to our American Indians. Persia is very democratic. The child of very poor parents may become prominent if he is ambitious.

"It is a wonderful land and people. They are waking up in a most surprising way. Where two years ago there were only six newspapers in all Persia there are now 150 and they are read by all classes."

Chinese Press Censorship

Not long ago some Chinese gentlemen with horse tails depending from their official honnets saw to it that an offending editor was right properly flogged with bamboo rods—100 lashes were the editor's portion. These gentlemen had no private grievance; they were simply putting the new press laws of China into operation.

Last year, when everything in China hummed with the news of a changing order, when the old Empress Dowager announced from her dragon throne that she would have a constitution in China within ten years or know the reason why, and when the boycott against the Japanese manufacturers was assuming the features of a national movement, some of the native papers played fast and loose with ancient decorum. They even criticised the government. That called for action from high sources.

Some yamen in Peking, whose province is to look after things as they

ought to be in the internal affairs of the empire, sent a taotai all the way to England and Germany to study how the governments there handled obstreperous newspapers and called in for advice a former Minister to Berlin. When all the data were at hand this yamen formulated something unique in the way of press laws. It was put in operation last May, and the tone of a great many native papers has dropped about two octaves as a result. The publishers, printers and editors of newspapers for general circulation must be over 20 years of age according to the existing press laws; they must be generally accepted as of sound mind and none of them may continue his calling if he has ever served a prison sentence for any crime.

Each proprietor must deposit security of his rectitude to the amount of \$75 before issuing the first sheet unless he can prove that his publication is purely artistic, educational or statistical. A copy of each issue must be sent to the yamen that formulated these laws.

"Corrections or protests against misstatements must be published in the next issue," says the mandate. "In case the number of words in the letter of correction forwarded to the editor is more than twice the number of words used in the original statement a fee of half the ordinary advertisement rates may be charged."

Secret intelligence of state, criticism of the throne or matter tending to inflame the public peace of mind or cast odium upon long accepted popular custom if printed will render the editors, publishers and printers of the paper containing such inhibited matter all subject to fine or imprisonment for not less than six months, nor more than two years. Papers may be suspended upon a repetition of any of the offenses stipulated or confiscated altogether.

The Sleuth Reporter

Young Egbert and his mother sat mysteriously at the head of the stairs in the dim light of early evening.

A few moments before Egbert's sister had received a young man caller and had promptly disappeared with him into the gloomy recesses of the front parlor.

Young Egbert's one ambition was to be a reporter. He had read all the literature on the subject, his mind was filled with "scoops" and "beats" and he had determined, with proper journalistic instinct, to do justice to this occasion.

His mother, excusing herself on the ground that she had a duty to per-

form in watching her daughter, was equally ready to listen. Egbert slid down stairs, but in a few moments silently returned. Breathlessly he whispered:

"Present indications are that there will be a good story, all right. Here is a diagram of room. Chairs are arranged; with sofa in extreme corner. Gas shedding faint glimmer. Conversation as follows:

"O, George! How could you?"

"Full particulars later."

Once more he sped away, and again returned.

"Situation practically unchanged. Lovers apparently have no realization of their danger. Progress to sofa marked by demonstrations all along the line of march. At last reports

holding hands. Sofa creaking slightly."

In a few moments more he was back again:

"Sh. At 7:47 Eastern time, there was a faint smacking sound quickly followed by another. Silences between. These continued at intervals of about five seconds, with scarcely any interruption, until a blind on window blew back. Following conversation was taken down:

"O, George!"

"You mustn't!"

"My hair is coming down!"

"George refused to be interviewed. Hair fell at 7:52. Full particulars later."

Egbert sped away once more. But at this instant the boy reporter's

father came in through the front door, opening it with a latch-key, having first become aware of the buggy in front.

The boy's next report was as follows:

"It was indeed a thrilling moment. The light from overhead, now suddenly become like a noonday sun, shone down on a scene that baffles description. Devastation reigned supreme. The young and beautiful girl reached in vain for the imported puffs that strewed the floor. Her confession in full, with description of her clothes, will appear in a later edition."—Life.

Every snail knows the hollowness of its own shell.

The Mannheim Pictures

By CHARLES PERCY AUSTIN

THE current exhibition at Blanchard Gallery introduces to the Los Angeles picture-viewing public an artist of some celebrity, both in Europe and America. Jean Mannheim is a painter of great versatility. His cosmopolitanism, too, insures a sufficient variety of subject in the many branches of pictorial art that he feels moved to essay from time to time. If this same wide range of choice has precluded his acquiring any fixed style in his work, the assurance that he is settled among us makes us look forward to his interpretation of the outdoor aspect of Southern California, for we may be sure that it will be as untrammelled by previous pictorial experience as is the work of our own resident painters.

One says the "picture-viewing public" not too advisedly. Perhaps the picture-buying public is all that is sought as visitors to a show that can claim "Salons", "old master copies", as its hall-marks. For, be it noted, the admittance is not general, but by card only, a rather new departure for a gallery that has heretofore been quite democratic in its policy.

Mr. Mannheim is well-known in a sister city as a painter of portraits. While not pretending to a Whistlerian carefulness in arrangement or facture, his translations of his subject are so very competent in their realistic modeling of planes as to be always convincing.

The best of these, in dignity and simplicity, is the portrait of the artist's mother. An influence, nay, a careful study of Rembrandt, is there evident. The painter has triumphed just in the degree that he has humbly put himself in the mood of the great master's methods and a strong, fine thing is the result.

The artist's later and more pretentious work, the piece that takes the place of honor on the north wall of the gallery, is called "The Children's Hour". The young children or a happy and busy family are grouped around a mother's knee in the fine divided light of the time of day when it is not yet dark outside, and yet too obscure to see without a lamp in the nursery. This problem of illumination, with the bended head of the mother silhouetted against the rosy lamp-shade, is a task that would try a daring and resourceful palette. The artist has accomplished the feat he set himself, with great eclat. And if this same striking effect seems too easily brought about—if, in a word, art does not quite conceal art,—that were the only fault that could be urged against a canvas vibrant with clear color and frank tone.

Opposite this last hangs a study of the artist's wife and child, with the title "Whispering Love". Here the scale of color is a closer one. A tang of none too interesting gray makes itself felt under the local color-scheme of the green dress of the adult figure

against the little girl's clear flesh. This silvery "envelope" is present in all the other indoor and genre subjects shown, among them Mr. Mannheim's salon success, "In the Laundry". The sentiment or incidental element in these things is so summary, as one might say, so apart from that which interested the artist, that it is quite fair to consider the tonal or artistic side away from the literary interest of mere title.

So it is, one feels, that, in his outdoor studies, Mr. Mannheim's thoroughly workmanlike ability finds greater scope. He has traveled abroad in the two years just passed, and painted much in Italy, Switzerland, Belgium, France and England. Latterly he had been assisting Frank Brangwyn in his London school and whether or not that painter's meaty and colorful manner influenced him, certain it is that his outdoor travel subjects show a spontaneity and freshness that greatly charm. He professes himself out of sympathy with the clear flat atmosphere effects of high altitudes, such as Switzerland and Colorado, yet he has brought a number of fine things in mountain landscape from these countries, too.

But the most pleasing canvases in the exhibition are those views of canal life and Flemish town life that he has found near Furnes, Belgium. A load of hay in a lumbering old-country wagon, at halt in the shade of chestnut trees in a market place, with market-people bargaining over a pile of pottery in the foreground, makes the composition of one of them. Again there is a picturesque street scene in Furnes with the old Spanish tower in the distance. Ponderous barges reflected in the still waters of a green-banked canal, or a stormy day in a coast town in the Lowlands—all these give those atmospheric motives of sunshine and shadow, near and afar off, that the painter seems most to delight in.

His unctuous brush work seizes easily and firmly the aspects of things, already picturesque, and made more striking by the soft light of the golden sun or the scudding shadows of great cumulus clouds. None but a sure and rapid painter can put these things on canvas in modern fashion. To catch the transitory quality in lighting and the exact time of day are no problem to this artist's sure vision with its backing of long experience.

If the rest of these numerous canvases give some hint as to how that experience was gained they can not be less interesting, making allowances for the time probably spent on them, than the more finished work. It is hinted that Mr. Mannheim will devote himself principally to portraits for sometime to come, in which case we shall see revealed some qualities of which the present exhibition gives only a faint idea. For with the pleas-

ingly varied scales of color in the later out-door work and his great power of modeling, the painter can build up a counterfeit of nature at once vivid and highly artistic in tonality, with none of the crudeness or forcing of effect that is the resort

of many popular brushers of likenesses.

Mr. Mannheim also shows two splendid copies of Old Masters. These are transcriptions of Raphael's "Jeanne d'Aragon" and an Andrea Del Sarto, "The Holy Family".



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While it takes an expert to pass on the great importance of such works, any one who has seen the originals (and most of these copies show a sentimental sympathy with the two masters' works. If the agitation for a public gallery at Painting for this city has not all died away, it would seem that those persons with enthusiasm, well backed, of course, could here find something worth placing in such an institution. The sight and study of them, by those, both in and outside the pale of culture, would prove in a great degree instructive and as much effect as they might exercise toward a turning of our too naturalistic tastes in the direction of terms, now spiritual, so to speak, would perhaps tone up the "kultur-camp."

The exhibition will continue until two weeks from January 27 and will be followed by a showing of the work of Los Angeles's women painters.

Some Freaks of Earthquakes

The recent disastrous earthquake in Southern Italy and Sicily brings to the attention of the student of seismic disturbances some of the freaks of the great earthquakes of the past. In the great earthquakes that visited Chili in 1822 there was produced a permanent elevation of from two to seven feet over an area covering nearly one hundred thousand square miles between the Andes and the coast, and geologists making investigations after the shock claim to have discovered traces of the seat at a long distance inland, indicating that there must have been previous earthquakes in Chili of which history has no record.

In the Lisbon disaster of 1775, when the whole city was wrecked in six minutes and fifty thousand people lost their lives, the biggest mountains in Portugal were shaken to the very foundations and large masses hurled into the valleys, burying many of the residences and killing hundreds of people. It is reported that in the same earthquake a massive marble quay newly built sank into the sea with thousands of people who had gathered on it for protection, and that not one of the bodies ever came to the surface afterward. Nothing has since been seen of the structure, the presumption being that a fissure opened up beneath the water permitting the quay and its load of human freight to fall out of sight. In addition to the above it is recorded that of all the ships in the harbor at Lisbon that sank with the shock not a vestige of one was afterward seen floating on the water.

In 1811 and 1812 the Mississippi valley was visited by some disastrous seismic disturbances. The valley was so convulsed and shaken by the shocks that new islands and lakes twenty miles in length were formed in the incredible space of an hour, while the existing lakes were drained dry. The cemetery at New Madrid was precipitated into the river, and the ground on which the town is built sank eight feet.

In the same year as the Mississippi

Valley disturbances occurred Caracas experienced a severe earthquake. The surface about the Venezuelan city undulated like a boiling liquid, and terrific subterranean noises were heard. The whole city with its magnificent churches and public buildings was destroyed in a minute, and twelve thousand people killed. In an earlier earthquake in Venezuela a large part of the forest of Aripo sank out of sight, forming a lake eight hundred yards in diameter and eighty feet deep.

Probably the best instance of the opening and closing of fissures through seismic disturbances is afforded in the Calabrian earthquake in 1783. This disturbance, or series of disturbances, lasted nearly four years, and it is said that men and cattle were engulfed in the cracks and in some instances thrown out again alive by the following shock with great jets of water and mud.

Another remarkable instance of the freakishness of earthquakes occurred at Semindria, in Servia, when an extensive olive orchard was hurled by one of the shocks a distance of two hundred feet from a hillside into a valley sixty feet deep. A small house standing on the land went with it without injury.

There are a number of instances in this state of the freakish character of earthquakes. Along the coast and as far southeast as Owens Valley, in Inyo County, strange evidences of seismic disturbances are observed by the intelligent traveler in quest of knowledge.—Sacramento Union.

A Valuable Desk

The desk at the White House at which Mr. Roosevelt does most of his writing is a very interesting piece of furniture. It was made from the timbers of the *Resolute*, the vessel which was sent in search of Sir John Franklin. The ship was caught in the ice and had to be abandoned. Some years later, however, she was discovered by an American whaler and extricated, and she was subsequently purchased by the then President and people of the United States and sent to Queen Victoria as a token of good will and friendship. In an English dockyard the vessel was broken up, and from timbers a desk was made, which was forwarded by the Queen to the American President, "as a memorial to the courtesy and loving kindness which dictated the offer of the gift of the *Resolute*."

Why Horses Shy and Donkeys Don't

A curious question in evolution was once put to a scientist prominent in the service of the Government. "Why is it," some one asked, "that horses shy and donkeys do not?"

The answer was to the following effect:

The ancestors of the horse were accustomed to roam over the plains, where every tuft of grass or bush might conceal an enemy waiting in ambush. In these circumstances they must have time and again saved their lives by quickly starting back or else

suddenly jumping to one side when without warning some strange object appeared to them. The habit must have indeed been a strong one, seeing that so many years of domestication have not eradicated it.

On the other hand, the donkey is descended from animals that lived among the hills, with the usual precipices and dangerous declivities; and from these conditions, it would appear, there resulted its slowness and surefootedness. The donkey's ancestors were not, then, so liable to sudden attacks from wild beasts and

snakes. Moreover, sudden and wild starts would have been positively dangerous to the donkey's forebears. Consequently, they learned to avoid the characteristic trick of the horse.

A Near-Right Answer

Some funny things happen in the schoolroom. A Brooklyn teacher called upon a small boy to define "multitude."

"A multitude," said the boy, "is what we get when we multiply."—Lippincott's.

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AMUSEMENTS

A Stubborn Cinderella

Because of successive disappointments, Los Angeles has grown cynical and skeptical regarding traveling musical comedy companies, no matter how favorable their advanced notices may be. So "A Stubborn Cinderella" at the Mason this week has given us an unexpected pleasure. Here is a big kaleidoscopic production, extravagantly staged, with spectacular costuming and gorgeous color schemes and yet with a tangible plot. The musical numbers by Joseph E. Howard, though occasionally reminiscent of former favorites, are brisk and satisfying. Furthermore the company contains one woman who can sing, one man who can act, several people who can dance, and, most unusual of all, a chorus still young, actually pretty, lavishly dressed, very well drilled and not yet strident. For all this we are devoutly thankful. There are, of course, a few of those dreadful moments when things drag and one wishes one had stayed at home.



FLORENCE ROBERTS AT THE MAJESTIC

and there are painful moments, too, as when a sentimental song is rendered badly out of tune. Sometimes, in their efforts to keep the tempo from lagging, the men in the company speak so rapidly that many lines good for a laugh lose their effect.

Homer B. Mason, who plays Mac, is wholesome and manly, and so natural, so thoroughly at ease on the stage, that he makes every one feel happy and comfortable. Ethel Dorcy has a pretty face, a passable voice and a fetchingly affected little way with her. Grace Edmond's Lady Leslie is a distinctly charming creation, naive, wide-eyed and altogether adorable. Her work has the subtle simplicity of true art.

A Revival of "The Girl"

"The Girl of the Golden West" is a compelling drama that holds the attention throughout the performance in spite of a certain lack of compactness. The first act might be com-

pressed a little to advantage. It attempts too much local color which is interesting enough in itself, but which lengthens the piece unduly. The play probably will remain a popular one, however, for a long time because its theme is a noble one. In the presence of Jack Rance, the sheriff, and of Ramirez, the road agent, are contrasted the love which seeks possession and the love which seeks response and is therefore a regenerating force. The playwright has succeeded in putting something of the elation of mountain air into the scenes and the play of passion is relieved at every step by a sense of humor and by comic combinations that mock at austerity; for it is through laughter that we escape our limitations, self imposed. The central figures are Ramirez, the man who discards the impediments of fate; the sheriff, whose will is bent to the service of appetite; and the girl whose ideals are better than she knows. The value of the play is that it deals with elemental forces and primitive conditions that everybody can understand. It embodies a rude justice and mercy that we all believe in. For after all mercy is better than justice, and punishment is but a makeshift and cowardly remedy for human error. We cannot enlighten ignorance either by killing it, or imprisoning it or whipping it. Some day perhaps instead of sending felons to jail we will take them to our homes.

Mr. Stone infuses great charm and nobility into the character of the road agent. He shows in Ramirez the overflow of energy, while Howard Scott with great skill paints in Rance currents of power damned by sinister motives. Miss Oakley is perhaps a trifle over dainty as the girl but she shows in this role greater depth of feeling than in any part that she has lately been seen in. The rest of the company leaves little to be desired. Charles Ruggles makes a good Jose and DeWitt Jennings is excellent as Sonora Slim. The play is well worth a second week's run.

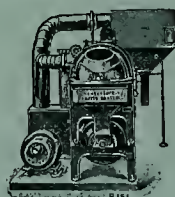
Shakespeare at the Majestic

Mr. Charles B. Hanford and company appeared in Shakespearean repertoire at the Majestic this week, and fair houses prove that there are still devotees of the Bard and lovers of the old school of acting. Mr. Hanford gives each play an adequate setting; indeed many of the stage pictures are sumptuous and beautiful. Mr. Hanford's arrangement of the great pastoral comedy, "The Winter's Tale," was the opening production, with music by Emil Mori and dances arraigned by Max Trostler. On Tuesday night Othello was presented with Mr. Hanford as the Moor, Miss Drownah as Desdemona, and Mr. Kline as Iago. The scene in the council chamber was like a Venetian picture by Bordone. Mr. Hanford's Othello made an impressive and dignified figure and his clear enunciation was the best feature of the performance. Mr. Kline was an intelligently villainous Iago, but gave his lines almost without pause and much too noisily. Miss Drownah can no longer look the part

of Desdemona and her stilted electionary delivery becomes monotonous at times. Mr. John J. Burk was a prepossessing Monatano. Miss Gertrude Fowler, as Emilia, was attractive looking but rather too shrill. Most of the company, though earnest and sincere, use a Middle West accent which jars upon the ears of those who love the beauty of Shakespeare's lines.

"Raffles"

This delightful play preaches such an easy going doctrine that it is bound to please a facile public. The gist of it is that you may do anything at all if you only do it civilly and well. There is dignity in misdemeanor when it becomes an art. Nothing is graceless if it be graceful or at least that is the way you feel about it after seeing "Raffles" which was given at the Burbank this week. Mr. Desmond fills the part easily, lacking only in the love making scenes which are perfunctorily introduced into the play, apparently from the notion that the drama is valueless without some form of wooing. Captain Bedford was well taken by Byron Beasley and the other parts were acceptably filled. The first



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DOX

A Second Week of "The Girl"

Lewis S. Stone and the Belasco Theater Company have been so vigorously successful in the big revival of David Belasco's play of early California, "The Girl of the Golden West" that the management has decided to continue it for a second week. This will necessitate the postponement of Hoyt's "A Stranger in New York" for one week.

When "The Girl of the Golden West" was revived last week, the Belasco management was pretty certain that the play would occupy the stage for but a single week. This opinion was occasioned by the unprecedented run of eight weeks enjoyed by the Belasco play last spring at the Belasco Theater.

This play is one that may be seen several times and enjoyed on each occasion and doubtless many theater

goers who saw Mr. Stone in the character of the road agent will like to renew the impressions he made in the part last year and see him again this season.

"The Spoilers" Coming

Manager Oliver Morosco of the Burbank theater promises an unusual and strong attraction next week, beginning with a matinee performance tomorrow, in the first presentation in Los Angeles of "The Spoilers," a melodrama out of Rex Beach's novel by Mr. Beach himself and James McArthur. As a book "The Spoilers" stood high among the "Six Best Sellers." As a play its success has been scarcely less remarkable. In proof of its superior quality "The Spoilers" was selected by the management of Chicago's endowed theater for presentation at that house. Like so many other schemes of similar purport the theater failed, but the play did not. It was presented subsequently in New York where the reviewer of the "Theater Magazine" said of it: "The Spoilers" possessed freshness, virility and authenticity, and there is a marked individuality in the authorship. It is the best play we have had of Western life. Its 'Girl of the Golden North' promises at the outset to be the best of them all." The critics of the daily press commented enthusiastically upon the play, upon its truthful picture of Alaskan life and upon the strength of its character drawings and the dramatic quality of its construction.

Rex Beach is familiar with the country, the people and the conditions of which he writes. He was himself an Alaskan for a time and was an active participant in several scenes which are introduced in his play. The story involves a legal fight for the ownership of a valuable mining property, together with a love tale of more than usual interest. "The Spoilers" is a red blood play of life in a frontier community, under frontier conditions. It is melodrama because life there was melodramatic.

The third of Bruce Gordon Kingsley's Opera Recitals will take place tomorrow afternoon in Blanchard Hall. The opera illustrated at this time will be "Faust." Two more recitals follow on succeeding Sundays. They are "The Ring" and "Parsifal."

Prof. Baumgart lectures tomorrow night in Symphony Hall on Naples.

MUSIC

The Ellis Club Concert

The Ellis Club gave the second concert of its season last Tuesday evening. The men sang with their usual precision of attack and tonal clarity. Especially was this true in the lullaby of Prothero, "De Sandman." A pleasing contrast was presented in the De Koven Serenade, which closed the first part, in the singing of Mrs. Tiffany, her sweet soprano notes soaring out

over the heavier voices of the men. But the real work of the evening was in the Dudley Buck cantata, "The Voyage of Columbus," for tenor and bass solos and men's chorus. The last grand chorus of Thanksgiving showed the full power of the club in depth and breadth of feeling and tonal capacity. The string orchestra accompanying added just the brilliance it needed. The solo work was well sustained throughout by Mr. I. H. Andrews as the Priest, Mr. Nigel de Brulier as Columbus, Mr. N. P. Sessions and Mr. C. B. Peterson as officers. Mr. Sessions's delightful tenor was most admirably suited to the warm coloring of the Andalusian Serenade. His enunciation was exceptionally clear and his voice flexible and forceful.

Mrs. Willis N. Tiffany gave first "A California Night Song," with cello obligato played by Miss Lucy Fuhrer, and later sang altogether charmingly and with more surety of intonation "Selvig's Lied."

The Krauss Quartet played most delicately Tchaikowsky's Andante Cantabile and Dunkler's "Au bord de la Mer." The only regret was that they could not give us an entire evening.

It is safe to say that Miss O'Donoghue is the most popular adjunct to the club, but why must her poor piano suffer the ignominy of having its lid taken off?

G. B.

Ragtime Contest

The ears of the old walls of Simpson Auditorium were no doubt inwardly tickled at the unaccustomed lilt and rhythm of last week's rag-time entertainment. Manager Behymer usually provides for that hall something far removed from vaudeville. Nevertheless the audience was truly delighted and proved its good judgment by picking Walter Wilson as the best dancer, Gene de Bell as the most finished "coon-shouter," and Edward Barnes as master rag-time player.

Death of Local Composer

Margaret Lucia Mabrey is dead. Mrs. Mabrey's unique charm of personality pervades the musical compositions which made her widely known though still in her youth. She was as gloriously beautiful as some rare tropical flower. Among the songs published by Schirmer and Oliver Ditson are "Go, Lovely Rose," "Shadows," "Oh the Blue Hills" (often sung here by Estelle Hearty Dreyfus) and the profoundly dramatic "Pity My Sorrow." Perhaps her most popular composition was her exquisite lyrical "Song of the Nightingale," set to the Christine Rossetti's words.

The Symphony Orchestra, Feb. 5

Mr. Hamilton's fourth concert is one of particular interest commemorating, as it does, Mendelssohn's birth one hundred years ago this year. Orchestras and clubs the world over are playing his music at this time, the finest tribute to his genius that they can pay him. Mr. Hamilton has in

past concerts given Mendelssohn's best known work and now offers the concert overture "Heimkehr aus der Fremde" and the second symphony in B flat (called the "Lobgesang" or "Hymn of Praise"). The first three movements are in well-defined symphonic mode but the fourth combines chorus and solo voices with orchestra, like the great ninth of Beethoven. This fourth movement is obviously impossible of performance for sometime to come, although the Chamber of Commerce is doing everything in its power to help chorus matters along.

Mme. Langendorff, to be heard on Tuesday night in concert, is to sing the aria "A mon fils" from Meyerbeer's "Le Prophete" and Tchaikowsky's magnificent "Farewell to the Hills" from his opera "Joan of Arc."

The program is arranged as follows:

- Second Symphony in B flat..... Mendelssohn
Maestoso con moto Allegro
Allegretto un poco agitato
Adagio religioso
Aria from the Prison Scene (Le Prophete) Meyerbeer
Mme. Langendorff
Overture "Heimkehr aus der Fremde" Mendelssohn
Farewell to the Hills (Jeanne d'Arc) Tchaikowsky
Mme. Langendorff
Suite "Sigurd Jorsalfar" Grieg
Vorspiel—(In the King's Hall)
Intermezzo—(Borghild's Dream)
Huldigung's March Wagner

Philharmonic Concert

Mme. Langendorff will give one concert in Los Angeles at Simpson Auditorium on Tuesday evening, February 2nd and comes as the fourth event on the Great Philharmonic Course. Her program is one that will be of interest to all music lovers containing compositions by all the standard composers—Beethoven, Meyerbeer, Rubinstein and Saint-Saens—not to mention several selections of Mr. La Forge, whose compositions were so excellently rendered by Mme. Gadski a few weeks ago. The complete program follows:

1. Aria "Ah! mon fils" from De Prophete Meyerbeer
2. Die Himmel rühmen... Beethoven
Es blinkt der Thau... Rubinstein
Der Lenz Hildach
3. The cry of Rachel T. Salter
4. O dry those tears... Telma de Rigo
Still as the night Bohm
A Song of April T. Salter
5. Ave Maria Gounod
The Retreat La Forge
Adoration Telma de Rigo
Sweetheart thy lips are touched with flames Chadwick
7. Aria from "Samson et Dalila" Saint-Saens

Archibald Sessions's Organ Recital

Another Mendelssohn program will be given by Mr. Sessions at Christ Church Wednesday evening. Mr. Abraham Miller, tenor, will sing two arias from the Hymn of Praise, already mentioned in the Symphony



RICHARD VIVIAN AT THE BELASCO

program. The rest of the program follows:
 Sixth Sonata (Choral)...Mendelssohn
 Morning Mood and Ase's Death
 (Peer Gynt).....Grieg
 Offertoire in B flat.....Salome
 Fugue in G minor.....Krebs
 Wedding Song and Serenade...Jensen
 Grand Chorus in D major...Guilmant

* * *

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

(Jan. 30 to Feb. 6)

Theatres Next Week

Auditorium—"Little Red Riding Hood".
 Belasco—"The Girl from the Golden West".
 Burbank—"The Spoilers".
 Grand—"Tar and Tarter".
 Majestic—"The House of Bondage".
 Mason—"Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabage Patch".

Exhibitions

Blanchard Hall Gallery. Jean Mannheim—Portraits and Landscapes.

Meetings and Lectures

Today (Saturday, Jan. 30).—City Club, Hotel Westminster, 12:15 p. m.
 Playground No. 1, Violet St. "Care of the Body", illustrated lecture, L. M. Terman, 8 p. m.

Playground No. 2, Echo Park. Gymnastic exhibition, L. A. High School, Dr. Beach, 8 p. m.

Playground No. 3, St. John St. Entertainment by Students of St. Vincent's High School, 8 p. m.

Athletic events for records at three playgrounds, afternoon.

Collectivist Club, Hotel Westminster, 6:30 p. m.

Sunday, Jan. 31.—Symphony Hall, "Naples, and the Shores of Paradise", Prof. B. R. Baumgardt, 8 p. m.

Blanchard Hall, Opera Recitals by B. G. Kingsley, "Faust", 3 p. m.

Monday, Feb. 1.—Board of Public Works, 9 a. m.

Finance Committee, 10 a. m.
 Music Hall, Pupils' Recital, R. J. Polak, 8 p. m.

Ebell Club, 1 p. m. Parliamentary Law: Mrs. Osgood, 2:30 p. m. Business meeting and "Old Thought vs. New Thought", Dr. C. F. Montgomery.

Colegrove Board of Trade, Cole's Hall, 7:30 p. m.

Academy of Science, Symphony Hall, 8 p. m. "The Work of the Mt. Wilson Solar Observatory", Prof. G. E. Hale.

Board of Supervisors, 8:30 a. m.
 Water Commission, 3:30 p. m.
 Board of Education, 7:30 p. m.
 Monday Musical Club, 2:15 p. m.

Tuesday, Feb. 2.—Blanchard Hall, Woman's Orchestra rehearsal, 3 p. m.
 Symphony Hall, Lyric Club rehearsal, 2 p. m.

Gamut Clubhouse, Orpheus Club rehearsal, 8 p. m.

Board of Supervisors, 9:30 a. m.
 City Council, 1:30 p. m.

Civil Service Commission, 4:30 p. m.
 Ebell Club, Expression, "The Over-Soul", Mrs. W. L. Jones, 10:30 a. m.

French classes.

Highland Park Ebell, Masonic Hall, Business meeting and Parliamentary drill, Mrs. Osgood, 10 a. m.

United Improvement Association, Chamber of Commerce, 8 p. m.

Philharmonic Concert, Simpson's Auditorium, 8:15.

Wednesday, Feb. 3.—Park Commission, 10:30 a. m.

Ruskin Art Club, Current Art Notes. Board of Directors, Chamber of Commerce, 3 p. m.

Board of Health, 4 p. m.
 Ebell Club, "Hamlet", Mrs. F. W. Johnson, 10 a. m.

Organ recital, Christ Church, 8:15, Mr. A. Sessions.

Thursday, Feb. 4.—Fire Commission 10:30 a. m.

Ebell Club, "Rembrandt," Mrs. A. Barlow, 10 a. m.

Friday, Feb. 5.—Supply Committee, 10 a. m.

Board of Public Works, 2 p. m.
 Housing Commission, 4:30 p. m.

Music Hall, Song Recital, Mrs. Fowler.

Symphony Hall, Vocal Recital by Pupils of Sig. Buzzi, 8:15.

Auditorium, Symphony Concert, Mme. Langendorff, soloist, 3 p. m.

Friday Morning Club, "Is Vice Protected in Los Angeles?" T. E. Gibbon, "The Recall."

Parent Teachers' Association of Hollywood. Lecture by Prof. H. Alliot.

Saturday, Feb. 6.—City Club.

College Woman's Club, Gamut Club House, "Duty of College Women", Mrs. M. W. Park, 2:30 p. m.

* * *

LITERARY NOTES

BY PEREZ FIELD

In "The Twentieth Century American" H. Perry Robinson has written an unusually well-informed study of the Anglo-Saxon and his temperament as manifested in Great Britain and the United States. It is a careful appreciation of the conditions in both countries. Mr. Robinson is an Englishman who has lived for twenty years in this country. The pages of this book show that he is a keen observer.

He makes a plea for an Anglo-American alliance. He says: "There is one Power in Europe whose ambitions are a menace to the peace of the world—one only". That power is Germany. "There is only one instrumentality, humanly speaking—one Power—which can ultimately prevent Germany using that army and that fleet for the ends for which they are being created; and that instrumentality happens to be the United States. If the United States should range herself definitely on the side of peace, forming a compact with England for the purpose, the venture which Germany contemplates would become preposterous."

In speaking of the difficulties of the traveler in understanding a foreign people he says: "When I first went to the United States I carried with me a commission from certain highly reputable English papers to incorporate my 'impressions' in occasional letters. Among the earliest facts of any moment which I was enabled to com-

municate to English readers was that the middle classes in America (I was careful to explain what the 'middle classes' were in a country where none existed)—that the middle classes, I say, lived almost entirely on parsnips. I had not arrived at this important ethnological fact with undue haste. I had already lived in the United States for some three months, half of which time had been spent in New York hotels and boarding houses and half in Northern New York and rural New England, where, staying at farms or at the houses of families in the smaller towns to which I bore letters of introduction, I flattered myself that I had probed deep—Oh, ever so deep—below the surface and had come to understand the people as they lived in their homes. And my ripened judgment was that the bulk of the well-to-do people of the country supported life chiefly by a consumption of parsnips.

"Some fifteen years later I was at supper at the Century Club in New York. Montgomery Schuyler and John La Farge were present. They had been to Europe that year—La Farge to pay his first visit to Italy, while Schuyler, whether with or without La Farge I forget, had made a somewhat extensive trip through rural England in, I think, a dog-cart. The conversation ran chiefly on their experiences and suddenly Schuyler turned to me with: Here, you Englishman, why do the middle classes of England live chiefly on parsnips? The thing is incredible—except that it happened."

There is one root-fact, Mr. Robinson says, which is disturbing and confounding to casual observers. It is the fact that a much larger part in the intellectual life of the country is played by women in America than is the case in England. "A familiarity with art and letters is not commonly regarded by Englishmen as an essential possession in a wife. The lack of it is certainly not considered by the American woman a cardinal offence in a husband. I know many American men who, on being consulted on any matter of literary or artistic taste, say at once: 'I don't know. I leave all that to my wife.'"

"An Englishman in an English house, looking at the family portraits, may ask his hostess who painted a certain picture.

"'I don't know,' she will say, 'I must ask my husband.' 'Will, who is the portrait of your grandfather by—the one over there in his robes?'"

"'Raeburn,' says Will.

"'Of course,' says the wife. 'I never can remember the artists' names; they are so confusing—especially the English ones.'"

"The Englishman thinks no worse of her; but the American woman, listening, wishes that she had a portrait of her husband's grandfather by Raeburn and opines that she would know the artist's name.

"The same Englishman goes to America and, being entertained, asks a similar question of his host.

"'I don't know,' says the man, 'I

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"And my wife, Mary, who painted the picture over there—the big tree in the blue sky?"

"Russeau," says Mary.

"Of course," says the husband. "I never can remember the names of those fellows. They mix me all up—especially the French ones?"

"And the Englishman returning home tells his friends of the queer fellow with whom he dined over there—an awfully good chap, you know—who owned all sorts of jolly paintings—Russeau and things—and did not even know the names of the artists; had to ask his wife, by Jove!"

Anyone interested in international relationships should read this book. The author believes that Great Britain and the United States have it in their hands to give to the whole world no less a gift than that of Universal and Perpetual Peace.

Thomas Hardy, the well-known novelist, in reply to the invitation of the University of Virginia to attend its celebration of Poe's centenary, adds this estimate of the American poet:

"Now that the lapse of time has reduced the insignificant and petty details of his life to their true proportion beside the measure of his poetry and softened the horror of correct classes at his lack of respectability, that fantastic and romantic genius shows himself in all his rarity. His qualities, which would have been extraordinary anywhere, are much more extraordinary for an American of his date. Why one who was in many ways disadvantageously circumstanced for the development of art and poetry, should have been the first to realize to the full the possibilities of the English language in rhyme and alliteration is not easily explicable."

A very amusing book has just been brought out by Mr. Millaud, Senator for the Rhone, entitled "Petites Pages," in which he gives his impressions of various characters, from Hortensius, the rival of Cicero, down to M. Lepine. His notices of historical celebrities are full of wit and erudition, but his personal recollections of well-known contemporary figures will appeal more to the general reader.

Barthelemy St. Hilaire, whom Millaud calls "the last bourgeois of the Third Republic," fills several pages. His conception of the Jewish race is original. He declared it to be "the purest, the most noble, the most clearly marked by the finger of God. Never conquered, always erect, as courageous as it is resigned, no less animated by the breath of liberty than by that of justice, Israel shines in the world like a torch through the ages." And in answer to a question as to whether the Jews ought to renounce their faith, St. Hilaire wrote a long reply, concluding as follows:

"The Christians are the sons of the Jews. It becomes not the children to call upon their fathers to change their religion. Every law of exception against the Jews—every persecution or forcible conversion, and all lack of consideration toward the Hebrew race

is sign of the most obtuse ignorance and blackest ingratitude."

The old professor was a passionate lover of animals.

"I have lived much in the society of animals—dogs, cats, birds, horses, cocks, and hens. They have all taught me devotion, resignation, and the art of silent observation. Beasts talk, but are not noisy, except to make plaint, or more often to warn mankind of danger. They see about themselves and us what exists probably without our discerning it. In the farm where I am ending my modest career my best companion is a goat. She has told me many a secret, and given me the glimpse of a key to many mysteries."

The Century Company has printed a second edition of "Days Spent on a Doge's Farm," which comes from the pen of the daughter of John Addington Symonds. It is in part a story of a great estate near Venice, which had been worked by the Pias Pisanis. A countess of the family had great courage, which was tested sometimes, as is shown in a scene one autumn night:

It had poured and poured with rain for many days, and always it went on pouring. Up in the Alps the torrents had broken loose and were hurling down their floods and boulders over the meadows.

The Adige was swollen, yellow, ghastly, but still, by its banks, restrained. A dread and a terror were in the minds of the people on the plain. They went up in the evening to the top of the banks and looked. Then they crept down, for a shudder passed through them. And still it poured.

At midnight a gig rattled up to the gates of a lonely villa on the plain.

"The river has broken on the Rovigo side," said the man inside. "The people are mad—they are coming across to open our lock, and let the flood into our land as well as their own. It's a horrible flood—but why should both sides perish?"

The lady of the villa arose. She ordered her horses, and she drove through the dark and the blinding rain. At dawn she stood on the banks of the Adige beside her lock.

She was a woman, but she stood there alone. And "Shoot, shoot, shoot!" she cried to the men on the opposite bank of the river.

They were all there, half-mad with fear. They had their guns pointed at her, but they didn't shoot, and the flood went over their lands and not over hers.

In the daylight the lady went back to her villa, and the troops came down from Milan and guarded her locks.

The fields of Gromboolia were dry.

As a young girl the author of this chronicle spent much time with the countess, and she describes con amore the house full of beautiful things, the old portraits, the exquisite gardens, the incidents of local farming, the ways of the country people, and the excursions into the mountains. It is a book which deserves a place,

permanent it modest, among the rapidly accumulating sketches of Italy in the last century.

Richard Le Gallienne, in speaking of the use of stimulants, said in a recent interview:

"Man was born bored. He suffers ennui long before he is of age. He feels the need of some organic relief from which appears to him the dead level of existence. I am speaking now, not of poets, but of all men—for it is the same in all of us, this craving for something different, this necessity for a stimulant, an artificial help to the attainment of an eternal truth. And there I am, back to the problem with which I started: What stimulant shall a man, be he poet or drayman, choose to help lift him out of his world-old ennui?"

"I have written as much as any one in my generation, perhaps, in what you might call the praise of Bacchus. I am convinced that wine has, in many a memorable instance, acted as a spur, an inspiration to the jaded wits of poets whose work, thanks to this artificial stimulus, will live forever. Nevertheless, of all that I have written I feel today most keenly the truth that I tried to express in 'Omar Repentant.'"

"Those who invoke the vinous god may enjoy the inspiration that they seek for a brief space; but in accepting this deity's aid they are entering upon a Mephistophelian contract the terms of which are inexorable and must be paid in the end with a man's life blood. I have sung the praise of rose gardens, of vine-clad grottoes, of bubbling wine—their modern equivalents appear to be the saloon and the cocktail. And from these latter there flows an inspiration that is deadly to the ethereal imaginings of poetic genius."

The last edition of Burke's Peerage contains 2,570 pages. In the preface Ashworth P. Burke says:

"The increase in the peerage in the last half century has been very great, but few will be prepared to accept the sweeping assertion made by a distin-

guished Minister in reference to the peers who recently rejected an important Government measure in the House of Lords. 'I find,' he said, 'that half of the peerages were made in my lifetime.' A scrutiny of the division list will not confirm the accuracy of this statement. On the occasion in question there voted 368 peers, including 12 spiritual Lords, whose right to vote cannot be said to rest on any modern creation. Of these peers, 131 only owe their seats in the house to creations made since the right honorable gentleman was born, in the early days of 1850; and some of the latter—16, to be precise—were already peers of much earlier creation in the peerages of Scotland and of Ireland. The Minister was doubtless misled in his estimate by the comparatively recent dates of creation of some of the superior titles, and may have ranked, for instance, as peers of modern creation the Marquis of Abergavenny, raised to the marquessate in 1876, whose barony of Bergavenny dates at any rate from 1450; the Earl of Ancaster, raised to an earldom in 1892, whose barony of Willoughby de Eresby dates from 1313, or Viscount Hampden, of the 1884 creation, whose barony of Dacre dates from 1321. Possibly, however, the Minister was thinking only of the ninety-six supporters of the measure, of whom more than one-half bear titles created in his lifetime."

"Every country has a scent of its own, which a newcomer perceives once, or, at the most, twice, and then, like the odor of musk plant which no

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man can smell three times in succession, the scent of the land is lost, or becomes something which one knows without perceiving, something which is not in the senses, but in the subconsciousness. So there is an aroma," says the London Academy, "possibly still more subtle, which clings to the thought of a country and makes its exiles hungry and wistful for the sound, the color, and the scent of the once familiar land.

"Mathew Arnold has expressed this desire of return, this unrest of the exile, better than most other poets. It is most extraordinary that he should do so. He is not so melodious as Tennyson, so rich as Rossetti, so sincere as Clough, so passionate as Swinburne. Indeed, he is a limited poet, and he tried to be a stoic; of course, without success, for stoicism produces only a few short howls in the making, and nothing but silence when it is made."

Readers who remember "The Column" will be glad to hear that another novel by the same author has just come from the press of John Lane. This new book by Charles Marriott is called "The Kiss of Helen". Marriott's stories have not made a wide appeal but those whom they have touched they have touched deeply.

New Books at the Public Library

The First Nantucket Tea Party is a show book beautiful illustrated and illuminated by Walter Tittle and published by Doubleday (1907—No. 917-449:3).

The two other books on the list this week are technical ones. **Alpine Flora of the Canadian Rocky Mountains**, by Stewardson Brown, is an admirably constructed manual of botany, rendered doubly serviceable by photographs and colored plates. The value of the key to families is thus extended by picture-book comparison. (Putnam's, 1907—No. 581-971:1). **Chemical Reagents**, by E. Merck (Van Nostrand, 1907—No. 543:10), is a translation from the German.

Twin Monsters

After an expenditure of \$1,000,000 the great steel double gantry which will be the cradle of the largest two steamships in the world has been finished at the shipyards of Harland & Wolff, at Belfast, Ireland. The steamers whose keel blocks have been laid side by side in this the biggest gantry in the world are the Titanic and the Olympic, of the White Star Line, and within a year or two these leviathans will be running between New York and Southampton.

Soon after the two fast Cunarders, the Lusitania and the Mauretania, had demonstrated that one could travel in luxury and at a very high speed through the agency of turbine engines, the White Star Line announced that it would build two steamers to beat the Cunarders in length and breadth, and perhaps in other ways also. It was reported at the time that the new White Star liners would

be a thousand feet in length, but subsequently it was officially announced that they would be 900 feet long, with a beam of ninety feet.

When it was decided to build them it was found that there was no gantry in the world big enough to accommodate such monsters, and it was then that Harland & Wolff began to rip up three of its largest gantries and build the huge steel and concrete cradle that is now ready to hold the Olympic and the Titanic.

Before the steel structure which supports the powerful electric traveling cranes was erected a big concrete base, twenty feet thick, was built upon spiles driven fifty feet into the ground. The concrete foundation, in addition to being more firm than the regular earthen base, has the advantage of cleanliness, and tools and materials which may fall from the cranes in the course of construction may be found more readily. Parts of deck fittings and tools have fallen into the ground in gantries with earth bases and have not been recovered until the vessel has glided from its cradle into the water.

The construction of the Olympic has been started. The keel of the Titanic will be laid soon, and visitors to the shipyards at Belfast will have an opportunity of seeing the simultaneous construction, side by side, of the largest two steamers in the world. The gantries are so built that any piece of material, however heavy or awkward, may be placed and held in whatever position the constructors desire. The gantries themselves are more than a thousand feet in length, 208 feet high and something more than two hundred feet wide.

No Harm Done

"A distressing error found its way into the paper this morning. Did you see it?"

"Guess not. What was it?"

"I wrote that the President's message would have very little effect on the stock market."

"Well?"

"It was printed 'stork market.'"

"Let it go. The public will think you meant it."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Kaiser and the Scene-shifter

A story is told in Berlin newspapers which places the Kaiser in a somewhat curious light. A few days ago he visited a theater, and strolling behind the curtain became liberal of advice to the manager, actors, and even scene-shifter, who listened in awed silence. Presently the Emperor lighted a cigar, puffing as he talked. On both sides of him were flimsy draperies, and on the floor heaps of paper. One of the scene-shifters stepped forward and pointed politely to a printed notice: "no smoking allowed." For a moment the Kaiser flushed, then, smiling, he put out his cigar, remarking as he did so: "Thank you, friend. It would be bad business if your Emperor taught you to disobey the law."

The officers' mess was discussing rifle shooting.

"I'll bet any one here," said one young lieutenant, "that I can fire twenty shots at two hundred yards and call each shot correctly, without waiting for the marker. I'll stake a box of cigars that I can."

"Done!" cried a major.

The whole mess was on hand early next morning to see the experiment tried.

The lieutenant fired.

"Miss," he calmly announced.

A second shot.

"Miss," he repeated.

A third shot.

"Miss."

"Here, there! Hold on!" protected the major. "What are you trying to do? You're not shooting for the target at all."

"Of course not," admitted the lieutenant. "I'm firing for those cigars." And he got them.—Everybody's Magazine.

Russia's Anti-Kissing Law

Russia is ruled by rigorous laws. The irony and humor of some of them come home to the foreign onlooker, while of course the Russians feel only the whip hand. The latest victim of an anti-kissing in public law is a famous and all too impetuous Russian actress, Mlle. Treppoff, who actually had the temerity to kiss her mother in a tramcar.

One would have thought even a magistrate or judge, or whoever administers cases of lawbreaking of that

kind in Russia, would be melted by the beautiful picture of the reunion of a mother and daughter celebrated by a chaste salute, but Russians understand no jokes, says the Lady's Pictorial; the fine of ten rubles (28s. 6d.) for a kiss in public conveyances, such as railways and tramcars, was vigorously enforced.

A kiss in the street is penalized to the extent of seven rubles (19s. 10d.), and a declaration of love sent by postcard, if anybody is brazen faced enough to do such a thing, is punished to the extent of five rubles (14s. 2d.).

A Bitter Pill

Milly—And how does your brother take married life?

Tilly—He takes it according to directions. His mother-in-law lives with them.—Illustrated Bits.

He Won

Aunt Ann had come back on a visit. "Don't you keep any cats now, Bessie?" she asked.

"No, auntie," said her little niece. "We haven't had a cat in the house since you went away."—Chicago Tribune.

Didn't Mean It, Perhaps

Captain of Signallers—G—G—G, what the deuce does the fellow mean? There's no word with three G's running.

Corporal—Beg pardon, sir, but Signaller Higgins he stutters!—Punch.



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Jews in Greater New York

Charles A. Dineen, a big young fellow, has concluded that by 1922 New York city would have a Jewish community of New York city to day contains 1,061,282 Jews, and is the largest community of Jews in the world. Although there never has been any anti-Jewish attacks of the Jews in the Manhattan and Bronx boroughs, yet Attorney Mark J. Katz, private secretary for Edward Lauterbach, having just completed a personal investigation of this matter lasting over four months, is of the opinion that in these two boroughs there reside 750,000 Jews.

More than one quarter of all the persons in Greater New York city are Jews. Warsaw, Poland, contains the third largest settlement of Jews; the borough of Brooklyn which contains 250,000, being the second on the list. Only within the last fifteen years have the Jews been settling in numbers in Brooklyn, fifty years ago there having been not a single Jewish name in the Brooklyn directory.

There are more Jews in Greater New York than in the European cities of Vienna, Berlin, Vilna, Lemberg, Amsterdam, and London all put together. Ten per cent., in fact, of all the Jews in the world reside within the boundaries of Greater New York.

Dr. Joseph Voorsanger, who recently died in San Francisco, stated that in the whole of France there were only one-tenth as many Jews as in Greater New York, and that Greater New York contained twenty times as many Jews as were to be found in the whole of Italy. If there are 1,061,282 of them in Greater New York, as Attorney Katz affirms, this would be fifteen times more Jews than Syria and Palestine contain, and twenty-five times more than the entire population of Jerusalem.

Divorces, the Family Killer

The census bureau has just made its report on the marriages of the last twenty years. There have been nearly a million divorces, the average being one for every twelve marriages. In some states the average is greater; in others less. Divorce has increased in Massachusetts rather less than in most states. Nevertheless, we have gained seventeen divorces for every 100,000 inhabitants. But, taking the country as a whole, divorces are increasing three times as fast as the population. These are terrible facts. They strike at the very foundation of our national life. The disruption of the family is a body blow at the most cherished of our institutions.

Limited Understanding

"It does seem strange," remarked the party who seemed to be thinking aloud.

"What seems strange?" queried the innocent bystander.

"That after getting a man into hot water a woman can't understand why he should boil over," explained the noisy thinker.—Chicago News.

A Candid Critic

Mr. Roosevelt tells a good story against himself about a visit he once paid to a bookseller's shop in Idaho, many years ago. On the counter he espied a copy of his latest book, and picking it up, he casually inquired of the shopman "Who is this author Roosevelt?" "Oh," was the reply, "he's a ranch driver up in the cattle country." "What do you think of his book?" was the future President's next question. "Well," said the dealer, "I've often thought I'd like to meet that author and tell him that if he'd stuck to running ranches, and not tried to write books, he'd have cut a heap bigger figure at his trade, and been a bigger man."

The Laziest Man

One day Bishop Lang of London stopped a parishoner who had married a man who enjoyed the reputation of being the laziest man in the East. "Well, Mrs. Brown," he said, "I hope your husband is proving a good provider." "Yes, sir, thank you, sir," she replied, "he's provided me with three new places to work at since we were married."

The Doctor and the Nurse

"Ah, nurse," said the flippant young doctor to the old, grim-appearing nurse at the patient's door, "has the patient's fever dropped since I was here yesterday?"

"Yes, decidedly."

"H'm, that's encouraging! And the pain?"

"She hasn't any."

"Come, that's great! And the cough?"

"She doesn't cough at all now."

"Well, you and I are to be congratulated, nurse. My medicine has taken effect, then?"

"No doubt, sir."

"Well," concluded the young doctor, inwardly calling down maledictions on the heads of all grim old nurses such as she, "there's hardly any need of my calling here again, then?"

"None whatever. The patient's dead."

At the Fair

"We have here a series of dolls representing all states in life," said the fair vendor of toys at the charity bazar. "Now this one represents the home idea as a happy wife."

"That doll ain't a good one to represent a happy wife," said the vinegar-faced woman, pausing near.

"Why not?" asked the surprised attendant.

"Because she can't shut her eyes."—Baltimore American.

Easy

"Man will eventually go by rail from the Atlantic to the Pacific in two days."

"I once did it in five hours and then kicked about the slow time."

"Where, pray, did this happen?"

"In Panama."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

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PACIFIC OUTLOOK

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THE PACIFIC OUTLOOK'S POLICY

The Pacific Outlook desires to state unequivocally that it is not the organ of any creed, sect, political party, organization, corporation or person, but is absolutely free and untrammelled in its associations.

It stands unqualifiedly, and without fear, for that which it believes to be true, clean, honest and right in human affairs—political, secular, commercial and industrial; and in its columns will always maintain an unprejudiced and impartial attitude in its discussion of all subjects of universal or local interest.

GEORGE BAKER ANDERSON, EDITOR

COMMENT

OFF WITH THE OLD!

HAD not the people of California become hardened to the biennial spectacle of Sacramento, an incident occurring last week would have had an astounding effect. The event to which we refer was the public hearing of the Walker-Otis Anti-Racetrack Gambling Bill Thursday evening in the senate chamber. The personnel of this committee in itself should have been sufficient to warrant the conclusion well in advance that the bill would not be recommended favorably for passage; and the hearing was regarded by the majority of people, and justly, as a formality which the committee was compelled to adopt by force of public sentiment, but which, as a matter of fact, would have no influence whatever upon its course in the matter.

What was this spectacle? We hardly know how to characterize it, whether as farce, comedy or tragedy.

Two features thereof should be perpetuated in the history of machine politics in California. Two features should be borne in mind, constantly, by the best citizenship of the state. Two features should be given a conspicuous place in the mental storehouse of every voter of California. Here they are:

Abner Weed, chairman of the committee, sitting calmly in his seat, raising no hand or voice in protest or rebuke, heedless of the commonest rules of courtesy, permitted "Tom" Williams, chief of the racetrack gamblers on the Pacific coast, grossly to insult not only one citizen who, upon William's own invitation, asked him questions pertaining to the issue, but grossly and wantonly to heap abuse, vilification and superlative insult upon the entire body of clergy in America, excluding from his arraignment the Jewish Rabbi and the Roman Catholic priest. Crimes unmentionable were attributed to these men of the cloth—crimes so low, he declared, that even he, "Tom" Williams, would not specify because of the presence of ladies in the senate chamber. And then, the most unthinkable and intolerable act of all, knowing the contents of the document he was about to submit, it having been described in the course of William's remarks, and knowing also that the information it contained was absolutely irrelevant and impertinent, having no bearing upon the question under discussion than a paper on the declension of the north pole or the navigation of a battleship, Weed gracefully permitted this document to become a part of the record of this hearing!

This act in itself was sufficient to damn eternally the course of the Senate Committee on Public Morals on this question—for no member had the decency to protest against the reception of so utterly foreign a document as an attack upon Christian ministers at a hearing on the subject of racetrack gambling, bookmaking and poolselling.

One other feature of this gathering, in many respects the most remarkable and even the most sensational in the history of politics in California, was the course of Frank W. Leavitt, himself one of the chief beneficiaries of the Emeryville racetrack. The writer has attended many public hearings on important measures before legislative committees in various states, but never has he witnessed or heard of such a proceeding as that evidently sanctioned by the committee when it permitted Senator Leavitt to act as prompter of the witnesses against the bill. A legislative committee, we take it, is an impartial body, to a certain extent, a judicial committee. It is presumed to be a body appointed by one house or the other of the legislature for the purpose of investigating as fully as may be necessary into any question coming before it for consideration, that it may report the result of such investi-

gation to the appointing authority. Instead of operating along this line, the committee sat supinely by, obviously by prearrangement, and permitted one of its members, Leavitt, to assume the attitude of attorney for the racetrack touts and gamblers.

It is beyond belief that such action as that would pass by without a roar of protest on the part of the people in almost any other state in the Union; but Californians have become so hardened to the mendacity and arrogance of the Southern Pacific railroad machine and other interests wholly or partly under its direction and patronage—at least, encouraged by or affiliated with it—that the action of Leavitt and the committee in this respect has been taken as a matter of course.

What an indescribable shame is it to the great state of California that one of the most important committees of the principal house of the legislature should descend to such unworthy and intolerably disgraceful tactics as those to which we have referred! But, thank God, there is little prospect that an incident of this nature will occur in legislative halls of this state after the year 1909. A new order of things is arising and the Leavitts and the Weeds and their ilk will have no place therein.

* * *

LAW BY THE PEOPLE

UNTIL this time the chief measure before the State Legislature has been directed at the racetrack gamblers in California. Now that the success of the Walker-Otis bill has been assured, it is time that the attention of the legislature should be directed toward the next important piece of legislation desired by the people.

In the opinion of the Pacific Outlook, the most important proposal now before the legislature—yes, the most important ever before the legislature—is the constitutional amendment providing for direct legislation, or the Initiative, introduced into the senate by Mr. Black and into the assembly by Mr. Drew. We say that this is the most important piece of legislation and we believe that statement is susceptible of complete proof. Let us see.

Let us suppose, for instance, that the legislature had failed to enact into law the racetrack gambling bill. We have no doubt that if a pool of the voters of California should be taken at this time, it would show that nine out of ten citizens favor a drastic law prohibiting racetrack gambling in any form. This is the way the people feel. But

the people, unfortunately, are not the legislators. The majority of the members of the legislature would vote without further discussion for such a measure as that which has been consuming the time and attention of that body since the opening of the session, were they not fearful of the adoption of severe punitive measure by the imitation bosses (we say "imitation" bosses because of the fact that the past month has proven conclusively that the real bosses in California are the people), but, amazing as it may appear, it has been only after the hardest fight, the heaviest pressure, and, in some cases, unspoken but in some way expressed threat of political disaster, that the safety of the bill has been insured.

Now, what would happen if the people themselves had in their hands the power to initiate legislation—in other words, to pass a law which the legislature itself refused to pass? Suppose that the present legislature had turned down the racetrack bill but would give to the people the Initiative. Does anybody question the assertion that the first measure which the people themselves would insist upon taking to the polls would be this very racetrack gambling bill? Does anybody question the assertion that the majority in favor of that bill would be the greatest majority ever rolled up for any measure submitted to the people of California?

"The rights of the people are safe with the people." This is the motto adopted by the Direct Legislation League of California, which drafted and is supporting the constitutional amendments introduced by Senator Black and Mr. Drew. Every member of the legislature must go on record on this measure before adjournment of this session of the legislature. The Pacific Outlook makes the prediction that few, if any, of those members who oppose this amendment will be returned to the legislature. If any member decline to assent to the proposition that the rights of the people are safe with the people, he probably will be compelled to admit, after the next election, that the people do not believe that the rights of the people are safe with a legislator who has no confidence in his own constituents.

* * *

THE PEOPLE'S "LOBBY"

THERE may be some who will accuse the Pacific Outlook of partiality if it undertakes to discuss, even briefly, the merits of the controversy between a certain clique in the assembly of our honorable state legislature and the People's Legislative Bureau, which, through the activities of a large number of friendly newspapers, has become better known throughout the state under the name of the People's Lobby.

We say that some may suspect this paper of partiality in the matter, because of the fact that the active head of the People's Lobby happens to be the editor of the Pacific Outlook. It should be hardly neces-

sary, therefore, for the Pacific Outlook to explain that it has been with considerable hesitancy that this paper has touched upon the matter in any way whatever.

Since the establishment of the People's Lobby, four issues of this paper have been published with no reference to that institution or its work. But inasmuch as a misapprehension seems to exist in some quarters on account of the unfriendly attitude of a Los Angeles daily newspaper having some circulation, we presume, among the intelligent readers of this paper, we believe that the time has come for us to make a brief statement of the purposes of this bureau, and the work thus far accomplished.

The idea of the People's Lobby as it has been called, had its inception more than a year ago. It is supported by a large number of citizens of California, many of whom are known from one end of the state to the other as advocates of good government and of clean, practical politics. It happens that it was organized under the auspices of members of the Direct Legislation League of California, which is responsible for the constitutional amendment proposing to place the Initiative in the hands of the people. The People's Lobby, however, is not lobbying for this measure nor for any other measure. Its work has been, and will continue to be, chiefly one of publicity. It aims to collect all the information it can in regard to the attitude of members of the legislature on important matters coming before that body; to make a permanent record of their votes on important measures for the benefit of the whole people; to publish these records in a weekly bulletin which it has called the Legislative Record; to prepare for those daily and weekly newspapers of the state which desire them letters descriptive of the progress of events in Sacramento; but the most important feature of its work, in our judgment, is the tabulation, in convenient form, of the vote of the members on matters vitally affecting the welfare of the state.

Inasmuch as this weekly bulletin is being placed in the hands of practically all the newspapers, civic organizations and public libraries of the state, its utility cannot be questioned. Many a man will be grateful to the People's Lobby for this compilation because his record will be put up in such convenient form as to be readily accessible to his constituents; and we fear that a few men will be lacking gratitude because the People's Lobby has imprinted their records indelibly in the political annals of the state.

The recent stir in the assembly over the action of the secretary of this bureau in asking certain members if they would be willing to give their reasons for their absence when a poll was being taken upon an important issue was wholly unwarranted. At no time has there been any disposition on the part of the bureau to put any member of the legislature "in a hole." But a guilty

conscience needs no accuser and in all probability some of the members who were so touchy because of the inquisitiveness of the People's Lobby were fearful that their affiliations with hitherto dominant political elements inimical to the welfare of the state will be given too much attention.

The men whose action are above reproach most assuredly have nothing to fear from the People's Lobby. Men whose actions are not above reproach surely have everything to fear from the outcome of the publicity insured by this institution.

* * *

CHILE CON CARNE

BY AUTOGENESIS

No Difference.—At dinner one day Dr. Whately, the Archbishop of Dublin, sat near a young aide-de-camp, and in the course of the meal the latter asked his grace: "Do you know the difference between an Archbishop and an ass?" The Archbishop was too taken aback to reply, and seeing his hesitation, the aide-de-camp continued: "One wears a cross on his mitre, the other wears it on his back." Dr. Whately looked the man over with the utmost gravity, and without relaxing a muscle of his face he propounded another conundrum. "Do you know," he said, "the difference between an aide-de-camp and an ass?" "No, I do not," replied the officer, beginning to feel a little uncomfortable. "Neither do I, sir," thundered his grace, and the aide-de-camp collapsed.

A Dead Elephant.—George Wombwell was a most enterprising showman, well known in the North of England. On one occasion he had decided not to take his menagerie to a certain fair in the north of England, which he had always attended. His rival in the business heard of this, and made haste with his collection to the fair, thinking he would have the place to himself. Wombwell instantly packed up and proceeded there. Unfortunately his elephant died during the night, and the showman was at his wits' end. His rival, too, took advantage of his predicament, and boldly advertised "that he would have the only live elephant in the fair." Wombwell at once set to work. He procured some dozens of yards of calico, on which he had printed in large letters at frequent intervals, "The only dead elephant in Europe. Come in and see it." The calico he then attached right around his booth. So novel was the advertisement that it drew the whole fair to his show; and Wombwell found that a dead elephant paid better than a living one.

Dogberry, a Philosopher.—The Kaiser has a habit, by no means popular with his officers, of making remarks of an outspoken and personal nature on the margins of the documents laid before him. The documents in the Imperial archives are accessible to those whom they may concern. The

report of a certain prominent official was recently summed up in the uncomplimentary words, "What an ass!" Sharing Dogberry's dislike to being termed an ass, the man besought the intercession of his Majesty's private secretary, who, in turn, tactfully represented to the Emperor that, the remark being placed on record in the archives, the official would go down to posterity as an ass. "Oh, yes," replied the Kaiser, "I quite forgot that." An taking a pen he substituted for the offending words: "What a philosopher!"

Hymn or Anthem.—Two sailors met one day, and one of them asked the other, "Where have you been today, Bill?" "To church," was the reply. "What did you hear in church, Bill?" "Oh, anthems," "What is an anthem?" was the next question. "Oh," replied Bill, "if I said 'Give me that spade,' that would be a hymn; but if I said: 'Give me that spade. Alleluia! Amen! Alleluia! Amen!' that would be an anthem."

"Brecks."—The caddie of the old-fashioned sort was a firm believer in the equality of man on the golf links. He was not impertinent; he was merely outspoken. And his humor was native and unconscious and entirely innocent of all attempt at "smartness." A caddie who had contributed largely to the humor of the links was Sandy Smith, of North Berwick. What is perhaps the "classic" golf story centers round his name. The Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland, Lord Kingsburg, while playing at North Berwick, attracted the attention of Sandy's employer who asked who that big, distinguished-looking man was. "Div' ye no ken him?" cried Sandy. "That's Lord Kingsburg. Him and me's great frien's. Them's his brecks I've got on." More than likely this was the caddie, who, on being asked his name, replied: "Ma maiden name's Sandy, but they ca' me 'brecks.'"

"Big Crawford."—The death of Henry Crawford, of North Berwick, better known as "Big Crawford," robs the now very short roll of notable caddies of its most historic figure. There was little chance of losing Crawford in the crowd, for he stood over six feet. In his young days he had served in the Crimea, and later sold ginger-beer at the ninth hole at North Berwick. He had a most intimate knowledge of the game, and Ben Sayers, senior, whom he invariably accompanied on all important matches, had the highest opinion of his judgment. He also carried regularly for Mr. A. J. Balfour at North Berwick. Crawford had a remarkable personality, and, while he had no lack of friends, he allowed nobody to presume on his friendship. He was no respecter of persons, and at a big championship meeting there was nobody like him at maintaining order. His voice, which was

as big as his body, could cover the course with its stentorian shout, "Stan' back there, wull ye!" But he had a kindly heart, too, and a generous one. More stories are told about him than about perhaps any other caddie. When old Willie Park was playing a match against old Tom Morris, Crawford caddied for the former. Describing the match he said, "We won, richt enough. Wullie was gey faur through wi' it, but I had a bottle in ma pouch and every noo and than I wud gie him a bit soop. He wud spit it ott, but it did him a poo'er o' guid. An' we won by one up."

Madame Aino Malmberg.—A very interesting personality is Madame Aino Malmberg, the lady who accompanies Dr. Hultin on her political mission to England. She has won distinction in her native country of no mean kind. She has made her name as a novelist, and has, besides having translated Mr. Rudyard Kipling's works into Finnish, been engaged in teaching at the High School for Women in Helsingfors. Madame Malmberg has also played an active part in the "women's freedom" crusade and in the year 1907 was sentenced to several days' imprisonment at St. Petersburg, where her political ideals are, of course, by no means welcome ones. She is a lady of distinctly portly but engaging presence, and has a bright, animated face that augurs well for a platform success. She is deeply in sympathy with the woman movement and its aims in England, and is there to give it her cordial moral support, though she cannot aspire to parliamentary honors. The Finnish Parliament is, by the way, said to work admirably, and will, no doubt, be regarded as a model when the suffragettes take their coveted seats in the Lower House!

Did Tailed Savages Exist?

With what kind of tails were our English ancestors provided? The fact that the attribution of tails to Englishmen was a common international insult in the middle ages, somewhat like the epithet "frog eating" applied to Frenchmen in more modern times, has been a standing puzzle to historians. The Latin word *candati*—men with tails—was in such common use at one time as almost to be a synonym of "Englishmen."

In a description of the national characteristics of the various students at the University of Paris Jacques de Vitry, a French writer of the thirteenth century, says that the French were noted for their haughty bearing, the English as deep drinkers and as having tails. Some explain these passages as referring to the tails or heels of the English shoes, which were very long; others as due to the wearing of the hair in queues, while still others think that a play upon words is intended, the word "coward" being connected with the Latin word for tail. To say that a medieval Englishman was "tailed"

was, therefore, a polite way of charging him with cowardice.

A writer in the *British Medical Journal*, however, has a newer explanation, which he believes is the correct one. In an early life of St. Augustine of Canterbury it is related that English fishermen ran after the Latin missionaries and attached fishes' tails to their robes as an insult. This story, the writer says, was popular on the continent in the middle ages, and romancers added that heaven avenged the insult by causing the grandchildren of these fishermen to be born with tails. Hence the French characterization of Englishmen in general as "tailed."

Whichever explanation may be right, there is no doubt that the epithet was fixed in the popular mind by the current belief that certain savage races of tailed men existed in various remote parts of the world.

* * *

Stenography's Patron Saint

"One of the greatest of modern benefactors to commercial life." So the late Sir Isaac Pitman was once described, and the eulogy was well deserved. Shorthand to-day stands as one of the most valuable assets of business life, and there are hundreds of thousands of young men and women throughout the world who, at the present time, owe their position and prosperity in life to the man who invented phonography, and thus opened up for them a vast field of employment.

To them the story of "The Life of Sir Isaac Pitman," told by Alfred Baker, and published by the firm which Sir Isaac founded years ago at Amen Corner, should prove of special interest and value. It tells an absorbing story of the invention of shorthand, and how for nearly twenty years Sir Isaac worked at his famous system, by night as well as by day. During these years he labored from six in the morning until ten at night, spending all his profit except a bare living wage in making phonography one of the most perfect systems of shorthand ever invented.

Isaac Pitman was always a strenuous worker. When he started life, at a very early age, as a clerk in a cloth factory, he found time for systematic study, although the hours were from six in the morning until six at night. He and his brother Jacob rose at four each morning, and devoted nearly two hours to their books. They then left home to begin the duties of the day, and in the evening gave one or two more hours to study.

When he was twelve years of age Pitman commenced a system of memory training, and in his morning walks committed to memory the first fourteen chapters of Proverbs. He would not undertake a fresh chapter until he had repeated the preceding one without hesitation. Then at sixteen he carefully read through Walker's Dictionary, with the double object of extending his

knowledge of words and of correcting his errors in orthoepy.

Here is another example of his amazing working powers. When he was twenty-two years of age, Pitman came across Bagster's Comprehensive Bible and discovered some fifteen inaccuracies in the references. Forthwith he wrote to that publisher:

"I have made it my custom for two or three years in my morning and evening reading of Scripture to refer to every parallel place, in some measure appreciating the value of the plan. If you would like to place a copy of your Bible under my care I would give you the benefit of the corrections and mistakes which I might discover."

There were 500,000 references in this Bible, and the self-imposed task occupied him three years. But though he refused any monetary reward, he had the satisfaction of finding an error on every page and a friendly publisher who helped him later when he wanted to publish his shorthand books.

It was about this time that young Pitman tried to win a thousand-dollar prize which was offered by the Government, at the time when penny postage became possible, for a suggestion for the best method of collecting the pence for prepaid letters. He "submitted to the Lords of the Treasury a proposal for penny postage stamps, printed from engraved plates in sheets containing 240, which could be used for affixing to letters, and as remittance for small amounts, and further recommended—and this was the unlucky stroke of economy that proved his undoing—that the stamps should be used for sealing the letter or envelope. The inconvenience of cancelling the stamp, when affixed at the back of the letter, gave the much-coveted prize to another competitor, who repeated Pitman's idea, but with the suggestion that the stamps be affixed on the face of the letter, at the upper right-hand corner, as is the convenient practice today.

"Probably few men of his generation so consistently lived the simple life as Isaac Pitman," writes Mr. Baker. "His dietary was limited to three moderate meals per day from the fruits of the earth; of alcoholic liquors he never partook, and until late in life it was not his custom even to drink tea; he did not smoke, and had a profound antipathy to the use of tobacco by others. At the public luncheons and banquets which he attended he never departed from his simple vegetarian dietary—a fact over which the gourmands were apt to chortle.

"When the Lord Mayor of London entertained the International Shorthand Congress to luncheon at the Mansion House, Isaac Pitman's vegetarianism—he partook of a potato and a glass of water—attracted the attention of his lordship's chaplain, who wrote an impromptu Latin epigram," which, translated, read as follows:

"He refuses wine, and eats only vegetables; many angles are to be found in his

mind, but when he writes the words flow and every angle disappears."

* * *

Are Men Growing Smaller?

A French statistician who has been studying the military and other records with a view of determining the height of men at different periods has reached some wonderful results.

He has not only solved some perplexing problems in regard to the past of the human race, but is also enabled to calculate its future and to determine the exact period when man will disappear from the earth.

The recorded facts extend over nearly three centuries.

It is found that in 1610 the average height of man in Europe was 1.75 metres, or say 5 ft. 9 in. In 1790 it was 5 ft. 6 in. In 1820 it was 5 ft. 5 in. and a fraction. At the present time it is 5 ft. 3¾ in. It is easy to deduce from these figures a rate of regular and gradual decline in human stature, and then apply this, working backward and forward, to the past and to the future. By this calculation it is determined that the stature of the first men attained the surprising average of 16 ft. 9 in.

Truly there were giants on the earth in those days. The race had already deteriorated in the days of Og, and Goliath was a quite degenerate offspring of the giants. Coming down to later time, we find that at the beginning of our era the average height of man was 9 ft., and in the time of Charlemagne it was 8 ft. 8 in. But the most astonishing result of this scientific study comes from the application of the same inexorable law of diminution to the future. The calculation shows that by the year 4000 A. D. the stature of the average man will be reduced to 15 in. At that epoch there will be only Lilliputians on the earth. And the conclusion of the learned statistician is irresistible: that "the end of the world will certainly arrive, for the inhabitants will have become so small that they will finally disappear"—"finish by disappearing," as the French idiom expresses it—"from the terrestrial globe."

* * *

The Biggest Barometer

A huge oil barometer has been constructed in the city of Faenza, Italy, as a monument to its distinguished citizen, Torricelli, the inventor of the barometer, the tercentenary of whose birth is celebrated this year. The liquid column in such a barometer stands normally at about 37 feet, and its fluctuations are read in feet, while those of the ordinary mercury barometer are in inches. This is due, of course, to the fact that as oil is much lighter than mercury it requires a much higher column to balance the pressure of the atmosphere.

It was at first intended to use water as the liquid, in which case the column would have stood normally at about 32 feet; but this

plan was abandoned, owing to the ease of evaporation. Glycerine was next tried, but the normal height of the column was only 27 feet, and it was desirable to have it much higher. Olive oil was finally chosen, and is quite satisfactory.

The tube, which is of iron, except at the top, where the height of the column must be observed, is supported by a monumental pillar of stone. This is doubtless the largest barometer that ever has been constructed, although it had some famous rivals even during the lifetime of Torricelli.

Pascal, a French philosopher, made barometers of different liquids, including one of mixed wine and water, in Paris. Zophar Mills of New York set up a glycerine barometer in his house in 1887, and several water barometers have been built, of which the most notable was probably that set up in the tower of St. Jacques, in Paris, by M. Jaubert in 1890.

The olive oil barometer of Faenza will continue to hold the record of size until some one succeeds in using a still lighter fluid, in which case the height of the barometric column will, of course, be greater.

* * *

An Eleven-foot Beard

Valentine Tapley, of Frankford, Mo., has perhaps the longest beard on record, 11 ft. in length. Mr. Tapley stands 6 ft., and his beard is long enough to reach his entire length and lie 5 ft. 7 in. on the floor. He has not trimmed his beard since the Civil War.

Mr. Tapley lives on a farm near Frank-

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tard in what is known as the "Kingdom of Cupway," a rich agricultural country. Tapley says he hasn't done anything since the close of the war but pay taxes and vote the Democratic ticket.

Mr. Tapley may be called eccentric. He cares very little for money and display, preferring his quiet farm life to that of the gaze of the curious. He has refused large offers to go with shows and tour America and foreign countries.

He wears his beard rolled up and under his shirt bosom, wrapped in a fine silk cloth.

* * *

Has the Solar System Shrunk?

Prof. T. J. J. See, director of the naval observatory at Mare Island, advances the following theory of the formation of the solar system:

He denies that the planets were ever detached from the sun when that globe was expanded into a nebula filling the planetary orbits and submits mathematical calculations to show that all these masses have been captured. Originally the system was a spiral nebula of much larger dimensions than at present, formed by the automatic coiling up under mutual gravitation of two or more streams of cosmical dust, which met in such a way as to produce a whirling motion about a center or vortex. As the nebula coiled up under its own mutual gravitation the spirals were gradually drawn nearer together, and all the nuclei formed in these coils revolved in elliptical paths of large eccentricity.

These original nuclei in the coiling streams were the beginning of the planets, which became larger by gathering up more cosmical dust, while at the same time their orbits were reduced in size and rounded up under the secular action of the resisting

medium against which these bodies revolved. The resisting medium is the true secret of the roundness of the orbits of the planets and satellites.

The early perfect circularity of these orbits has always excited the wonder of the greatest mathematicians. This nebulous resistance has greatly diminished the size and eccentricity of the original orbits, so that our solar system was in the beginning much larger than it is known to be today. "If Neptune were the outermost planet," he said, "the orbit would not be so round, for this circularity of the orbit indicates that Neptune revolved for a long time against great resistance, and therefore the nebula at that distance was dense enough to have afforded matter for several other planets beyond."

* * *

Abnormal Twilight

Twilight, which is normally due to the refraction of the sun's light by the atmosphere, is occasionally modified by other natural causes. Rosy glows in the west after sunset are reported to be particularly

common in the vicinity of Bordeaux, France. These are not the usual sunset glows, but appear in the sky 45 degrees above the sun and are supposed to be due to reflection from high clouds too thin to be seen in ordinary light. The same invisible clouds may also cause abnormal prolongation of twilight, as on the first day of last July in this same region, where a watch could be easily read up to four minutes to 10 p. m., whereas on the following night it could be read only till a quarter past 9, a difference of 41 minutes. Owing to the presence of the thin clouds above described, these long twilights are of use to astronomers as an indication that the night will not be favorable for astronomical observation.

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LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

HIT OR MISS

Since the great success of the combined efforts of the L. A. Symphony and the Woman's Orchestra at the Examiner benefit there has been a general call for a joint concert by these organizations in the near future. It is a good idea. The March Cosmopolitan has an article called "The Grand Orchestra in America," by Charles Edward Russell. After speaking of the symphony orchestras in America he reverts to Los Angeles and says: "Los Angeles is distinguished among these cities because it not only maintains a regular symphony orchestra of men players, but an excellent symphony orchestra composed entirely of women, with fifty-five members, which has given seasons of concerts every year since 1892. All the orchestral instruments are represented, including oboes, horns, and tympani, and at each concert a symphony is performed. The conductor is Mr. Harley Hamilton, the organizer of this unique enterprise. I have never heard it play, but very complimentary things are said of its work, and of the art-zeal and devotion of its members. They played Grieg Concerto twice in one season—once with Adela Verne, and once with Teresa Carreno. Probably no better testimony of their proficiency is needed, but I may mention that after the performance Carreno, who is an exacting artist, gave them fervent praise. The concert master is Miss Edna Foy, who seems to be a musician of very unusual capacity."

Mme. S. Tedeschi, an Italian woman of brilliant attainments, has been visiting Los Angeles recently. She feels great interest in her countrymen, who have established themselves in the new world. In speaking of the impression which has gone abroad that most Italians return eventually to Italy, Mme. Tedeschi claims that this applies only to Italians who try to live on the Atlantic seaboard. When Italians come to the Pacific coast they come to stay, as they do not suffer here from tuberculosis, as many of them do in the more rigorous climate of the east. The Italians improve in material conditions after being in the United States for several years but they lose something of the art of happy living. Social instincts in this country do not seem to be as stirring as in the older lands. Having more comforts we are perhaps less dependent on each other for social interests. Mme. Tedeschi is on her way to join her husband in Buenos Ayres.

A new pianist has just arrived in New York! This time a young girl, only seventeen years old, Germaine Arnaud, by name. She has just come from the French capitol and has played two concerts with the Boston Symphony Orchestra and has been re-engaged for a third. Her playing of the Saint-Saens Concerto was declared to be a truly artistic performance. Not only did she conquer easily the almost insuperable difficulties of this concerto but she also gave a splendid

interpretation, realizing to the full its possibilities. Indeed, she is said to have far outplayed the composer himself when he played the same work in this country not so very long ago. All of which is very wonderful for a girl of her years.

At the last meeting of the committee called by the Chamber of Commerce to discuss the holding of a spring music festival, it was the consensus of opinion that it was now too late to do anything for this spring, since all the clubs have their work planned out for the rest of the year. Has anyone any suggestions?

The Nowland-Hunter Trio concert on Monday night will be in a decidedly minor key, their program containing the A minor trio of Cecile Chaminade, the D minor sonata of Niels Gade and the C minor trio of Arthur Foote.

It is rumored that Mr. Hugh Gibson, who left Los Angeles not long ago to serve in the diplomatic corps in Honduras, will shortly be transferred to Persia. Mr. Borg accompanied Mr. Gibson to Central America and letters from him describe the conditions in the country as being often rather trying.

Prof. Ed. B. Clapp, of Berkeley, is coming south on February 23 to lecture in behalf of the Southwest Museum in their rooms in the Hamburger Building. He will speak on "New Light on Greek Painting." Prof. Clapp is one of the highest authorities in the United States upon the Greek language, literature and art. Just now when Greek dancing is the talk of the hour, a word upon Greek may not be amiss.

Mr. Coburn is a new recruit to the Painter's Club. He paints street scenes, one of which he displayed at the monthly meeting of the club last Tuesday. Mr. W. Wendt, who has been exhibiting some of his pictures in Chicago, is expected home in the course of a few days. He sold four of his pictures in Chicago.

Mrs. J. A. Jahn has recently begun portraits in pastel of the child of Mrs. Welcome and the son of Mrs. J. E. Fishburn. Later she expects to begin oils of both Mr. and Mrs. Fishburn.

Mr. Jean Mannheim, whose paintings have aroused so much interest during the last ten days, will be present at Mrs. John W. Mitchell's, on Sunday at her usual informal reception.

Mme. Langdorf will give an extra concert this (Saturday) afternoon at Simpson Auditorium.

Mr. J. E. McBurney will give an exhibition of his pictures in Steckels' gallery, beginning February 15.

Miss Free and Miss Kraft, who have a studio near the Arroyo Seco, have gone to San Francisco for a visit.

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❖ REMINISCENCES OF LINCOLN ❖

WITHIN a few days the whole country will be celebrating the Lincoln centenary. The great event has been anticipated by an army of writers, some of whom have produced works that are worthy of places in the best libraries. Two of these are particularly interesting. They are "Lincoln and the Sleeping Sentinel", by I. F. Chittenden, and a new edition of "Reminiscences of Abraham Lincoln by Distinguished Men of His Time", collected and edited by the late Allen Thorndike Rice, a former editor of the North American Review.

Mr. Chittenden was register of the treasury from 1861 to 1865 and a personal friend of Lincoln. He therefore speaks as one having authority, and with justice, for he bore an important share in the episode he relates.

It was on a dark September morning in 1861, he informs us, that he was waited on at his Washington office by a party of soldiers. They belonged to the Third Vermont regiment, then stationed at the Chain Bridge, some three miles above Georgetown. One of their number, a youth of twenty-one, had fallen asleep at his post as sentinel. A hardy boy, not as yet inured to military life, he had found it impossible to keep awake for two nights in succession. He had been found by the relief sound asleep, had been convicted by a court martial and sentenced to be shot.

With tears in their eyes, his comrades pleaded with Mr. Chittenden to use his influence and save the boy's life.

"He's as good a boy as there is in the army," said their leader, "and he is not to blame." Scott had never before been up all night in his life. He had been "all beat out" by his first experience. The second night he had succumbed to sheer physical exhaustion.

Mr. Chittenden's heart was touched. He determined to put young Scott in personal touch with President Lincoln. By using all his influence he succeeded.

This is how Scott himself told the story of the interview:

"The President was the kindest man I had ever seen. I knew him at once by a Lincoln medal I had long worn. I was scared at first, for I had never before talked with a great man. But Mr. Lincoln was so easy with me, so gentle, that I soon forgot my fright. He asked me all about the people at home, the neighbors, the farm and where I went to school, and who my schoolmates were. Then he asked me about mother, and how she looked, and I was glad I could take her photograph from my bosom and show it to him. He said how thankful I ought to be that my mother still lived, and how, if he was in my place,

he would try to make her a proud mother and never cause her a sorrow or a tear. I cannot remember it all, but every word was so kind.

"He had said nothing yet about that dreadful next morning. I thought it must be that he was so kind hearted that he didn't like to speak of it. But why did he say so much about my mother, and my not causing her a sorrow or a tear, when I knew that I must die the next morning? But I supposed that was something that would have to go unexplained, and so I determined to brace up and tell him that I did not feel a bit guilty, and ask him wouldn't he fix it so that the firing party would not be from our regiment! That was going to be the hardest of all—to die by the hands of my comrades.

"Just as I was going to ask him this favor he stood up, and he says to me: 'My boy, stand up here and look me in the face.' I did as he bade me. 'My boy,' he said, 'you are not going to be shot tomorrow. I believe you when you tell me that you could not keep awake. I am going to trust you and send you back to your regiment. But I have been put to a great deal of trouble on your account. I have had to come up here from Washington, when I have got a great deal to do, and what I want to know is, How are you going to pay my bill?'

"There was a big lump in my throat. I could scarcely speak. I had expected to die, you see, and had kind of got used to thinking that way. To have it all changed in a minute! But I got it crowded down and managed to say:

"I am grateful, Mr. Lincoln. I hope I am as grateful as ever a man can be to you for saving my life. But it comes upon me sudden and unexpected like. I didn't lay out for it at all. But there is some way for me to pay you, and I will find it out after a little. There is the bounty in the savings bank. I guess we could borrow some money on the mortgage of the farm. There was my pay, which was something, and if he would wait until pay day I was sure the boys would help, so I thought we could make it up if it wasn't more than five or six hundred dollars.' 'But it is a great deal more than that,' he said. Then I said I didn't just see how, but I was sure I would find some way—if I lived.

"Then Mr. Lincoln put his hands on my shoulders and looked into my face as if he was sorry, and said: 'My boy, my bill is a very large one. Your friends cannot pay it, nor your bounty, nor the farm, nor all your comrades! There is only one man in all the world who can pay it, and his name is William Scott! If from this day William Scott does his duty, so that, if I was there when he comes to

die, he can look me in the face as he does now, and say, I have kept my promise, and I have done my duty as a soldier, then my debt will be paid. Will you make that promise and try to keep it?'

Scott did promise and did keep his promise. He soon earned the reputation of being the bravest man in his regiment, the faithfulest and the kindest. If any man were needed for the most exposed service, Scott was always eager to be called upon. If any other man were in trouble, Scott was his good Samaritan. If any soldier were sick, Scott was his willing nurse. He was ready to volunteer for any extra service or labor. Nevertheless he steadily refused promotion, saying that he had done nothing to deserve it.

The end came in March, 1862, near Yorktown. The federal forces were on one side of the James River, the Confederate on the other. General McClellan had ordered General Smith to assault and capture the works on the south bank. The Confederates, however, were too strongly intrenched. They drove their assailants back across the river. Scott was almost the first to reach the south bank, the first in the rifle pits and the last to retreat. He was carrying one of his wounded comrades across the stream when the fire of the enemy was concentrated upon him. He staggered with his living burden to the shore and fell.

"He was shot all to pieces," said an eye witness. "We carried him back out of the line of fire and laid him on the grass to die. But his strength was great, and such a powerful man was hard to kill." They carried him to a cot in a nearby tent. Just at daylight the word was passed that Scott wanted to see all the boys. They went into his tent and stood around his cot. His face was bright and his voice cheerful.

"Boys," he said, "I will never see another battle. I supposed this would be my last. I haven't much to say. You all know what you can tell them at home about me. I have tried to do the right thing. I am almost certain you will all say that." Then, while his strength was failing, his life ebbing away, and we looked to see his voice sink into a whisper, his face lighted up and his voice came out natural and clear as he said: 'If any of you ever have the chance I wish you would tell President Lincoln that I have never forgotten the kind words he said to me at the Chain Bridge; that I have tried to be a good soldier and true to the flag; that I should have paid my whole debt to him if I had lived, and that now, when I know that I am dying, I think of his kind face and thank him again, because he gave me the chance to fall like a sol-

died in battle and not like a coward by the hands of my comrades.'

Then he closed his eyes, crossed his hands on his breast, and that was all.

The new edition of *Reminiscences* gives the recollections of lawyers who rode the circuit with Lincoln in Illinois and heard from his lips the story of his life and listened to his tales before the firesides of wayside taverns, descriptions of his early political campaigns by men who listened to his speeches and vivid pictures of his personality sketched by friends, members of his administration, high officers of the Union army and others who were brought into close contact with Lincoln the man and saw him in every aspect of his many-sided character.

"He was melancholy without being morbid," says Mr. Rice, "a leading characteristic of men of genuine humor, and it was this sense of humor that often enabled him to endure the most cruel strokes, that called for his sense of pity and cast a gloom over his official life. On these occasions he would relieve himself by comparing trifles with great things and great things with trifles. No story was too trivial or even too coarse for his purpose provided that it aptly illustrated his ideas or served his policy."

To this peculiar tendency of mind we undoubtedly owe the many stories and quaint sayings which lend a strange and uncommon interest to every recollection of Lincoln.

As an illustration of the peculiar rapidity with which he would pass from one side of his nature to the other Mr. Rice cites a story for which he is indebted to Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania.

Summoned from the gory battlefield of Fredericksburg to the White House, Lincoln plied him with question after question.

"Mr. President," said the Governor. "it was not a battle; it was a butchery."

As Curtin described one harrowing scene after another Lincoln reached a state of nervous excitement that bordered upon insanity.

Finally, as the Governor was preparing to leave, he grasped the President's hand and said: "Mr. President, I am deeply touched by your sorrow and at the distress I have caused you. I have only answered your questions. No doubt my impressions have been colored by the sufferings I have seen. I trust matters will look brighter when the official reports come in. I would give all I possess to know how to rescue you from this terrible war."

Lincoln's whole aspect suddenly changed and he relieved his mind by telling a story.

"This reminds me, Governor," he said, "of an old farmer out in Illinois that I used to know. He took it

into his head to go into hog raising. He sent out to Europe and imported the finest breed of hogs he could buy. The prize hog was put in a pen, and the farmer's two mischievous boys, James and John, were told to be sure not to let him out. But James, the worst of the two, let the brute out next day. The hog went straight for the boys and drove John up a tree. Then the hog went for the seat of James's trousers, and the only way the boy could save himself was by holding on to the hog's tail. The hog would not give up his hunt nor the boy his hold! After they had made a good many circles around the tree the boy's courage began to give out, and he shouted to his brother, 'I say, John, come down, quick, and help me let this hog go!' Now, Governor, that is exactly my case. I wish some one would come and help me let this hog go!"

* * *

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

(Feb. 6 to Feb. 13)

Theatres Next Week

Auditorium—"Little Red Riding Hood".

Belasco—"A Stranger in New York".

Burbank—"Faust".

Grand—"The Girl from Paris".

Majestic—"Babes in Toyland".

Mason—"The Red Mill".

Exhibitions

Blanchard Hall—Jean Mannheim, Paintings.

Meetings and Lectures

Today (Saturday, Feb. 6)—6:46 a. m. Sunrise.

11:15 p. m. City Club.

2:30 p. m. "Duty of College Women", Mrs. M. W. Park, Gamut Auditorium.

3 p. m. Frieda Langendorff Recital, Simpson Auditorium.

7:30 p. m. Playground No. 1, Violet street, "Care of Body", Prof. Terman.

7:30 p. m. Playground No. 2, Echo Park, "Fossil Life on Pacific Coast", Prof. J. Z. Gilbert.

8 p. m. Playground No. 3, St. John street, Musical, Vernon orchestra, Rev. W. A. Brown, director.

8 p. m. Russian concert, Bethlehem Institution, Vignes street.

8 p. m. "Twelfth Night", Occidental College students.

Sunday, Feb. 7.—2:30 p. m. "Catholicism and Modernism", Ed. Adams (Cantrell, Mammoth Hall).

3 p. m. "Brains", Dr. H. S. Bradley, Temple Auditorium.

3 p. m. Opera Recital, "The Nibelung", B. G. Kingsley, Blanchard Hall.

8 p. m. "Evolutions of Ideas of God", Chas. T. Spradling, Liberal Club, Mammoth Hall.

8:15 p. m. "London", Prof. Baumgardt, Symphony Hall.

Monday, Feb. 8.—9 a. m. Board of Public Works.

9:30 a. m. Board of Supervisors.

10 a. m. Finance Committee.

10:30 a. m. "Montaigne and Brantome", Prof. H. Alliot, Ruskin Art Rooms.

10:45 a. m. "Wireless Telegraphy", Prof. Twining, Normal School.

2:30 p. m. "Spain", Prof. B. F. Baumgardt, Ebell Club.

3:30 p. m. Water Commission, 440 S. Hill street.

6 p. m. Architectural Club Dinner.

7:30 p. m. Board of Education, Security Bldg.

7:30 p. m. Colegrove Board of Trade, Cole's Hall.

8 p. m. "Solar Cyclones and Magnetic Fields", Dr. Geo. E. Hale, Throop Institute, Pasadena.

8 p. m. Lecture, Dr. H. S. Bradley, Y. M. C. A.

8 p. m. "Shakespeare's Wand and Sceptre", Dr. H. B. Sprague, Y. W. C. A., Hill street.

8 p. m. Reading, Mrs. M. M. Grigg, Y. W. C. A.

8:15 p. m. Nowland-Hunter Trio, Symphony Hall.

8 p. m. "Tom Moore", a play by graduating class, Polytechnic High School.

Tuesday, Feb. 9.—9:30 Board of Supervisors.

10 a. m. Highland Park Ebell Club, Travel Talks, Mrs. Housh and Dr. Ruth Wood, Masonic Hall.

12 m. Woman's Press Club luncheon, Y. W. C. A.

1:30 p. m. City Council, Los Angeles.

2 p. m. Lyric Club rehearsal, Symphony Hall.

2:30 p. m. Police Commission.

3 p. m. Woman's Orchestra rehearsal, Blanchard Hall.

4:30 p. m. Civil Service Commission.

8 p. m. Orpheus Club rehearsal, Gamut Club.

8 p. m. "Tom Moore", play by students, Polytechnic High School.

Wednesday, Feb. 10.—10 a. m. "Renaissance Furniture", Mrs. Bradley and Mrs. Gibbs, Ruskin Art Club.

10:30 a. m. "American Music", Mrs. Welsh, Ebell Club.

10:30 a. m. Park Commission.

2 p. m. and 8 p. m. "Strongheart", a play by senior class, L. A. High School.

3 p. m. Board of Directors, Chamber of Commerce.

3 p. m. Woman's Club, Hollywood.

7 p. m. Board of Trustees, Hollywood.

8 p. m. Class exercises, Polytechnic High School.

Thursday, Feb. 11.—Bond Election, Pasadena.

10:30 a. m. Fire Commission.

2 p. m. Lincoln Centenary, presentation of bronze tablet and address by R. J. Burdette, Normal School.

8 p. m. Commencement exercises, Polytechnic High School.

8:15 p. m. Lott-Krauss concert, Simpson Auditorium.

Friday, Feb. 12.—Lincoln's Birthday.

10 a. m. Supply Committee.

10:30 a. m. "Abraham Lincoln", Mrs. McCan, Mrs. Noel and Mrs. Foster, Friday Morning Club.

2 p. m. Board of Public Works.

3 p. m. "Imperial Sculpture of Rome", Prof. H. Alliot, University of Southern California.

4:30 p. m. Housing Commission.

8 p. m. Address to City Teachers, Dr. E. C. Moore, Polytechnic High School.

Saturday, Feb. 13.—12:15 p. m. City Club.

5:35 p. m. Sunset.

Father: "It's singular that whenever I want you to marry a man you object, and whenever I do not want you to marry one you straightway insist on it."

Daughter: "Yes; and whenever we are agreed the man objects."



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AMUSEMENTS

"The Spoilers"

Was there ever a more responsive audience than that which fills the Burbank night after night? "The Spoilers" is a four-act play by Rex Beach and James MacArthur—a melodrama, in truth, with the usual situations and characters, in a new setting. There is the Long Lost Brother, played by Mr. Mastayer in a sombrero and corbays, with a diamond glittering in his vivid red tie, and there are the Stolen Documents without which no melodrama possibly could be constructed. The scene is laid in far Alaska—the "Land of Purple Drifts," where no questions are asked,

struck of good in her—somewhere, looked as innocent as one of Fra Angelico's angels, and was as daintily attired, when she blew in from Dawson, as if she had just stepped out of a band box. Miss Hall played Helen Chester, in search of her long lost brother, in an incredibly smart shrimp pink princess which must have made a sensation up there in the cold country. The scene in the dance hall in Act III, when hell was a-popping, was made noisily realistic by rag-time music, pistol-shots and a lively mob. Lovers of melodrama must have rejoiced to hear such old familiar lines as these: "Marry you? No—a thousand times, no!" and "So—you defy me, eh!" Byron Beasley was the

alone, but the wife, in order to secure a divorce, must prove not only indelicacy but physical cruelty as well. The plot is a deitly tangled skein, the people live in a rotten world and talk cynically, cleverly and bippantly about things once held sacred. The play develops a quick succession of intensely dramatic episodes and moves steadily and coherently to a climax.

Arthur Forrest gives an intelligent and convincing presentation of the faithless husband, who smilingly admits that he is "a devilish bad lot," unwilling or unable to live up to the

ideals of his "internally good" wife, but genuinely in love with another woman who understands him and whom he can understand. Thirlow Bergen plays Paul Bertrand in such an unctuous and elocutionary style that one constantly has to remind oneself that Bertrand is not a provincial preacher, but a celebrated London surgeon. His utter failure to realize the author's intention, seriously mars the entire production. Ann Warrington makes the guilty love of the Duchess of Banff seem almost admirable by the fervor and naturalness of



ALAN AND JANE IN "BABES IN TOYLAND" AT THE MAJESTIC

"There's never a law of God or man runs north of 53."

John Burton's quaint, loquacious old Joe Dextry is a delightful characterization. He tells inimitably, between puffs at his pipe, that story about a steady and exclusive three years' diet of pork and beans. David Edwin in a tan-colored wig and a drooping mustache, does a good piece of work as the district attorney of Nome. Henry Stockbridge, as Slap Jack Simms, who considers lynching the king of outdoor sports, had a make-up which convulsed the house every time he came on the stage. Lovell Taylor as Cherry, an out-and-out bad one, with a

most villainous villain of the piece, and his fight with the hero, Desmond, in the last act made people rise in their seats and hold their breath. There's no doubt about it; the audience liked "The Spoilers" immensely.

Florence Roberts at the Majestic

The "House of Bondage," Seymour Obermer's absorbing and painful play, in which Florence Roberts is starring under John Cort's management, at the Majestic this week, is based upon the injustice of English divorce laws, which provide that a man may obtain a divorce from his wife for infidelity

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her acting. Miss Roberts has the role of the unhappy wife, whose married life has been one long humiliation, and who is unable legally to release herself from her unfaithful husband—since he has not beaten her as yet! According to English law, it seems, if a man beats his wife that is cruelty; but infidelity is merely human nature. Miss Roberts plays the part well—with subtlety and reserve. Her resemblance to Mrs. Fiske is more marked than ever. But Miss Roberts is unable to hold the sympathy of the audience because she puts too much mentality and too little heart into her interpretation.

The "House of Bondage" is one of the few plays we have had this winter which sustained the interest throughout and provided discussion between the acts. It makes people think.

"Mrs. Wiggs"

The company that has been playing at the Mason this week is an excep-

acter," as the saying goes, and a friendly sort of person to encounter, even if it is only in the mimic world. The play is well worth seeing for the first time and may be reviewed with profit.

"Red Riding Hood"

"Little Red Riding Hood" is a great improvement over Cinderella in many ways. The company hangs together better and a good deal of pains has been taken with the costuming. There is nothing like the distressing vulgarity of the sisters last week, and although the piece is far-fetched it is carefully produced. In fact it is too correct. It may be called mechanically perfect but it certainly lacks in fairy fancy, in make-believe poetry. These plays are presented with the object of stimulating the imagination of young children, which is an admirable object, but it does seem as if a little more elfin quality might have been infused into "Red Riding Hood." Furthermore both this week



MARION CRAIG WENTWORTH

tionally good one. Each role was well filled and the actors played with that ease which comes from long practice in the same characters. Mrs. Wiggs is a wholesome, kind-hearted soul, chuck full of common sense, and possessed of the saving grace of humor. Blanche Chapman played the part of Mrs. Wiggs and Helen Lowell was very droll as Miss Hazy. Her facial expression was exceedingly funny, calling forth repeatedly ripples of laughter. Mr. Stubbins was played by John F. Webber. He was successful in giving the tipsey scene without overdoing it. This is a play which has been before the public for a number of seasons and one which is likely to remain popular for many moons to come. "Mrs. Wiggs" is a "char-

acter" as the saying goes, and a friendly sort of person to encounter, even if it is only in the mimic world. The play is well worth seeing for the first time and may be reviewed with profit.

DON.

"Babes in Toyland"

For the first time in Los Angeles "Babes in Toyland" will appear at the Majestic Theatre next week, opening on Sunday with a matinee, and

giving the usual matinees on Wednesday and Saturday and a special matinee on Lincoln's birthday, Friday.

"Babes in Toyland" is a musical extravaganza of a high class and is the joint work of Glen McDougough, who wrote the book and lyrics and Victor Herbert, who composed the music. Such a combination could not fail to produce a pleasing show. This is Mr. Donough's most pretentious effort and he has supplied a book that is out of the usual and above the ordinary and the production is one of the most beautiful and tasteful offered in a long time.

"Faust"

None of the stage classics afford wider opportunity for the display of modern stage ingenuity and craftsmanship than Goethe's immortal drama of "Faust," which is announced for revival at the Burbank theatre next week, beginning with a matinee performance tomorrow (Sunday) afternoon. For the past fortnight the electricians and scene painters of the Burbank force have been hard at work upon this production. New effects have been devised for use in the famous Brocken scene, showing the revel of demons. An artistic stage picture has been designed for the apotheosis, and elsewhere results have been attained, as evidenced in a full scenic rehearsal held last Friday, which assures a remarkably fine production.

However, "Faust" does not rely upon scenery alone for its popularity. The legend of Dr. Faustus is almost as old as stage literature. It is extant in every tongue and among every people. In its modern form the drama is based upon Goethe's tremendous work; but its genesis is lost in antiquity.

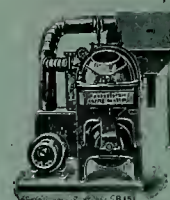
"The Red Mill"

"The Red Mill," late of the Knickerbocker Theatre, New York City, where it held forth for an entire year, with engagements of three months each in Chicago and Boston, will be presented at the Mason Opera House, Monday next for a week's engagement, with a special matinee Lincoln's birthday, Friday.

This musical comedy, the joint work of Henry Blossom and Victor Herbert, and presented by Charles Dillingham's admirable company, proved the fourth consecutive success in which these clever comic opera builders have collaborated. The field of action of "The Red Mill," is laid in Holland. The first scene, an exterior, shows the red mill of the story at the edge of the little village in Holland. The second scene, an interior, gives us a look at the home of a well-to-do burgomaster. All of the people of the story are Hollanders, with the exception of two heroes who are New Yorkers and are stranded in the lowlands. Their adventures make up the main comic complications of the piece, including the sensational escape from the windmill on the revolving blades.

The story is simple: Con Kidder and Kid Connor are two Americans

stranded at a small Dutch inn. They have come to the end of their financial resources and are in debt for a week's board. They are about to make their escape by means of a blanket from an upstairs window when they are detected by the burgomaster and only saved from imprisonment when they offer to work out their indebtedness. Kidder, who professes to



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being somewhat of a hanger-on, is made interpreter at the inn and Conner a waiter. Kidder has but a scant knowledge of French, and when he is confronted by an irate French countess, who does not understand English, his attempts at conversation are laughable.

MUSIC

Mme. Langendorff Concert

True art means simplicity. Why do so many singers forget this fact? Mme. Langendorff's most pleasing work Tuesday evening last at Simpson Auditorium was in the songs. She, in spite of herself, had to act and sing simply. She seemed to forget at times that she was not singing in a heavy opera, but on the concert stage. This singer has some fine qualities in her tone production and is, no doubt, a finished artist in heavy German opera. Her program was not so classical as the Los Angeles musical public is accustomed to expect from an artist of her standing. While some of the numbers were well selected, a few of the songs were rather commonplace and unworthy of a place on the program of such a celebrity. Why sing the Samson and Delila aria in German when the French words are so very beautiful? Mrs. Hennion Robinson always inspires the audience with her musically accompaniment.

MARIE ALICE RIORDAN.

Sessions's Recital

There is always a question as to whether orchestral music should be played upon the organ and if it is played as to just how far the original orchestration should guide the organist in his registration. The Krebs Fugue in G minor is the sort of music heard to good advantage on the organ and Mr. Sessions played it really well. The Guilman Chorus in D was also a joy to hear—a grand finale to a good programme. Mr. Miller sang two arias from the Hymn of Praise, "Sing Ye Praise" and "Sorrows of Death", in his usual good style. Mr. Miller in producing his beautiful tones sometimes sacrifices the distinctness of his enunciation.

G. B.

Lott-Krauss Chamber Concert Thursday, Feb. 11

Quartette, C. minor Max Bruch
Andante, Allegro ma non troppo
Adagio
Scherzo, Allegro Molto
Molto Vivace
Songs Waldo F. Chase
Silent Safety
Der Seelenkranke
The Butterfly
Meeresheimweh
Für Dich
Quartette, B-La-F (To Mr. Belaieff)
Sostenuto, Allegro
..... Rimsky-Korsakow
Scherzo Liadow
Serenata alla Spagnolo... Borodina
Finale Glazounow
Quintette, A Major Op. 81.... Dvorak
Allegro, ma non troppo
Andante con moto..... Dumka

S. Lerzy, Furiati
Finale, Allegro

Mrs. Lott has extended to Mr. Dallhouse Young of London the courtesy of allowing him to take her place at the piano in the Quintette.

Kingsley's Opera Recital

Last Sunday afternoon Mr. Kingsley gave his fourth opera recital "The Ring of the Nibelungen", instead of "Faust" as advertised. He first told the stories of the four operas, illustrating with the motives of the different characters and ideas, then showed some very interesting colored pictures, including the more famous interpreters of Wagner. The attendance was much smaller than the worth of the recital warranted and apparently the only disappointment was felt by a little girl who asked, "Where's Cinderella?"

"Parsifal" on next Sunday afternoon should bring a packed house.

Marion C. Wentworth, Reader

Mrs. Marion Craig Wentworth is to visit Los Angeles in March. She is a reader of unusual ability and not of the ordinary type. Here art is vivid and spiritual and extracts from each subtle phrase its innate and delicate meaning. She is willing to eliminate herself and by doing so all of her power is directed toward illuminating the play which she is, for the moment, interpreting. While speaking the magnetism of her presence is felt but it is not an insistent element in her work.

She will give "Mona Vanna" at Cummock Hall, March 9, at three o'clock, to be followed March 11 by "Capt. Bressbound's Confession", by Bernard Shaw. On the sixteenth at the same place Mrs. Wentworth will give a play of her own, called "The Flower Shop", of which she says, "I want women to be free, and the theme of the play is the economic independence of women."

While in Southern California Mrs. Wentworth will stop with her sisters in Pasadena. Miss Margaret Bell Craig has just finished a new studio in East Colorado street which will be ready for occupation before Mrs. Wentworth arrives. In Pasadena this gifted artist will give at the Shakespeare Club House three readings. "The Servant in the House", by Charles Rann Kennedy, on the evening of March 5; "Adrienne" and "Barbe Bleue", by Maurice Maeterlick, March 12, and "The Sunken Bell", by Gerhart Hauptmann, March 18. Tickets may be secured from Miss Alice Craig, 55 North Euclid street, Pasadena. The Pasadena readings will be at eight o'clock. Mrs. Wentworth will also appear before the Friday Morning Club.

The Baumgardt Lecture

The Baumgardt lecture course started off auspiciously with a splendid house. Mr. Baumgardt is so well known here that nothing new can be said of him. His pictures were very beautiful indeed, the coloring ex-

quisite. The finest praise of them came from people who had been there and who declared Naples was just so.

For his next lecture, London, he has secured some rare photographs which he will show for the first time Sunday night. We may be sure that old historic London town will be shown in its full glory.

LITERARY NOTES

BY PEREZ FIELD

F. H. Cleeatham is the author of "Louis Napoleon and the Genesis of the Second Empire" (John Lane). It is a life of the Emperor Napoleon III to the time of his election to the presidency of the French Republic. Napoleon III was so much hated that the centenary of his birth last April passed unheeded. His misfortunes made justice to him almost impossible. In the present volume Thomas Hardy, in a postscript, relates the following anecdote of the youthful days of the young prince:

When the Rev. William Barnes, the Dorset poet, was a schoolmaster in Dorchester he had as usher a certain Mr. Hann, a fair and rather choleric young man from the Vale of Blackmoor. It was during the year that Louis Napoleon, afterwards the Emperor Napoleon III, was residing in London; and at this time he paid a visit to the Dammers, who then lived at Carne House, near the town. On Sundays, after service, it was the custom of the burghers of Dorchester to promenade in "The Walks," as the boulevards are called, that then, as now, encircle the older part of the town; and on one fine Sunday afternoon Barnes and his usher, Hann, promenaded with the rest. In the stream of people moving in the opposite direction was a party of gay strollers from Carne House, which included, among others, Louis Napoleon. The latter, in a sort of freak, just as he was passing the aforesaid

Mr. Hann, put his walking cane between Hann's legs so unexpectedly that the latter staggered and nearly fell, which caused laughter among the other promenaders. Barnes (who told the story to me) said that the next thing of which he was conscious was of having Hann's coat tossed into his arms by his furious usher and of seeing Hann in his shirt sleeves spring in a pugilistic attitude in front of Louis Napoleon and call upon him to defend himself before he was laid flat on the gravel. The gaiety around turned to consternation; Louis Napoleon, who realized by this time that he had mistaken his man, apologized profusely, and declared that the intrusion of the cane between Hann's legs had been a pure accident (though Mr. Barnes said that he had seen without doubt that it was wilfully done). Hann, by degrees, cooled down under the politeness of the gentleman (whom he did not know), resumed his coat, and there the matter ended, to the great relief of the nervous ladies who were crowded near with their Prayerbooks and Bibles, and the disappointment of the boys and the less genteel of the townsmen.

Mr. C. D. MacKellar has told some queer stories of travel in South America in a book which he has just brought out. Here is one of them:

Don Ludovico Soderstrom told me a story of Ambato, which occurs to me here. Many years before this he and a friend were at the Hotel Guyas, and after they had left, and had journeyed sixty miles, the friend suddenly discovered he had left all his money in a bag behind him. It had been under the pillow in his bed, and he had forgotten it. Of course, it was useless to think of ever recovering it. A month later he was back at Ambato, had the same room, and discovered the bag of money still under the pillow. The bed had never been touched since he left it!

Prof. Saintbury in his introduction

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to "Esmond" in the new Oxford edition of Thackeray, says:

For, though there may not be much humor of the potato throwing sort in "Esmond", it will, perhaps, be found that in no book of Thackeray's or of any one else's, is that deeper and lighter humor which takes all life for its province—which is the humor of humanity—more absolutely pervading. And it may be found likewise, at least by some, that in no book is there to be found such a constant intertwist of the passion which, in all humanity's higher representatives, goes with humor hand in hand—a loving yet a mutually critical pair. Of the extraordinarily difficult form of autobiography I do not know such another masterly presentment; nor is it very difficult to recognize the means by which this mastery is attained, though heaven knows it is not easy to understand the skill with which they are applied. The success is, in fact, the result of that curious "doubleness" amounting here, in fact, to something like triplicity—which distinguishes Thackeray's attitude and handling. Thus Henry Esmond, who is, on the whole, I should say, the most like him of all his characters (though, of course, "romanced" a little), is himself and "the other fellow," and also, as it were, human criticism of both.

Doing anything for the fun of doing it is always better than doing something because you have to do it. The spirit of the attack is shown in the results. This applies to writing as well as to other things. An author who keeps all of his bread and cheese at the bottom of his ink well is wont to find his writing fluid turgid. John Oxen discloses the right feeling in this note.

"I took to writing of a night as an alternative (please do not let your proofreader make it alternative!) to the dull grind of business life, and I wrote for the sheer pleasure of escape into a new world of my own invention, where I could, to some extent at all events, have things a little bit my own way. I was not writing for bread and cheese, but for the pleasure of writing."

George Gissing knew the bitterness of forced writing. He said in warning:

"With a lifetime of dread experience behind me, I say that he who encourages any young man or woman to look for his living to 'literature' commits no less than a crime."

Miss Betham-Edwards, whose long residence in France has helped to make her an authority on French manners, says, in the course of an appreciative review of Mme. Waddington's book "Chateau and Country Life in France":

In an interpretation quite apart from our own, a Frenchman's home, be it chateau, country house or cottage, is his castle. No golden key unlocks these ancestral precincts. One and all, in a certain sense, are as inaccessible as Monte Cristo's grotto. The open sesame is never a matter of

money. In other words, while among ourselves only royal palaces and ducal seats are encircled with a Chinese wall, in France no one, irrespective of his circumstances, ever lets or lends his dwelling house.

"Let a home to strangers, allow other folks to use our furniture and belongings!" said a French housewife to me the other day. "Such a course appears incredible!" The explanation of the matter is perhaps this: As the late Edmond Domolins pointed out, an Englishman is the best possible machine ever invented for spending money, a Frenchman the worst. Thus, as in England most folks live up to their incomes and most French folks far below it, here even princely mansions are left furnished every day; across the water no such device for making up for financial deficits is needed. To get inside a French chatan, or, indeed, inside a French home, as a mere visitor, is equally difficult. As Pierre de Coulevain points out in his popular book, "L'Le Inconnue," "Mlle. la France, should she open her house to you, would feel obliged to open her heart also, and the key of that she keeps more jealously than is generally believed."

Another droll story that still lingers in my memory was of Lincoln attending a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Illinois Lunatic Asylum near Springfield. The long hall being rather chilly, he thought it would be well to wear his hat. As he passed along, a little lunatic darted out from a door and confronting him exclaimed: "Sir, I am amazed that you should presume to wear your hat in the presence of Christopher Columbus!" "I beg your pardon, Mr. Columbus," replied Mr. Lincoln, removing his hat and proceeding to the meeting. Returning half an hour later, having forgotten the incident, and wearing his hat as before, he was again accosted by the little man, who drawing himself up, said in severe tones: "Sir, I am astounded that you should dare to wear your hat in the presence of General Washington!" "Pray excuse me, General," and Mr. Lincoln took off his high hat, "but it seems to me that less than an hour ago you said you were Christopher Columbus." "Oh yes, that is quite correct; but that was by another mother!"—J. G. Wilson, in Putnam's for February.

In Putnam's for this month the following story is told:

Something led Mr. Lincoln one evening to mention the fact that David Tod, the war Governor of Ohio, who declined his invitation to succeed Chase as Secretary of the Treasury, had occasion to visit Washington in 1863, on government business. During an interview the President remarked: "You are perhaps aware, Governor, that my wife is a member of the Todd family of Kentucky, and they all spell their name with two d's. How is it that you use but one?" "Mr. President, God spells his name with one d, and one is enough for the Governor of Ohio."

New Books at the Public Library

Life in the Open, by Charles Frederick Holder (Putnams, 1906—No. 799:89), is an impression of outdoor life and sport in Southern California. The author says the "hunting grounds of Southern California are staged with unwonted effects—lofty mountains, pallid deserts, seas of turquoise abounding in countless game fishes", where the hunter's days may be filled out with aesthetic as well as practical experiences.

Castles and Chateaux of Old Touraine, by Francis Milton (Page, 1906—No. 914:4:50), gives a pleasant and rambling account of the well known castles on the Loire, with a number of drawings, etc.

Leonardo Da Vinci's Note-Books, arranged by Edward McCurdy (Scribner, 1906—No. 854:29:V 77). The compiler and translator of these notes says in his preface: "My intention has been to present Leonardo as a writer, and to include in this work all passages from the note-books of philosophical, artistic or literary interest."

Mind in the Making, by Edgar James Swift (Scribner's, 1908—No. 150:90), treats of the psychology of learning, the racial brain, and criminal tendencies of boys. The chapters are reprints of articles which have appeared in various magazines.

The Negro Races, by Jerome Dowd (Macmillan, 1907—No. 572:960:2), is a sociological study of the Negritos, the Nigritians and the Fellatahs of central Sudan. He divides the life of these people in the banana zone, the millet zone, the cattle zone, and the camel zone.

English Poems, edited by Walter C. Bronson (U. of Chicago, 1908—No. 821:08:45A), is intended especially for the use of college classes. There are two volumes, 1660-1800 and one for the nineteenth century.

Lords and Lovers contains three plays by Olive Tilford Dargan (Scribner, 1906—No. 812:49:D 21-1), of which one affords the title to this book, the remaining two being "The Shepherd" and "The Siege".

Health and the Inner Life, by Horatio W. Dresser (Putnam's, 1906—No. 615:851:2), is a study of spiritual healing theories, with an account of the life and teachings of P. P. Quimby.

***The Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood**, by J. Ernest Phythian (Warne, No. R 759:2:5), is one of Newnes's art literary series containing a number of excellent illustrations which constitute the value of the book.

Some of the pitfalls of building may be avoided by consulting the two following books: **Building a Home**, by H. W. Desmond (Baker, 1908—No. 728:24), and **Rumford Fireplaces**, by C. Curtis Gillespie (Comstock, 1906—No. 697:1:2).

Rural School Agriculture, by Chas. W. Davis (Judd, 1907—No. 630:7:7), is a text book for schools.

A Christmas Greeting, by Marie Corelli (Dodd, Mead, 1902—No. 823:89:C 79b), contains a score of essays held to the page by a distressing green margin.

Plane Surveying, by John Clayton Tracy (Wiley, 1908—No. 526:9:23), is

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Abraham Lincoln, by Henry Bryan Davis (Dover, 1947—No. 923-731 16-85), is a carefully prepared in gray print of the president.

Franklin D. Roosevelt has written a play of **Edwin McMasters Stanton** which is published by Wilson, 1945 (No. 923-732 8-792 1).

Lincoln in the Telegraph Office, by David Horner Bates, 2d century, 1947—

No. 923-731 16-39), contains recollections of the United States military telegraph corps during the Civil War. This book comes with especial interest this week when we are celebrating the centenary of Lincoln's birth.

William Howard Taft, by Oscar King Davis (Ziegler, 1908—No. 923-731 27), is an apparently hurriedly written sketch of the life of our next president issued for campaign purposes.

Famous Actors and Artists

As a barrister, journalist, art critic, and dramatist, Comyns Carr, of London, has met many people and seen much of the lives of men famous in art, literature, and the theatrical world. Among his personal friends he has numbered men like Whistler, Sir John Millais, Rossetti, Burne-Jones, Irving, and Toole, concerning whom he tells many charming and characteristic stories in his entertaining reminiscences. "Some Eminent Victorians".

There is an amusing anecdote, for instance, which tells how Sir Edward Burne-Jones tricked his doctor. This famous artist told Mr. Carr that he had been to see his doctor, who had questioned him closely as to his habits as a smoker.

"How many cigars do you smoke a day?" he had inquired of his patient, to which Burne-Jones had carelessly replied: "Oh, I think about six." "Well," replied his adviser, "for the present you had better limit yourself to three." And, in detailing the incident to me afterwards, Burne-Jones added, with a chuckle: "You know, my dear Carr, I never did smoke more than three."

There is an amusing glimpse, too, of Rossetti, illustrating his outspoken, trenchant criticism of fellow-artists. At a time when people were "Turner mad," Mr. Carr sat beside Rossetti one afternoon while the latter worked. Presently "the late Mr. Victor Tebbs came in fresh from an exhibition of old masters at Burlington House, and full of enthusiasm for a picture by Turner, which he insisted that Rossetti must speedily go and see. 'What is it called?' asked Rossetti. 'Girls Surprised While Bathing,' replied Tebbs. 'Umph!' returned Rossetti. 'Yes, I should think devilish surprised to see what Turner had made of them.'"

Equally amusing is this quaint picture of Rossetti's absent-mindedness at table:

"On one occasion he was so entirely oblivious of the contents of the dish before him that, wishing to prove its value as a specimen of Oriental porcelain, he turned it over to examine the marks on its back, and all unconsciously deposited the turbot on the table-cloth."

Mr. Carr recalls the charm of Whistler as a host, and how he found the brilliancy of the artist's conversation ample compensation for the meagreness of the menu in the days

of Whistler's shifting financial fortunes. Whistler often invited friends to breakfast with him when he lived at Chelsea, and laughingly told Mr. Carr on one occasion that his fish-monger was the only tradesman who could afford to deal with him.

"But I remember meeting," continued Mr. Carr, "during one of the periods of narrow resources, a foreign painter, who at one time had felt himself greatly favored by an invitation to Cheyne Walk.

"I asked him if he had seen anything of Whistler lately, to which he replied, 'Ah, no; not now so much. He ask me a leetle while ago to breakfast, and I go. My cab fare two shilling, 'arf-crown. I arrive, very nice. Gold fish in bowl, ver' pretty. But breakfasts—one egg, one toast, no more. Ah, no! My cab fare, two shilling, 'arf-crown. For me no more!'"

Apparently one of the most candid critics of Millais was himself, judging from the following incident which occurred when Mr. Carr was associated with him at the Grosvenor Gallery. As the painter was walking round an exhibition of his own works, he remarked:

"You know, Carr, as I look at these things there are some of them which seem to say to me, 'Millais, you're a fine painter,' and this is one'—pointing as he spoke to the beautiful picture before us—"and there are others," he added, his tones suddenly changing from triumph to dejection, "that tell me just as plainly. 'Millais, you're a vulgar fellow!' Oh, but there you are!" he cried, as though anticipating my polite protest. "If you don't believe me, look at that," and he pointed to a picture I need not now name, but which he looked at with unfeigned resentment and disgust."

A curious fact is mentioned in connection with Mr. Samuel Carter Hall, the well-known art journalist, who at one time wrote regularly for the "Art Journal." Hall was a quaint and curious figure of the time, and was supposed to be the model upon which Dickens based his superb creation or Mr. Pecksniff, "and," says Mr. Carr, "there were points in his character which readily lent themselves for exploitation at the hands of such a master of humor."

Hall had a "confident faith in the reality of messages from another world." The spirits helped him in his

writing, he avowed. Indeed, he must have been the only journalist who has ever spoken, literally, with the tongues of angels.

"Oh these occasions," he said, "when I have written something which I have deemed to be particularly inspired, I have often turned round to the spirit whom I knew to be at my side, and have said, 'Thank you, my dear Sir; thank you.'"

Mr. Carr tells a capital story of the late Sir Henry Irving's meeting W. E. Henley, who had been criticising the great man's acting unfavorably. Irving was waiting his chance, and, turning the talk in the desired direction, suddenly fixed Henley with his glittering eye.

"I notice," he said, "that you do not approve of my conception of Macbeth. Tell me now, for I should be interested to hear it, how you would play Macbeth if you were called upon to present the character. What is your conception?"

Thus faced with the necessity of creation, the critic was absolutely speechless!

Here is another story of Sir Henry which, although it may have been heard before, is well worth retelling.

"It was while Irving was rehearsing 'Becket' that he told me a story of Tennyson that has both a pathetic and humorous significance. In the earlier days, when 'The Cup' was in preparation, he had been to see Tennyson in the Isle of Wight to discuss his ideas for its presentation. After dinner, as he told me, the dessert and the wine were set out upon a separate table, and when they were seated the poet asked Irving if he would like a glass of port.

"Yes, I like a glass of port," replied the actor.

"Upon which Tennyson, taking him at his word, poured him out a glass of port and, all unconsciously, finished the remainder of the bottle himself.

"Next morning the actor had to leave early, and had therefore taken leave of his host overnight. But he had scarcely awakened when he saw

Lord Tennyson sitting at the foot of his bed.

"How are you this morning, Irving?" he inquired, anxiously.

"Very well indeed," was his guest's reply.

"Are you?" came the response, with just a tinge of doubt in the tones of the voice. "You drank a lot of port last night."

"That was Tennyson's way of repenting after a bottle of port!"

Art's Progress

"You have represented Cupid with a revolver," said an editor to his black-and-white artist. "Isn't it customary to arm the god of love with a bow and arrows?"

"It has been the custom," replied the artist; "but even art must keep up with the times."

The Dream

He listened intently. It was his wife and her mother talking.

"No, my dear," the latter was saying. "I must go tomorrow. I do not believe in a mother-in-law making long visits. But, before I go, I want to tell you what a treasure I think you have gained in your husband. He seems to me to be near perfection. Are you sure, however, that you are not too strict with him? Do not be quick to chide him when he stays out late. Men need a little latitude, you know—say, two or three times a week."

The man stirred uneasily in his sleep. It seemed so real; but, alas! it was a dream.

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Which Are Happier?

With few exceptions modern novels end just where they should begin. Between cover and cover they comprise two or three years of amorous vicissitude. Then the longed-for opportunity arrives at last, the fateful word is spoken, hero and heroine fall on each other's necks, and the reader is left to surmise that they live happily ever after. Whether the novel type of hero and heroine do or could live happily ever after is perhaps a question. They conduct themselves so amazingly different from the normal type of man and maid that people who have gained their knowledge of the world in the school of experience may be pardoned a doubt.

The love affairs of life are by no means ordered as in novels. How many men and women now married can say that they made or received the sort of formal proposal which forms the grand passion scene of the novelists? Very few, probably. In general, what happens is this. Two young people are introduced, or "get to know each other." Finding special and peculiar pleasure in each other's company, they seek opportunities for meeting more often. The pleasurable acquaintance ripens into love. Each idealizes the other in some way; each finds in the other an affinity. They have many happy walks alone by sunlight and moonlight. They kiss when they meet and they kiss when they part, often risking a cold by lingering over-long at the front door or the garden gate, for, as Juliet says, "parting is such sweet sorrow." They promise lip to lip and eyes to eyes a thousand contradictory things, and believe them all.

Not a doubt ever comes into their minds that when they marry they will sit and hold hands, and bill and coo, and gaze longingly and lovingly into each other's eyes for long hours as tirelessly as they do now in the dear sweet present. Truth to tell, the modern novelists are right. They will never be quite as happy as they are now. There are few married people who would not give much for the power to recall the days of their courtship, with their blissful tenderness and "linked sweetness long drawn out." Those days linger in their hearts and minds as a fragrant memory. They may still be happy, or they may be not; but even when they are happy—and despite those who sneer at marriage there are many, many thousands of married men and women who are—they are happy in a different way. For when people marry they change subtly, gradually towards each other. Or perhaps it is that they do not change at all. Perhaps they merely get found out. The ideal of courtship gradually fades away in the hard test of the real. Marriage discovers us for what we are. Courtship discovers in us only what we may think we are.

This is the reason the novelists close the chapters of their romance with that last passionate scene in which the hero folds the maid of his choice and yearning to his wildly

beating heart. When and if it occurs as they depict, there is only one moment in a lifetime when it is possible, and for a lifetime it must last. Taking the average, people are less happy, or at least least differently happy, married than single. If the ecstasy of courtship were to last through all the years, how happy married people would be. One wonders sometimes whether in the greater number of cases those who are the happiest in courtship make the best and the most of married life. Wretched marriages frequently follow romantic courtships; the happiest often follow matter-of-fact courtships. Romantic people are usually the first to show their disappointment with realities; matter-of-fact ones often make the happiest husbands and wives. They expect less of happiness in marriage than others do, and for this reason, perhaps, they get more out of it by making allowances.

The Doctor's Dilemma

Isaac Goldstein had for some time been suffering from a rather complicated disease, of which none of the local doctors had been able to cure him. He was advised by a friend to consult one Dr. Heavycharge, who was a specialist in this disease. At the same time Isaac was told that the doctor's fee was rather a heavy one—\$20 for the first visit, and \$3 for each subsequent visit.

"Vot?" cried Isaac, aghast, "twenty tollars for de first visit? I vill die first."

However, he felt so ill on Christmas Day that he directed his steps toward Dr. Heavycharge's, and knocked at the door.

On the doctor making his appearance, Isaac jumped to his feet, exclaiming:

"Goot morning, doctor! Here ve are again! Here ve are again!"

For Artistic Effect

People who have no acquaintance with an art are inevitably ignorant of its practical demands, says an English paper. They are apt to think it very easy to sit down and "write a little story," or paint a little picture out of the most ordinary material, not considering that the faculty of judicious selection is as necessary to an artist as his facile use of pen or brush. Mr. Frith offered large rewards for suggestions, and thus was often the recipient of strange advice. One day a stranger called upon him, and, after some preliminary skirmishing in regard to the price of his valuable suggestion, said:

"It's a review in Hyde Park."

"I am afraid," said the artist, "that there is no novelty in that. It has been done pretty often in the illustrated papers and in pictures."

As the man was evidently sincere in his belief that he had discovered a treasure, the artist endeavored to enlighten him in regard to the essential points of a subject.

"There must be a main incident of dramatic force, and secondary ones of interest," said he. "How could these

be evolved from troops manoeuvring, and a crowd looking on?"

"Ah," said the discoverer, "I've thought of that! I should have in front—what you call the foreground, ain't it?—a man selling ginger-beer. You must make him just opening a bottle; the beer must be very much up, and so the cork flies into a woman's eye, and then—"

"That's enough. I don't think your subject would suit me."

"Well, but wait a bit, sir. Just you think, now; there might be a fat woman paying three-pence for a stand, and the stand breaks down, and she wants the money back, and—"

And the zealous discoverer of this remarkable subject could never understand why it was not adopted.

At the Hatching

It chanced that the poet was out mooning around for material at the time of the first postal delivery. Thus it happened, that, instead of the letter itself, he found the slip bearing the intelligence that a registered letter awaited him at the postoffice upon his return. As he gazed upon the slip a frown of thought gathered upon his forehead. "I wonder what the dickens it is?" he muttered.

Then a smile broke suddenly over his face. "By Shakespeare," he cried, "I'll bet my poem has won the 'Whirl of Fate' competition! And the first prize, too! They wouldn't send a cheque in a registered letter if it were for anything smaller."

As a riotous celebration of his

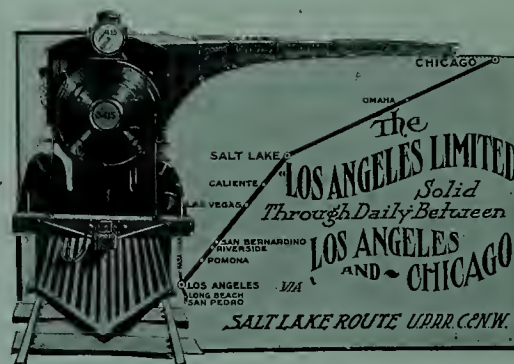
happy success, he cast his pipe aside and lit one of his cherished cigars. "Let's see," he said, as he sank luxuriously back in his chair, revelling in the aromatic smoke, "\$500! Mary shall have that sealskin she's been yearning for all these years; and I'll get a whole new suit all at once, and an overcoat. We'll go for a splendid tour. I must have a new typewriter in place of this worn-out old thing. And I'll get a bike. Mary needs a lot of new clothes, and, by Tom Hood, I'll get a dozen new shirts and collars and cuffs, so's to be stocked up at once, and an extra pair of shoes. Then I'll lay in a store of 1,000 cigars—good ones—and 5 lbs. of tobacco and a dozen lead-pencils. And Mary shall have a cool fifty to do with just as she likes. Oh, isn't this a wind-fall? I must write and get her home from mother's right off."

Just as he seized his pen there was a ring at the front door. A glance at the clock told him that it was already time for the second delivery.

"Come in, come in, and have a drink, old fellow," cried the poet, flinging wide open the door and attempting to shake hands with the postman.

"Registered letter, sir. Sign here and there," responded that official, stolidly, thrusting his book into the poet's outstretched hand.

With trembling fingers the poet dashed off his signature and ripped open the letter. A fragment of cloth first met his eager gaze, and then he read:



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"Then," remarked the poet, staring blankly at the hole in the carpet, "Well," he observed, "his face brightened up. 'I had a grand time thinking about it today.'"

A Scene in 1920

"Beg pardon, ma'am," said the official, "there seems to be some mistake here. Either you have already voted or someone has voted in your name."

"Oh, that was I," said the votress. "I voted early this morning, but I have changed my mind, and want to vote the other way now."

Redhaired Scotchmen

Some wag has declared that it is the heat of Sandy's temper which imparts the red hue to his locks. This assertion, however, has been indignantly repudiated, and the explanation offered that the reason why there are something like 224,000 red-haired Scotchmen (or 5 per cent. of the total population) in Caledonia today is simply because auburn hair is a racial feature, just as we find a predominance of blondes in Germany and Sweden and brunettes in Italy.

Scientists seem to give no lucid explanation of these peculiarities of national characteristics, beyond connecting different colored hair with different colored skins, says Tit-Bits. Whatever the real explanation might be, however, it would seem that, the further north one goes in Scotland, the more red-haired natives are to be found. North of the Grampians red-haired Scots are almost as numerous as the petals on the heather, while, alas and alack! there is a distinct excess of red-haired inmates in the lunatic asylums of the North-East of Scotland.

Not that it is suggested for one moment that auburn locks are a sign of insanity. But, patriotic Scotsman though he is, J. F. Tocher, of Peterhead, in his address on "Color Characters," at the recent annual congress of the Educational Institute of Scotland, was obliged to point out this melancholy fact. If, however, there is no special connection between insanity and red hair, then, of course, there must be a greater proportion of red-haired Scots among the population of the North of Scotland than elsewhere throughout the country.

The Discovery of Hardy

It was while learning architecture that Thomas Hardy, the Wessex novelist, whom the inhabitants of Dorchester have paid the compliment of dramatizing and producing one of his best-known works, "The Trumpet-Major," began to write in his spare time. "Desperate Remedies" was the first result of his literary efforts, but though it found a publisher it achieved

little success. Nor would "Under the Greenwood Tree" have brought its author fame had it not been for a lucky chance. Frederick Greenwood happened to be strolling by a second-hand bookseller's one afternoon, and stopped to have a look at the wares. Rummaging in the box he came upon "Under the Greenwood Tree," and, attracted by the name, he bought it. Upon reading it he saw that Thomas Hardy was a genius. He sought him out, gave him a commission to write a story in the "Cornhill," and "Far From the Madding Crowd" was the result.

Particular

The agent for a cemetery company was expatiating on the good points of a certain lot. Presently the prospective purchaser interrupted with the enumeration of several prominent families owning property there.

"Is this lot near theirs?" she asked.

The agent admitted that it was quite a distance off.

"Then," said the woman, "I don't want it. I'd rather pay more and get in a good neighborhood."

The agent collapsed.

"Has it come to the point," he said, "where people consider their next-door neighbors even in a graveyard?"

"By All Means!" Said Papa

"Yes, sir," said the pale, youthful suitor; "I have come to ask you for your daughter's hand. She is fair as lilies, sweet as honeysuckle, tender as a violet, charming—"

"Is that Mary you are talking about?" asked papa.

"Yes, sir. It is a mere formality, I know, this asking for your daughter's hand; but we thought it would be pleasing to you if it were observed."

Mary's papa stiffened.

"And may I inquire," he asked, "who suggested that asking my consent to Mary's marriage was a mere formality?"

"You may, sir," replied the young man, simply. "It was Mary's mother."

Sufficient Reason

The old gentleman who was always declaring that boys were not what they used to be stopped in front of the smart child.

"Well, Buddy," greeted the old gentleman, "how are you today?"

"Very well, sir," responded the smart child, shyly.

"And do you ever think what you are going to do when you are a great big man?"

"N—no, sir."

"Ah, I knew it. Children are so shiftless these times. And why don't you give it any thought?"

"B—because I am a little girl, sir."

Gracious

Judge: "You claim Mr. Coffin as a particular friend of yours?"

Mrs. Killboys: "Yes, your honor; he buried two of my husbands."

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THE PACIFIC OUTLOOK'S POLICY

The Pacific Outlook desires to state unequivocally that it is not the organ of any creed, sect, political party, organization, corporation or person, but is absolutely free and untrammelled in its associations.

It stands unqualifiedly, and without fear, for that which it believes to be true, clean, honest and right in human affairs—political, secular, commercial and industrial; and in its columns will always maintain an unprejudiced and impartial attitude in its discussion of all subjects of universal or local interest.

GEORGE BAKER ANDERSON, EDITOR

COMMENT

CALIFORNIA'S LITANY

"FROM the wiles and crafts of Grove L. Johnson and George C. Perkins, two of the most blatant demagogues in our beloved state, good Lord deliver us."

If California were to adopt a Litany, this petition ought to have the first and last place therein. Listen to Johnson:

"If Mr. Speaker simply says that the President wants this or the Governor wants certain action, it will cut no ice with me, as I feel I know as much about the Japanese question in California as they do, and more, too. The bills are perfectly constitutional. They are wanted by the people, and I believe that the eastern people, if they understood the situation, would heartily indorse the bills."

And this from President Roosevelt:

"I am astounded at Perkins's conduct. He has for the last seven years done whatever he could to hamper us in the upbuilding of the navy, and has acted against the real advocates of the navy. Yet now he advises a policy of wanton insult."

If California go any further in the direction of making a national ass of itself, it will be because it follows the lead of two such demagogues as Grove L. Johnson and George C. Perkins. Perkins and Flint, sent to Washington represent the State of California, have done what they could, according to Joseph L. Bristow, to discourage and prevent the establishment of a government line of steamships from the Isthmus of Panama to Pacific ports of the United States

that there might be some competition with the transcontinental railroads. This has been bad enough, but now, to cap the climax of Perkins's vicious career as a representative of California, comes his wanton effort to disturb the peaceful relations between the United States and Japan—to precipitate war, perhaps—after a seven years' campaign against the policy of building up an American navy. How proud the members of the State Legislature must be over their action in sending this man to the Congress for another six years!

But in Johnson's case, of course, it is different. Johnson, he knows more about this Japanese case than anybody else. We have his word for it. He has confessed that he does.

"From the wiles and crafts of the two most blatant demagogues in our beloved state, good Lord deliver us."

* * *

JUST LOOK AT THIS

Los Angeles originally owned its own water system, which years ago was leased to private interests. In February, 1902, the city resumed control of its water system under the terms of the lease. Since 1902, in addition to paying out of its water rents the accruing principal and interest of the bonds for the repurchase of the water works, the city has built the entire water system, has purchased additional sources of water supply, and has extended its water mains to meet the demands of a two hundred per cent growth in population. While it was accomplishing these results it reduced water rates to consumers one-half, and placed the cost of water to its inhabitants at a figure only a little more than one-third of what the residents of San Francisco pay—and it still has left a profit of over \$700,000, which it is applying to the cost of the new Owens River water supply. It has expended since 1902 nearly \$4,000,000 out of its legitimate profits, reinvesting these profits for the benefit of the people. Such figures give some idea of the profits in water. They explain the inner consciousness of the organized campaign against municipal ownership in several cities. The results in Los Angeles have been achieved largely by guarding the administration of the water system against the intrusion of the political spoilsman.—Collier's Weekly.

* * *

A GLORIOUS EXAMPLE

BY THE adoption of those amendments to its City Charter relative to direct nomination and the selection of city councilmen at large instead of by wards, Los Angeles has taken a position well in advance of any other city of her size in America. A prominent lawyer of a northern city said the other day, referring to the result of last week's election:

"Yes, it is true that Los Angeles has taken the lead among the big American cities, but you must not expect the example

you have set to be followed, for the present at least, by my city. The reason? The reason is that the quality of citizenship in Los Angeles is, on the average, way above that of most other cities in California. As a matter of fact, I presume that few people who are acquainted with the facts will have the hardihood to deny that the citizenship of Los Angeles leads that of the whole country. While you may hardly expect us to follow in your footsteps just now, you may tell your people, when the opportunity presents itself, that you have caused us to sit up and pay attention. You certainly have set the rest of the country a glorious example. Many cities will want to wait and see how the Los Angeles idea is going to work out—what the outcome will be, say, three or four years from now. But in my own mind, and a great many intelligent men with whom I have talked recently agree with me in this, there is no question that your new scheme of government, with possibly a few minor modifications, is the best whose adoption could have been expected at this stage of public thought."

While there is much of truth in what this gentleman has said, we think he has hardly correctly gauged public sentiment throughout the state. There is every evidence that the people of California, as a class, are desirous of nominating their own candidates for public office. What has been accomplished in this direction in Los Angeles can be accomplished in practically every city in the state. San Francisco may be the last to adopt this plan, but, after normal conditions shall have been restored there, we look to see her boss-ridden political convention relegated to oblivion.

Already thoughtful and influential men in other cities in California are beginning to agitate locally the question of abolition of the ward heeler and the ward boss as a factor in municipal government. Many of these doubtless feel like the gentleman whom we have quoted—that before inaugurating steps toward the abolition of the ward system, they would like to see the practical results following the adoption of the system by Los Angeles.

It is therefore "up to" Los Angeles to be on her good behavior,—to continue to set a shining example for her sister cities in California. If, as a result of the first election under the new system, the stamp of men elected to legislate for this city shall not be materially better than those representing certain wards at the present time, every city in the state will be justified in pointing the finger of ridicule toward us, and the ward boss need not be condemned for sneering:

"I told you so."

* * *

ITS POTENTIALITIES

THERE IS small room for doubt as to the outcome of the Recall election to be held in this city within the next two months and the official who has disgraced the fair

name of the city from one ocean to another will be relegated to a position where he can do no further harm.

The election of Arthur C. Harper to the mayoralty was brought about as a result of one of the most utterly despicable tricks ever resorted to by a coterie of machine politicians aided by a newspaper which turned traitor to the cause of the people at the eleventh hour. The responsibility for Harper as mayor, therefore, falls upon the Southern Pacific bosses of Los Angeles and their newspaper servant. It is now up to the people to become responsible for the election of a mayor whose administration will reflect as great a degree of credit upon the city as the administration now about to be terminated has reflected discredit.

It is not probable that many citizens of Los Angeles realize the intense interest which is being exhibited in all parts of the United States over our Recall election. It is not strange that the situation here should have such widespread and profound interest, for nothing like it has ever before occurred in the history of the United States,—no, not even in the history of the world. It is logically to be expected that the man chosen to succeed the deposed and disgraced executive will occupy an extraordinarily conspicuous position before the public eye, for he will be an anomaly. It is well understood that such an organization as the Municipal League and those associated with it in this most extraordinary political undertaking would not propose to place before the people for this chief office within the gift of a city any except the best available man in the city.

What a high compliment it is, therefore, to be even so much as thought of or considered for one moment as a man qualified thus to honor and be honored by a city of three hundred thousand people!

In spite of the fact that many of the leading public men of California have had their eyes upon recent crises in state affairs as evidenced by the situation in Sacramento, we must not overlook the fact—and it is a fact—that Los Angeles has shared prominence, at least equally with Sacramento, as a point of great political interest.

It may be that the man elected to succeed Harper will be besought to accept the next Republican nomination for the governorship of this state. Hardly had the name of W. D. Stephens been mentioned before men in other parts of the state, keenly alive to the possibilities arising out of the Los Angeles situation, predicted that Mr. Stephens's nomination for the governorship in the event of his acceptance and election would be inevitable.

We direct attention to these facts, not for the purpose of booming any particular person as a gubernatorial possibility, but to show that the Recall is already recognized as an instrument of tremendous potentialities. It does not require a man of the keenest and most far-reaching discernment to see the point.

* * * NOT VERY

IT IS a foregone conclusion that California is not to have a direct primary—that is to say, not so very direct—unless there is formed at once a coalition between those Democrats and independent Republicans in the legislature, more particularly in the senate, who favor the kind of direct primary which the people of the state want.

All the tricks known to political diabolism are being resorted to by the machine poli-

ticians in Sacramento—Leavitt, Wolfe, Porter, our own Leeds and others of the same stamp. Such "performers" have no use for a direct primary that means anything. The sort of primary they want, and apparently are determined to get, is one that will please "dear Walter."

It seems to us that the result of the recent charter election in Los Angeles ought to mean something to those members of the legislature representing this city at Sacramento. A word to the wise does not always prove sufficient. Let us hope, however, that in this particular instance it will.

* * * ABOUT "MY RECORD"

A Washington dispatch, dated February 7, referring to President Roosevelt's telegram to Governor Gillett, expresses amazement at Senator Perkins's attitude on the Japanese question, saying:

"Senator Perkins denied that he was an enemy seeking to thwart the progress of the navy, and declared that he would rely upon his record in the Senate in support of this contention."

That Senator Perkins is a demagogue has been proven times without number. No further evidence to this end is really needed. But if it were, it would be found in his whine about "my record."

Senator Perkins and Grove L. Johnson, of Sacramento, are twins, so far as "my record" is concerned. Johnson nearly always votes right. His "record," to the casual observer depending upon the printed journal of legislative proceedings, appears a good one. But the fact is that on many measures vitally affecting the welfare of the state at large, Johnson has been arrayed upon the wrong side; but he votes right when he finds that his efforts have proven unavailing.

The people of California see through Johnson, and it now begins to look as if they were able to see through Perkins. As a matter of fact, the people have seen through Perkins for a long time. Perkins was not elected to the United States Senate by the people last month. He was elected by the Legislature. When the people are privileged to select their own candidate for United States Senator, there will be no further reference to "my record" by such men as Perkins.

* * * TO THE PEACE SOCIETIES

The Japanese are a sensitive, proud, and warlike race. The avoiding of war with Japan will be the most important foreign problem of the United States for ten years to come. We can guarantee peace by two things: maintaining a navy sufficiently large to insure a second thought after every impulse and provocation to fight, such as will undoubtedly arise; and, even more important, treating Japanese at all times with studied courtesy. The recent speeches and resolutions in the California Legislature—to segregate the Japanese in "ghettos," to prohibit them from holding land or becoming directors in corporations, to segregate their children in the public schools—these insults might more safely be put upon any other nation which has citizens living in America. And these actions, however they might have been pardoned a few years ago, in the light of a threatened influx of coolies, are now uncalled for. Through the recent understanding of the Federal Government with Japan, and the sincere efforts of the Japanese Government to carry out that

agreement in good faith, the Japanese problem on the Pacific Coast is settling itself. During the six months just past 2,074 Japanese came to the United States and 3,181 went away—the Japanese population here was diminished by 1,107. For the California resolutions there is no explanation but reckless demagoguery.—Collier's Weekly.

* * * THE CREDIT

ALREADY at least a score of daily newspapers in California have assumed the entire credit for the introduction and passage of the Walker-Otis Anti-Racetrack Gambling Bill. When Senator Wolfe arose in the Senate during the discussion of the measure Thursday and said, "We are about to see newspaper legislation enacted here," he started something. And where that something is going to stop no man wotteth.

Hardly had the echo of the astute machine Senator's plaint died away before the editors of two or three of this score of self-conscious makers of history opened the windows of their sanctums, jumped upon their desks, clogged a few steps, and yelled at the top of their typographical lungs: "I done it!"

To those familiar with the magnificent campaign inaugurated by Earl H. Webb, a small daily newspaper in Berkeley, and the Los Angeles Express, with barely a few days intervening, such nonsense as this from the San Francisco Bulletin causes a dull, sickening throb in one's medulla oblongata. Here it is:

"For six months preceding the session of the Legislature the Bulletin ALONE carried on the fight. Other newspapers were either openly engaged in defense of the racetrack, or they were silent and afraid."

As if this were not enough to produce a tremendous seismic disturbance upon the mind of the state, if the figure will be permitted, listen to this from the Calkins ex-Calhoun Sacramento Union:

"It was a great victory for the Union and Calkins chain of newspapers, and Republicans will appreciate it, especially, for the so-called 'reformers,' who had intended to make the racetrack fight a rallying point in the next campaign, even to the extent of handing over the state to the Democrats, have been foiled. * * * The Calkins newspapers are straight out Republican papers, and it must not be forgotten, nor will it be, that the Republican majority voted for the Walker-Otis bill and that without that vote and support it could not have passed. The Republican party is the party of reform, and always will be."

The Pacific Outlook is not seeking to lay the foundations for a challenge to mortal combat, either with the sword or the mightier pen, with any other paper. It only regrets that the supply of conceit appears to have been cornered by two valiant editors.

It were a waste of words to recite the history of the fight against the gambling hells maintained at Emeryville and Arcadia. There is probably not a man or woman in the state, who has paid any attention whatever to the campaign, who does not understand that from its earliest stages practically every paper in California, excepting those suspected of having been bribed by highly-paid advertising, and two or three of the boot-licking machine organs, have stood shoulder to shoulder with one another under the leadership of the forces responsible for the organization of the California Anti-Racetrack Gambling League. If any

especial credit is due to any papers, it should be awarded to the Berkeley Independent and the Los Angeles Express.

* * *

THE POWER OF THE PRESS

HENRY M. Willis, of Redlands, is a member of the State Senate, representing the thirtieth district, which includes the counties of San Bernardino and Inyo. It is understood that he intends to remove to Los Angeles and here continue his profession. The people of this city, therefore, naturally will take some interest in the political record of Senator Willis.

Senator Willis avowedly is no respecter of the press. He hates newspapers. He fears newspapers. Of course, he does not exactly confess that he hates and fears the press, but on occasion he treats lightly, and even fantastically, with ridicule, the press in general, and particularly those papers which have dared to commit the crime of lese majeste against the exalted personality of Henry M. Willis.

That is to say, he once did. But Henry M. Willis gives indications of a change of attitude toward the press. A month ago, the press—why, who cares for the newspapers, anyway? But almost any day during the past week or two Senator Willis might have been seen seated at his desk in the Senate Chamber at Sacramento, poring diligently over masses of newspaper clippings, each bounded on the north by a blue pencil mark and a light yellow tag that resembles the emblem of a well-known clipping bureau in this state.

Senator Willis is reported to have confided to one or two of his friends in the Senate that the newspapers of his district have been "roasting" him, and all at once he has discovered that he doesn't like it, this "roasting." He doesn't like criticism—especially newspaper criticism. He doesn't like his "record" discussed outside of Seat No. 7 in the Senate Chamber, which seat is occupied by Henry M. Willis.

Great indeed is the power of the press when it will convert to a recognition of its influence so gigantic a figure in state affairs as Henry M. Willis, State Senator from the thirtieth district of the great State of California!

* * *

ETHICS OF THE BAR

AT A recent meeting of the New York State Bar Association, Francis Lynde Stetson, a noted American attorney, made some remarks that are commendable as an earnest restatement of the facts which are too frequently overlooked but which are of genuine importance to the legal profession and the cause of justice and to the general welfare of the public.

Mr. Stetson suggested that the man who enters the legal profession chiefly for the purpose of making money selects a poor medium for the attainment of that end. While some lawyers do make much money and a few amass fortunes, their class is few in number when contrasted with the remainder of the profession. The average lawyer is rewarded by smaller pecuniary returns than he would receive were he to devote an equal amount of study, time and labor to almost any other class of work. We say the average lawyer, and the word average ought to be understood. This is due very largely to the overcrowding of the legal profession. It is also due, in part, to the lack of money-

making opportunities in practical legal practice.

In discussing this subject the New York Tribune says:

All this is to be said on the supposition that the lawyer is entirely honest and honorable. The profession, of course, affords considerable opportunities for illicit gains, and the temptation to seek these is always present, and is peculiarly strong for those who enter the profession solely or chiefly for the sake of making money. That is the serious feature of the case. If a man becomes a lawyer and cannot make a good living at the bar, he alone is the sufferer. But if, because of that failure to secure a satisfactory income by legitimate means or because of greed for greater gains, he resorts to dishonorable or dishonest practices, the whole community is concerned. The administration of law and justice is vitiated.

This latter consideration makes welcome every such admonition as that of Mr. Stetson. It also makes it incumbent upon every law school to insist upon such standards of scholarship and character as will discourage overcrowding of the profession, and will, so far as possible, exclude from it unworthy candidates. Every graduate of a law school should be made to feel, so far as faithful instruction can do it, that as a lawyer he is, in fact, an officer of the court, sworn to seek the enforcement of impartial justice, and that for him to seek pecuniary gains beyond legitimate compensation for honest services would be as reprehensible as for the judge on the bench to accept special remuneration above his lawful salary.

With all of which we are reasonably agreeable. It is a deplorable fact, nevertheless, that many lawyers who, in their own home communities, have attained positions of some prominence and have secured at least a modicum of popular respect, deviate somewhat from the straight and narrow path when they enter politics.

The lawyer in politics frequently finds an avenue to pecuniary or other gain which will not present itself if he attends strictly to his legal practice. We have in the State Legislature a few specimens—and fortunately very few—of this type of lawyer. There ought to be a way by which the Bar Association may reprove and, if need be, punish those of its numbers who, as law-makers, disgrace their calling by adopting questionable methods. This is a subject worthy of serious consideration. We are not intending to treat it lightly. The legal profession will do itself proud and take a step toward a still more exalted position if it will devise some means whereby it can be freed of lawyers who sell their services as legislators as well as lawyers.

* * *

FISHING FOR FACTS

For some time there have been rumors in Sacramento that all is not precisely as it should be with the Board of Fish Commissioners of California, commonly known as the Fish and Game Commission. The board's long and apparently unnecessary delay in transmitting its annual report has aroused suspicion. The political code declares:

All officers, boards of officers, commissioners, trustees, regents and directors, required by law to make reports to the governor or legislature, except the controller of state, must send the original draft of such reports to the governor before the fifteenth day of September, in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-two, and in every second year thereafter. * * * The governor shall, upon receipt of such reports, submit the same to the state board of examiners, who shall order such a number of said reports, or part or parts of each report, printed, as in their judgment will meet the requirements of law.

The report of the Board of Fish Commissioners has not yet been transmitted to the Governor, it is said. At any rate, it

has not been printed and copies thereof distributed according to law. The delay, as we have said, has excited suspicion. Harsh things are being said about the state capitol about the Board of Fish Commissioners. It has been hinted that the funds placed at the disposal of this body have not been used with due regard to the welfare of the whole state. Some have been unkind enough to give circulation to a rumor that an investigation may show that somebody connected directly or indirectly with the commission, of which George Stone is president, has permitted that body to participate, directly or indirectly, perhaps perniciously, in partisan political undertakings.

The Board of Fish Commissioners should insist that a full and searching investigation be made, now that one has been demanded. Especially should that body deem an investigation desirable and welcome such an inquiry, now that Senator Wolfe of San Francisco, reputed to be a close personal friend of Commissioner Stone, has introduced a bill establishing a "state board of fish and game commissioners," which bill raises the salaries of commissioners from nothing to three thousand dollars per annum. Technically the commission proposed will be a new body; but just what is intended by the law may be surmised by a perusal of section ten of the bill, which provides that the new commission "shall succeed the fish commissioners of the state in office, and they shall, upon qualifying, take over all property belonging to the state which is now under the control of the said fish commissioners."

Before the fish commission, the fish and game commission to be or the political friends of the existing body or its official head may reasonably hope for the enactment of the Wolfe bill, they must take some step toward preparing to satisfy the natural and proper curiosity of many people of California relative to the inner workings of the existing commission.

* * *

ONE WAY

JUDGE Ben B. Lindsey, judge of the Juvenile Court of Denver, asserts that if the women of Colorado had not the right to vote, and had not asserted that right at the recent election in the city, the professional gamblers, the saloonkeepers, the politicians and the public service corporations would have made short work of the Juvenile Court. He declares that it has been the women of this country who have brought about legislation for children.

"It is the big business men, some of whom contribute to sending boys and girls away on a summer outing, who rob them by robbing the city through public franchises," says Judge Lindsey. "And these conditions prevail everywhere. We can make no real fight for the children except by fighting corruption in politics. The child's cry is a cry for justice. We would never have been opposed in Denver if we had not fought political corruption. And we must fight the public dive keepers and the public gamblers, who are responsible for the hundreds of thousands who are hurled into our court every year."

In discussing the development of the juvenile court legislation Judge Lindsey said the first juvenile court was established in New York and the next one in Boston. But it remained for Colorado and Illinois, he said, to put on the statute books in 1899

that a child could be corrected without being charged with a criminal offense. He added:

One of the courts in Pennsylvania declared that law unconstitutional; they said that it was class legislation, but, to the credit of Pennsylvania, that decision has been reversed.

The next great step was the passing of a law in Colorado declaring that all persons should be legally responsible for the moral welfare of the children. Careless parents were held responsible for the moral life of their children. The laws are not designed to usurp the function of the home, but to help the parent in the discharge of his duty.

The greatest dangers are brutality on the part of parents and guardians—for you lose control over the child when he hates you—and leniency, for the boy who mistakes your kindness says you are dead easy and he has only contempt for you. And you lose control over him who has contempt for you. The boy who gets fair treatment knows that he is getting justice and he is loyal.

During the seven years of my experience as a juvenile judge I have sent thousands of boys to reformatory institutions, giving them tickets and sending them away unattended on long journeys, and I have never lost a prisoner. During that time the police have lost five prisoners, who got away.

Our boys know that the state is fighting for them, and not against them. We are not sentimental, neither do we advocate vengeance. In the fight for the children there is no justice without love.

The true way to permanent reform undoubtedly lies in the proper education of the youth of the land. Who will question the beneficence of juvenile court work? Who will dispute the statement that such work also being done in Denver by Judge Lindsey and in Los Angeles by Judge Wilbur makes a few better citizens in the rising generation?

Nasty nickelodorous shows, the hideous examples sometimes set by city officials, the promotion to high and most responsible posts of public trust of men who are willing to sell out their city, the martyrdom of the Woolwines—such things as these, in any city, if permitted to pass without popular rebuke, do not tend to encourage the inherently weak among our youth to higher things. A city, like an individual, must reap as it sows. Just now Los Angeles is sowing good seed in administering richly deserved rebukes to recreant officials. Let us hope that the harvest will include a visible salutary effect upon the younger generation. Then shall we co-operate in a practical way with the courts which are striving to help children to help themselves.

* * *

WHAT DOES HE WANT?

FOR MONTHS prior to the beginning of his trial Patrick Calhoun, who secured a franchise for an overhead trolley system in San Francisco through bribery, loudly declared that all he wanted was "justice." "Withhold judgment," he pleaded, "until my trial. I have nothing to conceal." These were not the exact words he used, but they mean the same thing.

Patrick Calhoun has never wanted justice. From the initiation of the proceedings up to the present moment every device known to tricky lawyers has been resorted to that he might be saved from the penitentiary. A few days ago Edward N. Sewall, a prominent insurance man and one of the most honorable citizens of San Francisco, drawn on the Calhoun jury, was challenged by counsel for the accused briber, for the existence of a state of mind that disqualified him. Mr. Sewall made it very apparent that he could render a verdict in accordance with the evidence, that he believed in fair play,

that he wanted to see justice done; but he was excused.

Patrick is not seeking justice. He is seeking acquittal, regardless of his innocence or guilt. No other interpretation of the course of his attorneys is possible.

* * *

CHILE CON CARNE

BY AUTOGENESIS

How Richard Strauss Composes.—Dr. Strauss' method of composing his music differs greatly from that of most musicians. His best ideas come to him not when he is alone, but when he is in a room full of people and during the hum of conversation. Suddenly he will leave the chatting throng, and retiring into a corner of the apartment, he will take out his notebook and jot down some imperishable themes, returning shortly afterwards to his friends, and resuming the talk as though such a thing as music never existed in the world. A great deal of his work, too, is done while he is out walking in the woods, and also when he is traveling by train, or seated enjoying a meal in a restaurant. Beyond his music, his pursuits are few, probably his favorite way of spending the time being in card-playing, and in leading the "simple life" in his beautiful villa in the Bavarian Alps.

Reyer and the Waves of the Sea.—A musician who had composed a funeral march on the death of Gounod submitted it to Reyer for his judgment. "It isn't bad," was the verdict. "But it would have been better if you had died and Gounod had written the march!" It is difficult to imagine anything more crushing than this; but Reyer, though a little brusque, and sometimes a victim to his desire to say smart things, was kind and considerate at heart, and was very popular everywhere. When he was young he announced—but did not publish—a work entitled "On the Influence of Fish-tails on the Waves of the Sea."

Thought on the Links.—The following story has been associated with the name of Mr. Oscar Asche. He began a round rather badly, but at length got in a really fine clean shot. Turning to his caddie, a dour Scotch youth, he said: "Now, then, I'm not the worst player you've carried for, am I?" There was no reply. Later on, a long putt was successfully holed, and Mr. Asche cried again: "What did I tell you? I'm not the worst player you've carried for, am I?" There was a long pause. Then the caddie replied: "Man, I'm just thinkin'!"

History of Greece for Three Pence.—Principal Fairbairn of Mansfield College, Oxford, whose resignation is to take effect at Easter, comes of a family who has given Dissenters twelve ministers in two generations. A miller's son, born just over seventy years ago on the other side of the Tweed, he found his first congregation among farmers and miners at Bathgate, West Lothian. In those days, it is said of him, he rose every morning at half-past five for the purpose of study. He had a consuming passion for reading. His first book he found one afternoon while walking along Princess Street, Edinburgh. In an area below the street an auction was taking place. The auctioneer was holding up a copy of Robertson's "History of Greece," but there was no demand for it, and the auctioneer's eagerness to sell prompted Andrew Fairbairn to

offer the whole of his capital, which amounted to three-pence. When the book was knocked down to him, young Fairbairn ran up the street and did not stop running till he was home again. He read the book through, and he has been reading and writing books ever since.

A Methodist Mass.—Like so many of his countmen, Dr. Fairbairn has a fund of dry humor. In a speech once he told how a gentleman of the "voluntarily unemployed" class approached his house. "Is his rivrence in?" The maid, who had opened the door, smiled at this designation of her master, and replied, "Yes, he is in, but very busy. What is the message?" "Tell him I'm a Scotchman and a Presbyterian an' I'd like a little assistance." "You have come to the wrong place," said the maid; "My master is Irish and a Methodist." "Glory be!" ejaculated the unabashed Irishman. "Sure, me mother was Irish an' her father was a Methodist. That's where I get a bit of the brogue, an' as for me Methodist grand-father, he was a great hand for attendin' mass in that church."

Baden-Powell as an Actor.—Lieut.-General Baden-Powell possesses histrionic abilities which would put to the blush those of many a professional actor. Once, when quartered at Aldershot, a man, anxious to draw the General's attention to some gun, always waylaid him on his afternoon walk. This happened so often that the General one day disguised himself as a navvy previous to going out for his usual walk. On his way back he encountered the man. "Slouching his shoulders and assuming a ferocious expression he strolled up to him. "Are you the chap wot's lookin' for Baden-Powell?" he asked. "For if you are he has sent me out



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to sweep the road clear for "im." He was never again disturbed in his afternoon walk.

An Athletic Actor.—Mr. F. R. Benson is undoubtedly the most athletic of all English present-day actors, and had he not made a name for himself as an exponent of Shakespeare, he might have shone as a leading cricketer or as a rival of Harry Vardon. There is a story told to the effect that one day a certain young university man thought he would like to go on the stage, and approached Mr. Benson for an engagement. "Yes," said the actor-manager, "but, let me see, do you play cricket?" "Yes." "Football?" "Yes." "Hockey or golf?" "A little." "Swim at all?" "Yes, I've done some swimming." "Oh, yes, I think I can give you an engagement." The would-be histrion was delighted, and was just about to go, when Mr. Benson called him back. "By the way," he asked, "have you ever done any acting?" This was the first allusion he had made to the candidate's fitness for his prospective work, and, although this story may be exaggerated, it is certain that Mr. Benson encourages manly games among the members of his company, and to become a "Bensonian" is equivalent to becoming a better man physically all round.

Two "Rugbys".—Mr. Benson's love of athletics once led to an amusing little mistake. While he was on tour some time ago, he sent a telegram to a certain young actor in London whom he wanted to play the part of "Rugby" in "The Merry Wives of Windsor." Accordingly, he wired as follows: "Can you play Rugby? If so, come at once." Before long the reply came back: "Arrive at 4 p. m. Played half-back for Stratford."

The Kaiser on the Phone.—The German Emperor has his own way of using the telephone. Despite mistakes caused by the Kaiser's refusal to name himself at the opening of his conversation, he invariably introduces his telephone orders merely with the words, "I command that," and so forth. As soon as the chief of department hears these words he motions that his subordinate must at once leave the room. The significance of this arrangement is supposed to be that the chief is having something like an audience with his Majesty, and that it would be presumptuous for a person not summoned to hear the Imperial voice to occupy the room into which its tones are conveyed. At the end of the conversation the Emperor walks away without saying "good-bye," and the chief with whom he has conversed must listen for five or six minutes afterwards to make sure that orders have been completed. Then he calls back his assistants, and the usual etiquette is resumed.

"John" or "Meyer".—A woman created a panic in the Star Theatre, New York, a couple of Sundays ago, by shouting "Meyer". She is not the first person to have a similar experience by a too free use of family names. Some years ago a man banged furiously against a locked door in one of the upper corridors of a hotel at Sharon Springs, and shouted "Meyer! Meyer!" It was a warm Sunday afternoon and most of the guests were in their rooms, many of them napping. Immediately there was a great commotion in the house and panic-stricken, scantily dressed people rushed through the halls and down the stairways. When the cause of the alarm was ascertained the proprietor told the man who had shouted that

if he wished to remain in the hotel he would have to call his small boy John while his visit lasted, and "John" the boy remained to the end of the season's end.

* * *

Both Blooded

An Englishman fond of boasting of his ancestry took a coin from his pocket and,

pointing to the head engraved on it, said:

"My great-great-grandfather was made a lord by the king whose picture you see on this shilling."

"What a coincidence!" said his Yankee companion, who at once produced another coin. "My great-great-grandfather was made an angel by the Indian whose picture you see on this cent."—Pick-Me-Up.

Still More Added to the "Heaped up Measure"



A PICTURESQUE CORNER OF RIVERSIDE'S FAMOUS HOSTELRY—GLENWOOD MISSION INN

Glenwood Mission Inn, Riverside.

Sometimes a city makes or adds to its institution—New York has its Statue of Liberty. More frequently the institution makes the city. We have in mind Riverside, California. Riverside has its naval oranges, snow capped peaks and abundant natural scenery, the grandeur of which is not usually seen elsewhere in the world. But all this considered, how would Riverside appear to the traveler without its Glenwood Mission Inn? What other institution or condition than the Mission Inn has done more to bring Riverside fame and add to its name for hospitality and a "Bide-a-wee" yearly for thousands of tourists and strangers from over all the world?

And the Inn without Frank A. Miller's association with it? Thoughts make men and men make institutions and institutions add to cities' usefulness. But a man has got to think right before he really begins to accomplish anything worth while. And Frank A. Miller began to think right some years since. He thought of a tavern that would nestle in the midst of Riverside's famous

orange groves and the chief corner stone of Miller's hostelry was to be comfort, good cheer and plenty of wholesomeness.

We think Miller builded better than he knew.

Today Glenwood Mission Inn is an institution that is throughout the world known for its simple elegance, enduring hospitality and picturesque beauty. There is a charm about the Glenwood that gets into our mind and it roots out those thoughts of anxiety, care and inharmoniousness that so many of us want to be rid of.

"Tis sweet to be remembered". The Glenwood guest soon knows what that statement means. The divinely bestowed blessing of remembering pervades the Glenwood atmosphere. Glenwood attendants realize that men and women are likewise individuals and that individual tastes differ. And the Glenwood's guest's tastes and desires are remembered. The sojourner at the Glenwood is served and attended in a manner that cannot fail to make him look out upon a better and a happier world.

It is a rare pleasure to visit Riverside and its Glenwood Mission Inn.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Feb. 13 to Feb. 20

Theatres Next Week

Auditorium—"Ali Baba".
 Belasco—"A Texas Steer".
 Burbank—"A Temperance Town".
 Grand—"The Ameer".
 Majestic—"Rip Van Winkle".
 Mason—"The Master Power".

Exhibitions

Southwest Museum, 2 to 4 p. m.
 Hamburger Building.
 Blanchard Hall, Women Painters' Exhibit.

Meetings and Lectures

Today, Saturday, Feb. 13. 6:30 a. m., 12:15 p. m. City Club.
 7:30 p. m. Club Jubilee, Y. W. C. A., Hill street.
 7:30 p. m. Playground No. 1, "Milk". Illustrated lecture, Dr. Geo. H. Kress, Violet street.
 7:30 p. m. Playground No. 2, Echo Park, "Evolution of American Life", Prof. T. G. Knoles of U. S. C.
 8 p. m. Commencement Exercises, L. A. High school.
 8 p. m. Playground No. 3, St. Johns street, "Old Glory, the World Around", Mrs. G. Adams Fisher.

Sunday, Feb. 14

2:30 p. m. "The Breakdown of Protestantism", Ed. Adams Cantrell, Mammoth Hall.
 Opera Recital, "Faust", B. G. Kingsley.
 8:00 p. m. "Labor Movement in England", Jack Woods, Liberal Club, Mammoth Hall.

Monday, Feb. 15

9:00 a. m. Board of Public Works.
 9:30 a. m. Board of Supervisors.
 10:00 a. m. Finance Committee.
 11:00 a. m. Arbor Day Committee, Chamber of Commerce.
 1:00 p. m. Ebell Club, Parliamentary Law, Mrs. J. A. Osgood.
 2:30 p. m. "How He Lied to Her Husband", by B. Shaw, acted by Mrs. Goldsmith, Mr. Southard and Mr. Beasley, Ebell Club.

1:00 p. m. to 5 p. m. School Bond Election, Annandale School House, Eagle Rock avenue.

3:30 p. m. Water Commission, 440 South Hill street.

6:30 p. m. Orchestra. Rehearsal, Y. M. C. A., Hope street.

7:00 p. m. Board of Trade, Hollywood.

7:30 p. m. Colegrove Board of Trade, Cole's Hall.

8:00 p. m. "Shakespeare's Religion and Creed", Dr. H. B. Sprague, Y. W. C. A., Hill street.

8:00 p. m. "Merchant of Venice", Joseph de Grasse, Venice Auditorium.

8:00 p. m. Dr. R. J. Burdette, "The Best Girl Ever", Y. W. C. A., Hill street.

8:00 p. m. "Ladies' Night", Mr. Alfred Benzon, Gamut Club.

8:00 p. m. Glee Club Rehearsal, Y. M. C. A., Hope street.

Tuesday, Feb. 16

9:30 a. m. Board of Supervisors.
 10:00 a. m. "Current Events", Mrs. M. M. Coman, Highland Park Ebell.

1:30 p. m. City Council, Los Angeles.

2:00 p. m. Lyric Club rehearsal, Symphony Hall.

2 p. m. Ebell Club, "Dissociation

of Consciousness", Mrs. Millard and Mrs. Flint.

2:30 p. m. Police Commission.

3:00 p. m. "The Winter Feast", a play. Read by Mrs. C. W. Foster, Friday Morning Club.

3:00 p. m. Woman's Orchestra rehearsal, Blanchard Hall.

4:30 p. m. Civil Service Commission.

7 p. m. Farewell Dinner to Leo Valtus Youngworth, Levy's cafe.

8:00 p. m. Orpheus Club rehearsal, Gamut Club.

8 p. m. "The Holy Land", Rev. F. Dowling, Altadena.

8:30 p. m. "Bal Poudre", Good Shepherd Auxiliary, Kramer's Hall.

8:00 p. m. Basket Ball Tournament, Y. M. C. A., Hope street.

Wednesday, Feb. 17

10:00 a. m. "Chippendale Furniture", Mrs. A. Caldwell and Mrs. D. C. Barber, Ruskin Art Club.

10:00 a. m. Hamlet, Act III., Mrs. Johnson, Ebell Club.

10:30 a. m. Park Commission.

3:00 p. m. Board of Directors, Chamber of Commerce. Last meeting of outgoing board.

3:00 p. m. "Mrs. Ephemera and the Modern Drama", Mrs. G. V. Wright, Woman's Club of Hollywood.

4:00 p. m. Annual Meeting, L. A. Chamber of Commerce. Inauguration of new board. Reports.

4:00 p. m. Board of Directors, Southwest Museum.

4:00 p. m. Board of Health.

4:00 p. m. Sessions Recital, Christ Church.

7:00 p. m. Board of Trustees, Hollywood.

Thursday, Feb. 18

10:00 a. m. "Dutch Landscape", Mrs. Barlow, Ebell Club.

10:30 a. m. Fire Commission.

7:30 p. m. "The Artist's Likeness of Christ", Prof. H. Alliot, First M. E. Church.

8:00 p. m. Lecture in Russian, Mr. Scherbach, Bethlehem Institution.

8:00 p. m. Vernon Bettin, Boy Soprano, Y. M. C. A., Hope street.

8:00 p. m. Concert, Immanuel Presbyterian Orchestra, Tenth and Figueroa streets.

8:00 p. m. Annual Concert, Church of Our Lady of Loretto, Gamut Club.

Friday, Feb. 19

10:00 a. m. Supply Committee.

10:30 a. m. "The Art of Singing", Mr. William Shakespeare of London, Friday Morning Club.

2:00 p. m. Board of Public Works.

4:00 p. m. Executive Committee, Southwest Society.

4:30 p. m. Housing Commission.

8:00 p. m. Reception to Y. M. C. A. by Y. W. C. A. on Hill street.

8:00 p. m. "Merchant of Venice", Dr. H. B. Sprague, Y. M. C. A., Hope street.

8:00 p. m. United Improvement Association, Chamber of Commerce.

8:00 p. m. "A Scrap of Paper", by students of Occidental College.

Saturday, Feb. 20

12:15 a. m. City Club.

5:41 p. m. Sunset.

6:30 p. m. Severance Club, Hotel Westminster.

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Venice-on-the-Pacific



By F. K. McCARVER

The Venice of America is the nearest beach to Los Angeles, our great southwest metropolis. It is only fourteen miles distant and takes but thirty minutes to make the trip over the shortline route of the Los Angeles Pacific electric lines. When the proposed subway is completed the running time to Venice will be reduced to fifteen minutes. This will undoubtedly make this beautiful resort the best patronized of any in California for all time to come.

This splendid beach, appropriately called "The Venice of America" is destined to be to the New World what its venerable parent across the seas was to the old. Situated, as it is, in the center of the great crescent beach bordering Santa Monica Bay,

was the men of this crew under the direction of Captain George Freeth, that saved the lives of eleven Japanese fishermen on the 16th of last December.

Plan to Extend Pier

It is proposed to bond the city of Ocean Park for \$60,000 in the very near future, to build the present pier 1,020 feet farther into the sea. This will make Venice a commercial port for small coast vessels and a stopping point for torpedo boats.

To protect the piling of the pleasure pier from a salt water insect called "toredo", which eats away the wood of the piling, these big piles are to be incased in cement five feet below the sand level to six feet above the high tide mark.

There is also a big tank made of cement, ten feet wide, twenty-six feet long and fourteen feet deep in which several large seals are to be seen. In the rear of the exhibit department of the Aquarium is a laboratory for the study of biology. This room will be used by the students of the University of Southern California. The Aquarium has been completely equipped by and is under the personal direction of Dr. Charles S. Bentley, lately associated with the Marine Biological Laboratory at La Jolla, Cal.

King of Bathing Pavilions

The new Plunge and Surf Bath House at Venice is one of the largest and most complete in the world. The structure, which is built of concrete blocks, is 239 feet long by 169 feet

wide and contains 661 white enameled dressing rooms and a warm plunge 150 feet by 100 feet on the surface. The tank ranges in depth from 3½ feet to 12 feet, and its sides and bottom are of solid cement five feet thick. It holds 500,000 gallons of water, and is emptied and refilled daily. In addition to the plunge bathers have the ocean surf, which rolls up on the beach just outside the pavilion. The capacity of this bathing institution is 10,000 persons daily.

it deserves a visit from every lover of the quaint. The magnificent Auditorium, located on the pier, which was built in twenty-eight days, seats 3,700 people and has a pipe organ which cost \$20,000. The entire building is a work of art.

The new Moving Picture show building on the pier is so constructed as to make it absolutely fireproof and the interior electrical effects are most beautiful.

Venice has a picnic pier, with a seating capacity for 2500 persons. This pier stands almost over the ocean and is protected from strong breezes, making it an ideal place to picnic.

The beautiful Dancing Pavilion is one of the amusement centers of the place. This institution invites only the best conduct on all occasions.

It is the largest pavilion for dancing on the Pacific coast and the management prides itself on the floor and music.

The great pleasure park where the "midway" is located is filled with attractions of all kinds which afford amusement to the permanent residents as well as to the visitor.

A grand electric fountain is another attraction, while the biggest outdoor plunge in the world is a continuous source of amusement all the year.



THE CANALS OF VENICE

Life in "The Deep"

The Aquarium, which was opened to the public on Sunday, January 17th, is not only interesting, but instructive. As the educational element is the predominant factor of the management along this line, it is their purpose to interest various schools in this new project so that the teachers and schools may have the benefit afforded by the Museum and Aquarium.

Besides the forty-eight tanks of salt water for all manner of marine life, this is a miniature home of the Arizona Cliff Dwellers, showing their home life, mode of worship, ladders leading to their holes in the rocks, their industries, and their mode of livelihood. Thousands of curios from the Cliff Dweller's regions are on display in the museum.

Vegetation of all kinds from the bottom of the sea is here displayed. Some of the most interesting specimens of the deep-water fish are shown in these tanks. In one tank are leopard shark, which were caught near the Venice breakwater. Others contain the hermit crab (Pargans); the rock-sculpin and kelp-fish, both perfect examples of protective imitation; the octopus punctatus (the devil fish); and hundreds of other specimens of marine fauna.

wide and contains 661 white enameled dressing rooms and a warm plunge 150 feet by 100 feet on the surface. The tank ranges in depth from 3½ feet to 12 feet, and its sides and bottom are of solid cement five feet thick. It holds 500,000 gallons of water, and is emptied and refilled daily. In addition to the plunge bathers have the ocean surf, which rolls up on the beach just outside the pavilion. The capacity of this bathing institution is 10,000 persons daily.

Splendid Attractions

The "Ship Cabrillo" invites attention and excites admiration. It is one of the most unique cafes in the world. Built after the design of the old Spanish vessels of the seventeenth century,

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VENICE - - - - - CALIFORNIA

inevitably it will become one of the world's most famous watering places.

This New World Venice is a product of the creative genius of Mr. Abbot Kinney, and, in making Venice an ideal city, no pains or money has been spared. It is substantial as well as beautiful. Windward avenue, the main thoroughfare, with its beautiful buildings, colonnades, arcades and true Venetian architecture, runs from the terraced steps at the edge of the big lake out to the entrance of the pier.

The Pleasure Pier

Walking along the avenue to the pleasure pier, one passes stores, hotels, offices, and the open air band plaza. The pleasure pier with its great Japanese Exposition, booths, cafes, great Dancing Pavilion, "Ship Hotel Cabrillo," beautiful Auditorium, new Aquarium, great breakwater, and asphalt promenade, makes the Venetian city of America already the grandest amusement resort on the Pacific coast.

Volunteer Life Savers

Out on one end of the huge breakwater, which is the only private one in the world, is located the largest and most complete life-saving station on the Pacific coast. The crew of this station is made up of volunteers. It

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VENICE, CALIFORNIA

The Ocean Front Promenade is the finest in the world. Built of cement, electric-lighted, and extending along the beach for almost two miles with the surf at high tide almost touching its outer edge, it surpasses in many respects the much talked of walk at Atlantic City, on the eastern coast.

Venice, in building to attract the pleasure seeker, did not overlook a most important asset in city life—a good public school. It is one of the features that this great resort boasts about, and is the pride of her resident citizens.

Venice boasts of its tonic climate which does not vary over ten degrees throughout the year, thus enabling it to be "A Winter and Summer Resort." All the attractions are kept open the entire year. At night Venice has the appearance of a blaze of fire, being illuminated by more than 60,000 electric light bulbs.

Canals a Big Feature

Above all the distinctive attractions of Venice it is probable that the

shrubs, trees and beds of flowers, making the district beautiful.

The Villa City

The Villa and Bungalow City is situated near the business center of Venice and is mostly built on the grand canal. The location protects the "Villa City" from all strong winds but light breezes prevail here every minute.

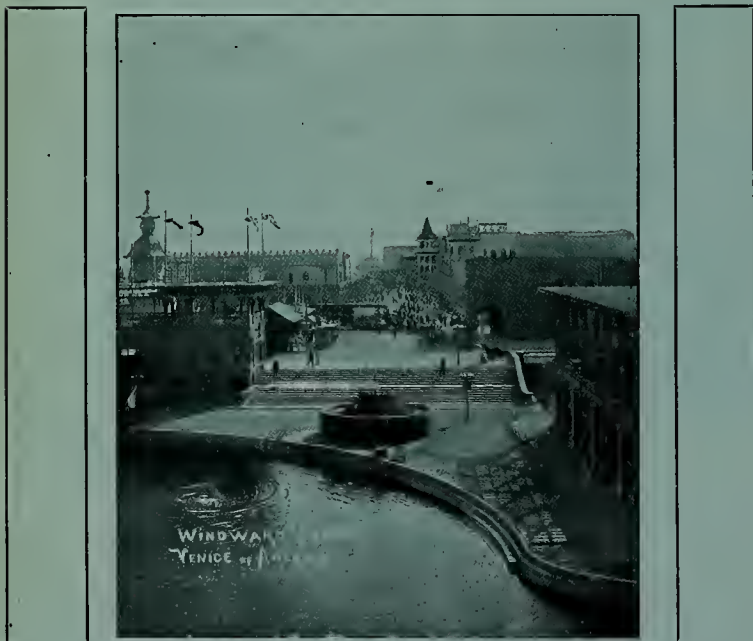
The Venice Villa City is the most beautiful, the largest, the most advertised and sanitary in America. There are over three hundred of these Villas and Bungalows. They are electric lighted and completely furnished, and the rental rates are exceedingly reasonable. The demand for these neat and charming summer homes is becoming greater each year.

Running around the canals and among the residences of the canal district is the largest and longest miniature railroad in the world, covering a distance of two miles.

I have not told you all about this pleasure city. It must be seen by day

and I told the bugler to blow his very loudest whilst we cheered, and so the enemy thought we had plenty of men in the rear." It was during the Crimea that Lord Wolseley lost the sight of his right eye, although it was in Burma, when quite a boy, that he

received his first wound. A young brother subaltern who had lent a shirt to Wolseley just before the fight saw him fall, and exclaimed involuntarily, "There goes my one chance of linen!" Fortunately both shirt and wearer were only slightly damaged.



VENICE-ON-THE-PACIFIC

canal system should rank foremost. In this pleasureable conception the quaint and picturesque vista familiar to visitors to the Adriatic may be enjoyed in duplicate, with the placid waters flowing their winding course through flower-bordered banks, glistening under a cloudless California sky for an approximate distance of three miles. On these canals the pleasure seeker is seen riding in Venetian gondolas which ply their graceful path at the bidding of swarthy gondoliers. Those who prefer other means of conveyance may utilize the numerous launches, row-boats and canoes which are always in readiness for the purpose at the boathouse on the lagoon.

In the canal district are many of the finest residences on the beach and here many new homes will be erected this year.

The canals are spanned by twelve arch bridges made of cement and their banks are lined with thousands of

and by night to be appreciated. I will take the liberty to say it is the "excursion point" of our great southwest, it has the safest beach, and is the grandest winter and summer resort in the United States.

Won by Shouting

Lord Wolseley, whose health is causing his family and friends grave anxiety, was an engineer officer at the time of Sebastopol, and has made the interesting confession that they won some of their engagements during the Crimean War simply through shouting. He had charge of the advance sap, close to the redoubts. "I don't believe," Lord Wolseley has said, "that we had twenty-five fellows the last time we attacked. We were shouting, shouting, shouting, and afterwards I could not speak for four days, whilst some of the officers lost their voices for a week. We fired from behind a heap of dead bodies,



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HIT OR MISS

Mr. Charles Mulford Robinson, the civic architect, who made plans for Los Angeles last year, has been called to Santa Barbara to make plans for that city. He passed through Los Angeles this week and will return to address the City Club later in the month.

Mr. Richard Kruger has just completed a large canvas which he calls "Twilight". This picture may be seen at his studio in the Majestic Theater building.

Miss Goetz will entertain several guests at Hotel Pepper next Sunday evening with a miscellaneous song recital.

Monday night the Gamut Club holds open house for the ladies. Alfred Benson, Psychic, will be chief entertainer.

Mr. William Shakespeare, the distinguished singing master from London, has taken a house at 1256 Elden avenue, where he will remain for three months. Many students have already enrolled themselves among his pupils, thus taking advantage of this opportunity to work under the guidance of one of Europe's great instructors.

Beginning on February 1, Dolgeville, Glendale, Tropic and Alhambra were made branches of the Los Angeles postoffice. This will greatly facilitate the delivery of mail.

Miss Edith Wylie, who lived for a number of years in Hollywood, and who was well known there among the younger set, will come to the Majestic theatre on February 28 with Harry Beresford. She will appear in a prominent role in the play called, "Who's Your Friend". Miss Wylie was at one time a member of the Belasco company, where she acted in "Parsifal" and several other plays. Her return to Los Angeles will afford pleasure to her many friends.

Last week Dr. A. B. Sherer spoke before the City Club on "California and Japan". Having passed five years in the island empire he was well qualified to an address on the relationship between this state of the government of the Mikado. The figures which he gave seemed to favor government ownership at least in the matters of salt, camphor and tobacco. Mr. William R. George also spoke explaining the achievements and aims of the George Junior Republic.

Dr. J. R. Haynes left for Sacramento on Tuesday last to appear before the senate judiciary committee on Wednesday. He went on behalf of the Direct Legislation League to urge a favorable report on Senator Black's bill in regard to a constitutional amendment relating to the initiative.

Teachers throughout the country have generally determined that secret fraternities were detrimental to the work in public schools. They are or-

ganized centers of snobbery in opposition to the democratic principles of free education. It is pleasant to note that during last week Dr. E. C. Moore received the resignation of the only remaining member of a secret fraternity in the schools of Los Angeles. These secret organizations have been quietly but firmly suppressed by the Board of Education.

With the January number the Sierra Educational News becomes the official organ of the State Teachers' Association. In an article, "A Plea for Affiliation" Dr. E. C. Moore says: "The interests of all the teachers of the state are common. Our responsibility is a common one; yet we do not work together. We have no common organization, no common deliberation, and no common action for advancing the cause or the conditions to whose service we have dedicated our lives. The teachers of Northern California are associated together, five or six hundred of them. The teachers of Southern California have an association, with a membership of about 3,000, and the State Teachers' Association numbers about 3,500 more. Many people, of late, have been urging the necessity of federating these three great bodies of teachers. And federated or affiliated they must be if we are to serve the people of the state of California and the cause of education as we should."

The Good Shepherd Auxiliary will give a "Bal Poudre" on Tuesday next, Feb. 16, at Kramer's Hall. The decoration of the ball room will be under the direction of Mrs. T. W. Phillips, Mrs. G. A. Bobrick, Mrs. Forve and Mrs. McCartney. A supper will be served and everything done by the women of the Auxiliary to make the entertainment an interesting one. The ball is under the management of Mrs. C. C. Desmond, Mrs. P. G. Cotter, Mrs. J. R. Grant, Mrs. Joseph Mesmer, Mrs. A. J. Scholl, Miss Delia Fahey, Mme. Ida Hancock, Mrs. L. N. Brunswick, Mrs. M. J. Schallert, Mrs. F. Schafer, Mrs. Daly, Mrs. C. L. Whipple, Mrs. H. W. Keller, Mrs. J. P. Delany, Miss Freeman, Miss M. R. Mullen, Miss Sussanne E. Lynch and Mrs. Vickery.

The 20th annual report of the Los Angeles Public Library has just been issued, and it makes very interesting reading. It is not a laconic and wearysome report as such documents usually are, but is full of animation and contains a most spirited array of statistics. The attempts for library extension seem admirable, especially the service rendered the playgrounds. One thousand one hundred and fifty worn out books have been sent the encampments of the Los Angeles aqueduct, where they have been actively used. Dr. Lummis may well be proud of the showing made by the Public Library during the year that came to an end on November 30 last.

Gay N. Freeman of Washington, D. C., a mining engineer and cousin of John R. Freeman of the Board of

Consulting Engineers of the Los Angeles aqueduct, is in town. Mr. Freeman is operating in the Big Horn Basin in the State of Wyoming and is here for a few weeks' vacation. He is stopping with Mr. E. P. Vernon of Highland Park.

The New England Society of Southern California in conjunction with the Civic League and the Lincoln Family Association held a meeting last night in Simpson Auditorium to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the birth of Lincoln. The programme included

songs by Mr. H. N. H. Woodcock, the reading of the "Gettysburg Address" by Mr. Stanley Hale, and several orations by members of the societies.

John Lafarge complained last week at a reception given him in New York when the medal was handed him at that time by his son on behalf of artists and architects present, that the honor came rather late. In referring to the episode a correspondent writes us: "My personal acquaintance with the man and his work have long

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William Himrod, graduate of Pomona College and Champion mile runner of Pacific coast, is in charge of boys' play and athletics.

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Girls here are taught vocal and instrumental music, drawing and painting, physical culture, elocution; these in addition to regular school studies.

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placed him at the head of American mural painters. If it was not for the great sacrifices of money that Lafarge made for Art with a large A, the marvels of American glass mosaics would never have been known, and this is only a small portion of his activities in the realm of the beautiful. To one whose fame is secure a medal more or less amounts to little. There is, to me, something sweet and graceful to have the gold medal of the League presented to the grand old man of the craft. To have this token handed to him by his own son and thus see that his work and his blood is twice honored at one time is worthy of Florence, in its most glorious days. I am therefore painfully shocked by his acceptance of the medal and his attack on McKim, Mead and White. To thus spoil a feast of love is discourteous, petty and ungenerous. Certainly inappropriate! The glory of advanced age, the test of true greatness, is calmness and charity for others' shortcomings."

The Kanst Art Galley is holding an exhibition of Indian Paintings, by Kate T. Cory, at 642 S. Spring street. Visitors interested in Indian life will find much to interest them there.

An exhibition of modern paintings was held at Long Beach, before the Ebell Club, this week. The exhibit was under the direction of the Kanst Art Gallery, and Mr. Kanst and Harvey delivered a number of lectures to the residents and school children.

A Farewell Bachelor Dinner will be given to Leo Valtus Youngworth on Tuesday next at Levy's cafe. The committee in charge are George A. Fitch, G. E. Nagel and M. H. Flint.

Prof. Hector Alliot will give his interesting lecture on "The Artist's Likeness of Christ" at the First M. E. church on Thursday next. The lecture is a free one and should attract a large audience.

AMUSEMENTS

"Faust"

In the play of "Faust" at the Burbank this week the devil made the most of his opportunities as he is said to do elsewhere, even outside of the theatre, as we are told. Animated by Byron Beasley he cut a brilliant figure in scarlet cloth, passing, the while, under the name of Mephisto. Strange to say this mythical impersonification of evil was received by the audience with enthusiasm, as for a familiar. His wiles were recognized, apparently, as pertinent and natural. "Faust" is well staged with picturesque scenes and agreeable costuming. In fact, one wonders why women of today have not the taste to wear as becoming gowns as Marguerite, Lisa, and Elsie have in this piece of stage craft. Each of the three made a charming appearance, and Louise Royce added to the amusement of the drama in the scenes wherein she coquetted with his majesty of the lower regions. The scene on the Brocken was made glorious by

infernal fires, actually falling on the shoulders of the hopping sinners whose woe so disquiets poor Faust. Indeed this popular fable is well worth seeing. What it lacks in subtlety it gains in panoramic effect for most of the coloring is soft and harmonious, particularly in the second and third acts. Miss Mary Hall made a tactful little speech of farewell at the opening performance of the week. Although she has been here but a short time, her departure from the Burbank will fill many theatre goers with regret, as her interpretation, of whatever part, has an individuality of her own, and an interest which leads to discussion.

"A Stranger" Who Proves a Friend

"A Stranger in New York" came to the Belasco this week and turned out to be not only a very good fellow, but a friend in disguise, so easily the minutes sped while in his company. Charles Hoyt was a clever playwright who presented life to his audiences in the lightest aspects and danced and sang his characters lightly around the whirligig of time. It is the purest fiction to call Mr. Stone a stranger in Los Angeles but he assumed the



RIP VAN WINKLE AT THE MAJESTIC

character of an unknown quantity with bonhomie, achieving a success in which there was nothing strange. Mr. De Witt Jennings as I. Collier Downe, played the part of a smart Alec who fails, very cleverly. Mr. Scott appeared in one of his skillful makeups and made the most of his derisive cry after "Topeka". Miss Oakley was charmingly arrayed as Hattie. Miss Noyes received a baker's dozen of bouquets on the opening night. Mr. Ruggles sang himself well into popular favor. A Stranger in New York shows "high life" before the regrets begin and makes one believe for the time being that life after all is made up of cakes and ale. The final song by Miss Tannehill was musically the artistic success of the evening.

"Babes in Toyland"

Our theatres this week have been monopolized by musical comedy. A gorgeous extravaganza is Victor Herbert's "Babes in Toyland", which is being presented at the Majestic by special arrangement with M. Witmark & Sons. Glen McDonough



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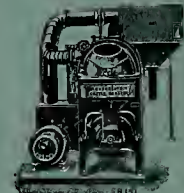
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...the book and lyric. With this production is not to be compared with "The Red Mill", by the same composer, the company presenting it is much more satisfactory, and Gene Ormond's personality is enough to insure its success. Here is a young woman as sweet and fresh as an early spring blossom, with a round rosy face and an infantile grace and indescribably captivating legs. She smiles, she frolics, she tosses her curls—and the house is at her feet. She makes the people in the audience feel that she's enjoying it all quite as much as they do. After you've had the first glimpse of Gene you're inclined to begrudge the time to any one else. You even resent the comicalities of Roderigo, the sentimental ruffian, and Gonzargo, his hard-headed partner. Gus Pixley, who plays Gonzargo, is a mighty funny fellow, even when you can't understand what he's saying. The stage settings are effective and novel, like scenes from favorite picture books. The chorus is lively and quaintly costumed, the lighting effects are well

...Margarite Fry, as Gretchen, the Burgenmaster's daughter, and Fred McGee, as Davis her lover, fail to make an impression, even in the popular "Isle of Our Dreams", which is one of the musical gems of the piece. The ensemble "When the World is Fair" went particularly well. Maurice Lavigne's light lyric tenor was the only musical voice heard in the entire presentation of this musical comedy. His duet with Bertha, "Because You're You," was repeatedly encored, though, doubtless, the accompanying evolutions of the Kiddies deserve the credit for its success. Milton Dawson, who impersonated Wilhelm, the funny little inn-keeper, has a quaint dialect and a refreshing sense of the comic; but, on the whole, the company was a disappointment.

In the second act, the specialties originally planned for Montgomery and Stone in the New York production, were well rendered by Wills and McNeil. The monkey is the star performer in the organ-grinding episode. The Sherlock Holmes burlesque was decidedly well done, and McNeil's

day status of the South, the relation of whites and blacks under the new regime of equality. Obviously, there are bold, startling dramatic conditions there which have baffled most novelists and have defied all dramatic pens for adequate and at the same time artistic expression.

Just such a play is Alfred Allen's "The Master Power", which will be seen at the Mason Opera House February 15, 16 and 17.

Mr. Allen is a young writer who leaped into national fame quite suddenly last year, as the winner of the famous "Town Topics" thousand-dollar prize for the best American drama. There were competitors from every state in the Union, and the

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managed. Eddie Redway is as light on his feet as a feather; Beth Tate, as Contrary Mary has moments when she is charming—but Gene Ormond's Jane is charming all the time. Somebody ought to write a play for Gene in which she could play all the parts.

"The Red Mill" at the Mason

Because Herbert's charming music and Blossom's clever book make "The Red Mill" one of the best things of its kind, the Mason has been crowded this week. Walter S. Wills, who plays Con Kidder, a traveler, "from America, where everybody works—everybody", is an amazing, amusing, contortionist-comedian, for whom the robust McNeil, as Kidd Connor, makes an excellent foil. Anna McNab, playing Tina, the bar-maid, dances with much agility and little

Bowery tough was his best bit. Los Angeles is still waiting, however, for a high-class musical production of "The Red Mill."

DON.

"The Master Power"

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judges represented a consensus of the foremost dramatic opinion in New York. The prize was unanimously awarded to Mr. Allen.

At that time his play was called "Chivalry". But "The Master Power" has since been taken as a more expressive name of the crying conditions of the present South that it so vividly sets forth. No novel and no play of recent years contains so actual and strikingly grouped a picture of these conditions. Through it all Mr. Allen carries the tense thread of a throbbing human story, working up his dramatic climaxes with the skill of a true craftsman of the theatre.

The attraction at the Mason Opera House for the week of February 22, will be Clyde Fitch's latest comedy, "Girls", which ran for one whole year at Daly's Theater, New York, and which has been proclaimed by the metropolitan press to be one of the best comedies written in the past twenty years.

"A Temperance Town"

Oliver Morosco of the Burbank and Majestic theaters has again given proof of his managerial acumen by announcing for next week's attraction at his Main street stock house a big revival of Charles A. Hoyt's popular purpose comedy, "A Temperance Town". This play has been presented at the Burbank twice previously, the last time when the Anti-Saloon campaign was under way. It may be merely a coincidence that brings it again to the Burbank stage when the city is expecting a recall election in which saloons seemingly will provide the chief issue, and it may not. Of course "A Temperance Town" is not to be regarded seriously as an argument either for or against the liquor traffic, but it is nevertheless timely, as it presents several humorous aspects of that traffic as applied to a prohibition town, somewhere "down East".

"Rip Van Winkle"

Thomas Jefferson in his portrayal of "Rip Van Winkle" will be the attraction at the Majestic theatre next week and he will present the play in a manner said to be more elaborate than ever given here before. Thomas Jefferson has already established himself a favorite here on his last visit three years ago and he is now looked upon as an artist of rare ability and well worthy of the name he bears, Jefferson, a name which has stood for all that is best in theatricals for five generations. He is happily endowed by nature to succeed his great ancestors.

"Rip Van Winkle" is well worthy of preservation to the stage. It is a delightful romance told in an entirely charming manner; its sentiment, its comedy and its pathos have the ring of sincerity notwithstanding the poetical and fanciful style of treatment and there is real human interest in its characters. That the play possesses surpassing merits is amply proven by the length of time it has held the attention of the public. Even the gen-

ius of the Jeffersons could not have for so long a time maintained popularity for a play that was valueless in itself.

It was over fifty years ago that Joseph Jefferson brought out the current version of "Rip Van Winkle" at the Adelphi Theater, London, but even that long lapse of time does not cover the period that "Rip" has held the interest of theater-goers, for Joe Jefferson's father and half brother, Charles Burke, together with himself, had played an older version long before Dion Bouccicault revised it for production. In all over sixteen thousand performances have been given of the play by the members of the Jefferson family, a record never equalled by any other stage production in the history of the drama.

Shylock of Venice at Venice

Mr. Joseph De Grasse and company will give a performance of the "Merchant of Venice" at the Venice Auditorium on Monday next. Mr. De Grasse was for a long time a member of the Burbank company, where he was a popular favorite. Mr. De Grasse has made a careful study of the part and gives an interesting exposition of the miser's character.

Belasco Theatre Next Week

Lewis S. Stone and the Belasco Theatre company will offer "A Texas Steer", another of Hoyt's plays, next week. "A Texas Steer" gives a fine stage exposition of American politics, and while other dramatists have endeavored to attract attention with dramas of Washington political life, Hoyt's achievement as represented in this work remains at the head of most such products. The role of Maverick Brander, the sturdy Texan who is sent to represent his district in Congress, offers great possibilities to Mr. Stone to display his talents as a character actor. The part of Bossy, Brander's vivacious and lovable young daughter, will be played by Florence Oakley. She has interpreted the part before and should bring to the role the very charming feminine traits that Hoyt had in mind when he wrote the play. The part of Fishback, the colored politician who deserts his Texas habitat for the purpose of securing the position of "Minister to Dahomy" will introduce James K. Applebee in a new line of work. Every member of the Belasco Company will be seen in the production of "A Texas Steer" and Scenic Artist Brunton promises a number of unusually effective and beautiful stage pictures.

Following "A Texas Steer", Mr. Stone and the Belasco company will give Captain R. C. Marhsall's comedy-drama, "The Second in Command".

"The Ameer" Next

Ferris Hartman and his merry company of fun makers and singers will offer "The Ameer" the coming week, commencing with the matinee Sunday. Frank Daniels played "The Ameer" with more than ordinary success three years ago. It was one of Daniels's greatest laugh producers and served him better than almost any

other piece he has had since he first attracted stellar attention. Frederic Ranken and Kirk La Salle wrote the book and the lyrics, while Victor Herbert, one of the most eminent and successful of all American composers, furnished the score. Hartman will, of course, have Daniels's original role, that of Iffe Kahn, the Ameer of Afghanistan. It is a role in which Hartman ought to be particularly good. It affords him unlimited opportunities for genuinely enjoyable fun making, while the vocal demands are not sufficient to overtax his near-baritone. The presentation of "The Ameer" will be specially notable in that it will serve to introduce Miss Christine Neilsen, the new prima donna of the Hartman company. Miss Neilsen has just terminated a conspicuously successful engagement with the Princess Theatre company in San Francisco, while prior to that she was a prominent member of the Shubert musical forces of New York. She is not only a beautiful woman—a blonde—but she has the added merit of possessing a soprano far better than the average heard in musical comedy.

Among the song hits of "The Ameer" are "Cupid Will Guide You", "Let Those Who Wed", "In Old Ben Franklin Days", "A Soldier Needs No Truer Friend", and "The Little Poster Maid".

Following this the Ferris Hartman company will present the famous London and New York success, "A Chinese Honeymoon".

MUSIC

The Los Angeles Symphony

The fourth concert given by the Los Angeles Symphony on Friday afternoon, Feb. 5, was in many respects very satisfactory. In spite of the rain the house was filled with a highly musical and appreciative audience prepared to listen to a well selected programme. The concert opened with Mendelssohn's second symphony in B flat, beautifully suited to celebrate Mendelssohn's one hundredth anniversary. The three movements were played exceedingly well, considering that so little time can be given to the thorough study of such difficult numbers as this symphony, and other heavy works, undertaken by the Los Angeles Symphony. I would mention that many artistic effects are at times drowned by the brass instruments playing very much too loud and being flat. The Grieg suite "Signurd Jorsalfar" was played with understanding and gave pleasure to many, especially those who knew the composition. Mme. Langendorff, who was the soloist of the afternoon, sang the prison scene from Meyerbeer's opera "Le Prophete" much better at this concert than she did at her own, on February 2, to begin with, at this concert she did not omit the recitative. The audience gave her an enthusiastic applause to which she graciously responded with Schubert's "Die Altmacht" a composition hardly suited for an encore. She sang Tschaikowsky's aria from "The

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Miss Coleman's Concert
Miss Coleman of San Francisco gave an interesting programme on the evening of February 4. Her voice is a mezzo-soprano of good quality. The Spanish Study in Castanets and the Neapolitan song and dance were particularly well done. The Greek Fantasy "Greek Goddess Invocation to Spring", Miss Coleman's own arrangement, is well worthy of praise, showing the artist's intellect and originality. The aria from the opera "Struud", by Ryder, was sung a little too slowly, otherwise the singer's interpretation of it was good.

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Mme. Langendorff's Last Concert

Madame Frieda Langendorff rendered a most delightful and varied programme to a small but immensely enthusiastic audience last Saturday afternoon at Simpson Auditorium. Her voice is mezzo-soprano with an unusually wide range. She is brilliant rather than sympathetic, though her singing of Brahms's "Lullaby" was charmingly sweet and tender. The following numbers seemed best suited to her voice: "Im Herbst"; Franz Rossini's Aria, "Give Alms, Give Alms"; Henschel's "Morning Hymn", and "Ouvre tes yeux bleus" by Massenet. The Wagner number displayed to the full the wonderful power of her voice. The piano did not seem an adequate accompaniment for the latter song. She was furiously applauded and gave two encores, Brahms's "Lullaby" and "Oh Press Thy Cheek Against Mine Own", Jensen.

She has a gracious personality, and is delightfully free from all affectation. It was a great pity that the rain kept so many from the enjoyment of a real musical treat. But it was interesting and pleasing to note the number of men in the audience. For many years few men, with the exception of fellow musicians or critics, have given themselves time for relaxation in a musical direction.

Constance Praeger Fox.

The Nowland-Hunter Concert

However threatening the weather may be, it can not dampen the enthusiasm of an appreciative audience. The ensemble of the trio is much improved, as could have been expected, but Mr. Nowland's pizzicato is still weak and his bowing careless. He draws a good, rich and vibrant tone but too often lets his bow slip on the strings. His intonation is generally true and his playing characterized by clearness in fingering and vigor of expression. It is too bad that Mr. Gutterson's fine work is marred by an ugly, rasping-toned cello, more especially noticeable on the A string. Mr. Hunter's playing is at all times sympathetic and satisfying, fulfilling well the requirements of exact art. The programme gave prominence to

two widely differentiated schools, the French and the Northern, in the Chaminade A major trio and the Gade D minor sonata, while our own American music was represented by Arthur Foote's Trio in C minor, in which the brilliancy of the French was combined with the rare beauty of the German style.

Gertrude Barrett.

Sessions Recital

Mr. Archibald Sessions will be assisted by Mr. F. Waller Seager, barytone, in his next organ recital, Wednesday afternoon at 4 p. m., Christ Church. The programme follows: Ciacona Pachelbel
Musette Dandrieu
Prelude Clerambault
Toccata in C major J. S. Bach
Suite Elegaique Larotta
1. Hymne, 2. Menuet, 3. Air,
4. Allegro.

Barytone.—"The Publican"
..... Vaude Water
In Paradisium Dubois
Fiat Lux Dubois

Orchestra Concert at Immanuel

The Immanuel Presbyterian Orchestra will give another of its popular concerts at the church, corner Tenth and Figueroa, on Thursday night, Feb. 18. The membership is composed of amateurs and some few professionals, under the direction of J. C. Nichols. Mr. Nichols intends to give a bright snappy program, rather than a long arduous one, thus insuring appreciation from his audience.

Josef Lhevinne, Russian Pianist

Josef Lhevinne, who comes to Los Angeles for one appearance only on March 2 at Simpson Auditorium, is one of the many noted Russian pianists which that musical country has given to art. This concert will be Lhevinne's premier in the West, although he has played in the East for three consecutive seasons with great success. He is extremely popular with American students of whom he has a larger class than any other European teacher, and always throws open his beautiful home for their enjoyment.

Miss Helen Goff

Miss Helen Goff, a local concert singer of some considerable ability, will make her debut as a vaudeville artist next week on the Orpheum. Miss Goff is a convent graduate of Duluth, and since coming to California has more than made good in her appearances in concert.

Musical Notes

By F. C. T.

I strolled into Birkel's the other day to hear their new piano player, the "Welte-Mignon", and was agreeably surprised at the performance of this wonderful instrument. Mr. Clarke was good enough to play a few selections from some of the masterpieces as interpreted by the leading pianists, and in minute detail of phrasing, tone and touch it amply justified the as-

sertion of the firm that it is the last word in musical reproduction. Lovers of good music should not fail to hear the instrument.

Mr. Joseph N. Whybark contemplates forming a choral society to be called the Peoples Chorus.

Mr. J. B. Poulin of the Temple Baptist Choir, has in preparation Gaul's "Holy City", a cantata, to be given in the Auditorium about March 1 by the choir of the church and the following soloists: Miss M. G. Roper, Mrs. A. E. Bacon, Mr. J. J. Gregg, Mr. R. M. Granger and Mr. J. J. Falls at the organ.

The annual concert and reception of the Church of Our Lady of Loreto, will be held in the Gamut Club, Thursday evening, February 18. The choir will present Gounod's "Gallia" assisted by Mr. C. Mortimer Stuart's orchestra and Miss Louise E. Hofer, soprano; Mrs. T. C. Haskins, solo harp; Mr. Joseph Riccard, piano.

Dr. Eugene E. Davis will hold a pupils recital, instrumental and vocal, in the Davis Music studio, Hamburger Building, Saturday, February 20, at 7:30 p. m. Dr. Davis is endeavoring to make these recitals attractive by

prefacing the programme with a lecture review of the compositions to be performed. The programme will be interspersed with criticisms and suggestions by the teacher and students.

Mr. Thomas H. Fillmore will give one of his monthly lectures on Friday, Feb. 19, in Music Hall, 3:30 p. m. Subject, National Dances.

The nineteenth free concert of the First M. E. Sunday School orchestra, E. B. Valentine, director, will be held in the First M. E. Church Tuesday evening, Feb. 16, at 8 o'clock.

Women Painters Plan Reception

One of the most important events of the season will be the First Annual Exhibition of the Work of the Women Painters of Southern California, which will open in Blanchard Art Gallery on Monday evening, with a brilliant reception to which over a thousand prominent people of Southern California have been invited by special card.

This exhibition, which has been agitated for more than two years, has been made possible through the kindness of F. W. Blanchard, who donates the use of his gallery, and of Everett C. Maxwell, the gallery curator, who has effected the plans for the coming

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show. No event of the year will interest a greater number of people who have at heart the art interest of our city and are in sympathy with the work of women.

Two score of well-known women, embracing those in society life, club workers, and the newspaper world, are working to make the opening reception a brilliant affair. The various committees are as follows: The jury, Nell Huntington Gere, Mary Gay and Marian H. Williams. The hanging committee, Nanette Calder and Teresa Cloud of Pasadena, and Lillian Drain of Los Angeles. Executive committee, F. W. Blanchard, E. C. Maxwell and Mrs. William H. Cole. Miss Leta Herlocker, who is chairman of the refreshment committee, and Mrs. Spada, in charge of the music, will be assisted by the following well-known society young ladies: Misses Rose, Noel, Dickman, Wilcox, Rutherford, Hunt, Osborne and Else Walker.

The patronesses, who will also assist in the receiving party, are Mesdames Chas. F. Lummis, D. M. Riordan, Geo. J. Birkel, Wm. H. Cole, Harry Clifford Lott, Cornelius Cole, Randolph H. Miner, John Bigelow, and Misses Olive Percival and Cora Foy.

Taft and Safety

William Howard Taft said once to a friend of mine "Be on the safe side no matter what the cost," and our President-elect showed by that short sentence how much he thought of safety. When he was Governor of the Philippines he always showed that cool, deliberate judgment, placing the welfare of the individual higher than that of anything else barring, perhaps, the welfare of his country.

The success of our great canal is largely due to his masterful insight to human nature and his many personal kindnesses to the men themselves always keeping them as far from personal danger as possible.

Nearly every owner of an automobile at times realizes to some extent the danger from gasoline explosion in case of fire. Last year there were several hundred lives lost and placed in danger from gasoline explosions. The safety and welfare of humanity at last is made possible, at least as far as gasoline explosion is concerned, by a new invention made in California, and called the "United States Watch Dog". This device is mechanical, simple, and acts as a safety valve does to a steam boiler and when some laws are passed, regulating the use of such an appliance, on motor boats and motor cars, many lives will be spared and much property will be saved.

Very Instantly

Officer: "You say the chauffeur sounded his horn just as the machine struck the man?"

Witness: "Yes, sir."

Officer: "Was the victim killed instantly?"

Witness: "So instantly, sir, that he must have heard the echo of that horn in the next world."

LITERARY NOTES

By PEREZ FIELD

A writer in the Times of India describes an Urdu performance of "Hamlet" and Sheridan's "Pizarro." The "Hamlet" is entitled "Khoon-i-Nahak".

Both tragedies undergo considerable alteration in the process of translation; but this is made necessary by the Indian audience's dislike of pure tragedy and love of farce. The very slight comic relief which Shakespeare provided in "Hamlet" is replaced in "Khoon-i-Nahak" by an elaborate farcical underplot of servant love, while a more romantic turn is given to the story by the introduction of a rival lover of Meherbanoo (Ophelia). A similar farce, also suggested by the Oriental conception of the humors of love and marriage, has intruded itself, perhaps more justifiably, into the sombre play of Sheridan. It is true that these innovations have little real connection with the main purpose of the play. But to a European they are very interesting as illustrations of other sides of Indian dramatic genius.

The minor female roles are performed by boys. These particularly interested the writer, for he had often wondered how the boys of the Elizabethan stage in England could be drilled into really losing their identity in the characters they represented. But when he found himself speculating whether these were boys or girls and when he saw the thorough way in which they entered into the spirit of their roles—especially the "urchin" of Aseer-i-Hirs—he was no longer surprised that the boy actors of Shakespeare's time at one period drove their adult rivals out of popular favor.

William Winter gives the following estimate of Benoit-Contant Coquelin, the great French actor who died a fortnight ago at Pont-aux-Dames:

Coquelin's tendency in the dramatic art was toward the broadly comic aspects of human nature, the grotesque attributes of character, the absurdities of experience, and those phases of life he often depicted with admirable fidelity. Behind the question of technical proficiency there is always the question of individual superiority, of what can, perhaps, rightly be called artistic beneficence—the question whether the actor has been supremely endowed by nature and is, for that reason, of extraordinary importance to the community. Coquelin did not fascinate either by intrinsic charm or acquired grace. In the atmosphere of poetry, as was painfully shown by his Don Caesar, he was a stranger. His temperament being cold, he could not always simulate the excitement that is essential through perfect concealment of art to make imitation seem reality. On the other hand, he possessed strength of character, force of brain,—notably signified in mental poise and in will,—and he had an affluent fund of droll humor. His self-possession was extraordinary, showing itself in his repose, deliberate precision and elaborate detail.

Among Coquelin's principal characters were:

Figaro, in "Le Mariage de Figaro".
Diafoirus, in "Malade Imaginaire".
Argante, in "Les Fourberies de Scapin".

Lesbonnard, in "La Viste de Noces".
Don Annibal, in "L'Arenturiere".
Labussiere, in "Thermidor".

Aristide, in "Le Lion Amoureux".
Cyrano, in "Cyrano de Bergerac".
Flambeau, in "L'Aiglon".

Leopold, in "Les Four Chambault".
Scarpia, in "La Tosca".

First Gravedigger in "Hamlet".
Duc de Septmonts, in "L'Etranger".

Mascarille, in "Les Precieuses Ridicules".

Mathias, in "The Bells".

Don Caesar, in "Don Caesar de Bazan".

Tartuffe, in "Tartuffe".

Chicot, in "La Dame de Monsoreau".

Jean Valjean, in "Les Miserables".

He also acted in perversions called "La Megere Apprivoisee" and "Falstaff", being plays derived, for his use, by M. Paul Blair, from, respectively, "The Taming of the Shrew", and "The Merry Wives of Windsor" and the two parts of "Henry IV".

In "The Pleasant Land of France," Rowland E. Prothero has gathered together six or seven of his fugitive essays, which form a most entertaining volume on French traits. He says, among other things, that the average Frenchman remains, through-

out his life, in many respects a child, just as the average Englishman remains, if not a schoolboy, an undergraduate. The Frenchman se range, when his English contemporary is wandering in the Rocky Mountains of thought or of reality. Sometimes for better, sometimes for worse, many of the national characteristics are governed by the fact that the intermediate stage between the child and the man—that of boyhood—is a transition through which the one never passes, and from which the other never emerges. A Frenchman, for example, courts admiration with the simplicity of a child, he has a child's boastfulness, and a child's power of making believe. He calls the solitary box tree in a painted barrel, by the side of which he drinks his coffee, a bosquet de verdure; he describes his square yard of garden, with its miniature bed of dahlias, as a vaste jardin d'agrément; with the eagerness of a six-year-old, he solicits your appreciation of their beauties. To him they are what he says; he prizes them, not at their material, but at their relative value. He has fathomed the true secret of happiness, and is a wiser philosopher than the man who sneers. At least he is no hypocrite like the Englishman, who would rather bite his tongue off than express all the admiration that he feels for his own possessions—who affects to belittle them, describes his rural palace contemptuously as the "little bachelor box in the country," and would be seriously offended if his depreciation were accepted literally.



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The Pacific Outlook desires to state unequivocally that it is not the organ of any creed, sect, political party, organization, corporation or person, but is absolutely free and untrammelled in its associations.

It stands unqualifiedly, and without fear, for that which it believes to be true, clean, honest and right in human affairs—political, secular, commercial and industrial; and in its columns will always maintain an unprejudiced and impartial attitude in its discussion of all subjects of universal or local interest.

GEORGE BAKER ANDERSON, EDITOR

COMMENT

STANTON

ADMIRAL Sampson to the President of the United States.—1898: "I take pleasure in handing a magnificent present to the people of the United States."

Speaker Philip A. Stanton to the Legislature of California.—1909: "I feel the ground slipping from beneath my feet."

"Los Angeles, February 7.—(By Associated Press). Speaker Stanton of the State Assembly has received another lengthy telegram from President Roosevelt on the subject of Japanese legislation by the California Legislature, but declined to make public its contents. In reply to a question regarding the president's telegram, he at first said that he could make nothing of the kind public without the president's sanction, and then later denied that he had received any such message from the president. 'You understand,' the speaker said, 'that I deny absolutely that I have received any message whatever from the president.'"

Speaker Stanton's sensational announcement from the floor of the Assembly a few days ago made a profound impression upon the great majority of the members of the lower house. That impression appears to have been suddenly removed.

Speaker Stanton's masterly, dignified and statesmanlike attitude has undergone a remarkable change in the estimation of the public. In Sacramento, where there is more

"war talk" than anywhere else in California, the speaker's flat and unequivocal denial of his own statement, in which he tacitly, at least, admitted having received an important dispatch from the president prior to the receipt of the telegram since made public, was almost the sole topic of conversation among the loungers in the hotels and other public places last week. It was facetiously suggested by some that Governor Gillett be called upon to appoint a special committee, consisting of Grove L. Johnson, Robert L. Beardslee, at least one geological expert and some world-wide authority on seismic disturbances, to make a careful investigation of the geological formation beneath the State Capitol and the contiguous territory in order to ascertain what caused the ground to cavort around in the fashion that led Speaker Stanton to suspect that it was "slipping from beneath my feet."

"Sacramento, Feb. 10.—Theodore Roosevelt, White House, Washington, D. C. I done it. (Signed). P. A. S."

"White House, Washington, Feb. 10.—I seen you when you done it. Bully boy. (Signed). Big Stick."

Seriously, and we have no desire to be regarded as wilfully offending the majesty of those in high authority in legislative office in California, it seems pertinent to suggest that Speaker Stanton committed a grave tactical error, to say the least, when he made his buncombe speech, in which he described the sensation due to the slipping of the ground beneath his pedal extremities. It is a matter that may be treated lightly now, but we fear that in the future the incident may insist upon making Mr. Stanton "It" in the game of political tag—that, like the late lamented Mr. Banquo's ghost, it may protrude itself to the discomfiture of the speaker.

* * *

THE GAME

GENERAL GEORGE Stone is one of the most conspicuous figures in the "regular organization" of the Republican party in California. He has served as chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, as chairman of the campaign sub-committee, and as general pooh-bah for the "push" for many years. For some time past he has been occupying the post of president of the Fish Commission of the State of California, serving, like the other two members of the commission, without salary. And thereby hangs a tale.

There is an old saying that there comes a time in the lives of all men when opportunity, if promptly grabbed by the forelock, leads on to fame and other desiderata. Such a time appears to have arrived in the life of one Harry Polsley, a quiet, retiring, modest, even bashful member of the State Assembly from Red Bluff.

Mr. Polsley is one of those conscientious men who like to see everything done on the square. He has a penchant for poking his nose into the state's business—an attribute

which has been severely criticized by a certain element in California which for years has had things pretty nearly its own way in politics. But rather than leading Mr. Polsley into trouble, the disposition on his part bids fair to lead him to an eminence which will hold him securely before the eyes of a couple of million people for some time to come.

It all depends upon whether the Assembly is dominated by men or cowards.

What did Mr. Polsley do, do you ask? Why, he just introduced a little resolution the other day—a request that the Legislature name a committee of seven honorable gentlemen who would do a little investigating into the work of the State Fish Commission, at the head of which is our estimable and rather important fellow citizen, the distinguished General George Stone.

The Polsley resolution recites that it is a matter of common report that the Fish Commission of California has been derelict in its official duties and wasteful of public moneys, that it has failed to obey the law directing that it make an annual report on or before September 15 of every other year, and that it has been otherwise disobedient and thoughtless. The special committee called for is asked to make a full and complete investigation into the affairs of the commission for the purpose of ascertaining what disposition has been made of its funds, and for the purpose of inquiring into the official work of the commission and its employees and attaches.

It is a matter of common report that the commission employs a large number of men, many of whom are detectives, and according to the accusations they are employed, to a large extent, for political purposes. Whether this charge is true or not will be determined by the investigation demanded, provided it may not be smothered to death in the committee on fish and game to which it was referred.

Unfortunately this committee is believed to be dominated by men who prefer to let General George Stone and his machine severely alone—so far as any inquiry into their political activities may be concerned. Assemblyman Leeds of Los Angeles, who is a member of the committee, declared on the floor of the Assembly a moment after the introduction of the Polsley resolution that the matter was one of grave importance and was deserving of careful and deliberate consideration. This is certainly a most commendable attitude for Mr. Leeds to assume, and the people of Los Angeles county who are interested in the preservation of game and the development of the fisheries of the state will be proud of him if he prevail upon his associates upon the committee on fish and game to go the limit in this investigation.

Let us all hope that Mr. Leeds will keep a close eye upon the Fish Commission in order that it will not take the bait, hook, line and sinker attached to the Polsley reso-

lution and disappear from view far below the surface of the turbid political water for two years more.

* * *

MORE WORK FOR THE LOBBY

THE present Legislature is the nerviest in the history of California. Members of that body have dared to propose the impeachment of all the members of the State Railroad Commission, and what is tantamount to an impeachment of the members of the State Fish Commission.

Senator Caminetti, a Democrat, introduced a resolution Friday which was similar in tone to, but went further than, the Campbell resolution charging neglect of duty. Ever since the Los Angeles Herald began its campaign against the Railroad Commission, something like sixteen months ago, to compel that body to obey the plain and unequivocal mandates of the Constitution, which has since been threshed out in the newspapers so thoroughly that anything more than a passing reference to it on this occasion is unnecessary, there has been an increasing sentiment among the Democrats and the "insurgent" Republicans that drastic proceedings are necessary if the commission is to be anything more than an easily manipulated tool in the hands of the Southern Pacific railroad.

The activities of the railroad lobby in Sacramento—J. C. Lynch, Jere Burke and Walter Parker—have been extremely offensive to the dignity of the majority of the Senate. Two years ago these notorious lobbyists were welcomed to the floors of both houses of the Legislature with open arms. The Senate includes this year, however, a vastly different type of men from those who have been influential in the deliberations of that body in the past. Some of these men are Democrats, some are Republicans—but, regardless of their political affiliations, they have brought the average of citizenship and statesmanship of the upper house to a high standard. It is safe to say that the California Senate as it stands today resents and will continue to resent dictation from the Southern Pacific railroad or any of the corrupting agencies it employs.

In proof of this fact, it is only necessary to direct attention to two or three resolutions recently introduced in that body. Senator Campbell, who already has become one of the most forceful figures in state affairs, although this is his first year in the Senate, proposed in one of his resolutions to bring the members of the State Railroad Commission before the Senate committee on corporations, there to explain many things which the shipping and importing interests of the state, the consumers and the legislators themselves, would like to know. Senator Campbell wants to know, among other things, what official steps have been taken, if any, to remedy or prevent abuses, violation of the law, and discriminations in rates; what, if anything, has been attempted to be done concerning the recent raise in transcontinental freight rates; what recommendations the commissioners have to offer on the legislation now pending in the Senate on the question of railroad regulation.

Senator Campbell's resolution caused his fellow members in the Senate to sit erect, but it took Senator Caminetti's to get the entire Senate in touch with the active end of a real live wire.

Senator Caminetti's resolution declared al-

most in so many words that A. C. Irwin, H. D. Loveland and our own Theodore Sumnerland are little better than salary grabbers. He charges all these members of the State Railroad Commission with gross neglect of the duties imposed upon them by the Constitution, and winds up by declaring the offices vacant. He says that for years the members of the commission have done practically nothing except to carry out the wishes of the Southern Pacific railroad, that they have neglected to establish any rates, to examine the books of the transportation companies, to enforce their decisions, to prevent discrimination, in short, to keep any check on the railroads what^{er}.

Senator Caminetti, not content with demanding that the railroad commissioners be impeached for derelictions of duty, has proposed another resolution providing that upon the petition of any citizen of the state, the commission must file a protest with the Interstate Commerce Commission regarding that portion of the recent raise in transportation rates which may affect interstate business, and requiring the attorney general to prosecute the proceedings.

Does any one wonder that J. C. Lynch, Jere Burke and Walter Parker, the heavy "trip" of the notorious Southern Pacific lobby, have been grinding their shoe leather away on the marble floors at the state capitol?

* * *

BIG REFORM PROPOSED

ONE of the worst features of the political campaign in this state in the past has been the flagrant abuses inflicted upon the taxpayers by certain county officials holding office under appointment, and employees and other attaches of county offices.

Throughout the State of California, at every general election, many hundreds—yes, probably thousands—of the appointive officers and employees of the various counties have neglected their sworn duties for periods ranging from one to four or five weeks before election, that they might advance the interests of political candidates in favor with them.

Los Angeles itself has not been free from this sort of political activity. At the last election it was notorious that attaches of the office of District Attorney Fredericks, in particular, were actively engaged in campaign work, during many days when their services should have been given to the state, upon whose time they were working. We have singled out the office of the district attorney because of the particularly aggravating conditions surrounding the work of that office during the campaign. And so with the coroner's office and on down the line. Probably no county office of any importance whatever would be found to be free from this charge were the truth known.

To prevent, if possible, a repetition of the conditions referred to, Senator Charles W. Bell of Pasadena has introduced a bill making it unlawful for any employee or official holding place or office by appointment and not by election to participate in partisan politics or to take any active part in politics other than to exercise the right of suffrage. The penalty imposed upon conviction is removal from office; and the bill makes speedy and permanent removal easy.

This is one of the most desirable pieces of legislation proposed at the present session of the Legislature. Senator Bell has had splendid opportunities to observe the

pernicious character of the political activities engaged in by appointed officials during campaigns, and the bill submitted by him covers the ground so fully that no question can be raised as to its worth. It certainly ought to become a law. Whether it shall or not will depend largely, perhaps, upon the encouragement the Legislature receives from outside sources. Public opinion will be potential in this as in other matters. If the people of California really want a bill of this kind to become a law, if they really want their paid employees to attend to public business rather than to private politics, they should take the matter up by letter or otherwise with their various representatives, and urge upon the Legislature the necessity of supporting the Bell bill.

Senator Bell is not suffering from the malady which seems to have infected many of his contemporaries in the Legislature, the malady which might be described as the "bill disease." Many members of the Legislature have introduced bills by the hundred, few of which are of any particular consequence. Senator Bell has introduced few bills, but all are worthy of profound consideration. If California had more senators like him, the legislative files would not now be clogged up by something like twenty-seven hundred different measures, seventy-five per cent of which never should have been introduced.

* * *

HARPER THE CONTEMPTIBLE

A MONTH AGO the Pacific Outlook's attitude toward Arthur C. Harper was one of pity—pity because of the extreme depths of humiliation into which the individual had been plunged by reason of his own shortcomings. But our pity has changed to contempt to a superlative degree.

Three months ago this paper, which was the first publication to call attention to Mayor Harper's shortcomings, and the first and for many months the only one to warn him that he most certainly would be recalled and forever disgraced if he persisted in his follies, suggested that there yet remained one way out of the situation in which he found himself. Our advice to the mayor was that he not only repent but that he at once make good in his repentance by leading a new political life. We held out to him the hope, amounting to a conviction, that if he would institute certain reforms in his administration, shaking off his self-constituted political advisors, ridding himself of his so-called "cabinet," if he would show the people of Los Angeles that he intended to give them what he promised to give them during the campaign which resulted in his election, among other things refusing to appoint to the board of public works the notorious Edward Kern, that he might rehabilitate himself.

Poor Harper! Shortsighted, stupid, stubborn man! Wrecked by his own supreme and inordinate vanity. He thought he could stem the tide of public disapproval. He thought the people of Los Angeles really wanted a "wide open" town. He thought so, why? Because of the fact that the only voices to which he would listen were those that spoke openly in advocacy of a degenerate, immoral city.

Poor Harper! He has been ruined by his false "friends." And after all, is he not yet, surrounded by the debris following a great outbreak of popular passion, more an object of pity than of wrath?

BOORISH

IF a remark attributed to the United Press correspondent at Sacramento to Governor Gillett actually was made by the chief executive, it may be taken as additional evidence that he is a demagogue. Not only this, but sober second thought will bring the conclusion that the Governor looks upon the members of the Good Roads Association as a lot of grafters trying to get their hands on a big roll of the state's money. This is what Gillett is reported by this reliable news agency as having said:

"I do not care what Daggett or J. W. Eddy of the California Good Roads Association, or any others of the Good Roads Association, attempt in the way of blocking my good roads measure. * * * In my opinion the attitude of the Good Roads Association is dictated solely by a desire to handle the \$18,000,000. I am determined to have this money, if it is voted by the people of California, handled under the direction of the State Engineering Bureau, of which Nat Ellery is the head and of which I am a member. I regard this commission as not only honest, but competent. * * * The people of California are not crying for any frock-coated, patent-leathered commission to run around this state looking wise and telling us how we shall spend our money."

The Governor of California has gone out of his way to offer an insult to two of the most highly respected citizens of the state and the Good Roads Association. If he used the words attributed to him (and he doubtless did, for the United Press is a thoroughly reliable agency for the collection and dissemination of news), he has placed himself in the category of cads. Inferentially he accuses the leaders of the Good Roads Association of blocking the passage of his pet state highway bill in order that they might "handle" the millions proposed to be appropriated. In the same breath he emphasizes the honesty and competency of the commission of which he himself is a member.

The attitude of Governor Gillett on this matter is one deserving of popular contempt. In a pet he has exhibited a characteristic that does not attach itself to gentlemen of breeding—he attempts to bring into ridicule some of the most public-spirited and unselfish men in California by decrying them as "frock-coated" and "patent-leathered."

Somebody should take James N. Gillett into a private corner and read him a few lessons in ordinary courtesy. The possession of this quality is the least that the people of a great state should expect of their chief executive.

* * *

Classical Names

As for classical names, they are a perennial stumbling block to the bluejacket. No sooner has he learned how to pronounce the name Pactolus, for example, than he is required to give an entirely different intonation to the name Eolus. He is not, however, in these days always devoid of some slight, however delusive, classical inkling. Not many years ago a naval chaplain was asked by a bluejacket how to pronounce the name Andromache. "We have got a bet on it," he said, "on the lower deck. Is it Andrew Mash or Andrew Mack?" The chaplain gave him the correct intonation. "Well," he replied, "I wasn't quite right, but I was nearer right than the other fellows, for I've always heard that the Chi in Greek was hard and not soft." Nevertheless Andrew Mack held the field until the ship went to the scrap heap, and the Terpsichore is still the Terpsichore.—London Times.

CHILE CON CARNE

BY AUTOGENESIS

G. B. S. Dines.—As all the world knows, Mr. George Bernard Shaw is a vegetarian, and to illustrate how completely he has placed himself above the material things of this world, an amusing little story has been told. At a certain Socialist conference the delegates assembled after lunch, and "G. B. S." came in rubbing his hands apparently on the best of terms with himself and the world in general. Glad to see him looking so pleased, someone asked him what he had had for dinner. "Ah!" replied Mr. Shaw, smiling genially; "a really good dinner. I've had seven bananas!"

If He Had Known.—It may surprise many people to know that "G. B. S." has not always been the successful man that he is today, and time was when he found editors and theatrical managers by no means over-anxious to give his creations to the world. In these early days he used to write a musical criticism for a certain journal, and his strong views once induced a fellow writer to express his surprise that "G. B. S." should allow himself to be so emphatic. "My dear fellow," replied Mr. Shaw, quietly, "if you only knew what I thought and do not write, you would be surprised indeed."

Artistic Temperament.—"My nerves are worn to shreds and tatters," wails one matron, "and my temper is becoming so unreliable that I shall probably soon not have a friend left. My only hope, so far as I can see, is to take to writing poetry or brushing up on my music, so that I can make people believe my irritability is due to an artistic temperament. It's not the fashion in these days even to think of giving up one's little weaknesses, pet vices or follies; you just give them a finely sounding name and let them flourish. The snappish declare themselves to be 'highly strung,' the stingy are self-labeled 'prudent and economical,' and the passionate and quarrelsome take to themselves credit for being 'high spirited.' But the artistic temperament will serve my turn, for I've observed that you can claim unlimited indulgence from the world in general if you have that to back you."—Exchange.

Camels Are Coming.—Camel steaks and roast camel are new dishes in Paris which have become popular because they were served at several dinners recently where novelties are usually introduced. People who saw two ships of the desert decorated with ribbons in front of a butcher's shop in Paris naturally asked questions and only those who had heard of the new fad were not surprised to learn that they were, as the placard on one of the animals stated: "For slaughter. Orders for prompt delivery taken here." It was at one of these novelty dinners in Paris that Welsh rabbits, the real cheese kinds, were served as a substitute for the game course.

Barbaric Vanity.—"A picture recently published in Munich shows that the peculiar vanity which manifests itself in a desire to be photographed often kills the sense of decency," says a writer in a Berlin paper. "The picture shows five uniformed men standing on the smoking ruins of a building. In front of them, propped up against

the debris, are eight mutilated corpses. Under the picture is this legend: 'The Indian coast has been infested for hundreds of years by Malaga pirates. Recently a body of Europeans, conducted by natives, pursued and captured one of these robber bands, whom they bound and cast into a pagoda, which they then blew up with dynamite.' The men who posed for a picture, in which they seemed to gloat over the deed, the fruit of which forms the grewsome foreground, were all Europeans."

Better Than a Wife.—Adolph Melzer, a soap manufacturer of Evansville, Ind., and said to be a millionaire, has inserted an "ad" in the local papers reading as follows: "During the month of February every person who has not the means to provide sufficient feed for his horse or mule can obtain feed from me free of cost. All persons must bring recommendations from some well known citizen." Melzer is a lover of animals, and during the holidays fed hundreds of horses belonging to the needy. "I am a bachelor and have no wife to make my home cheery," he explained. "But I have dogs in my house and horses in my stable, and they take the place of a wife."

An Access of Decency.—The board of censors at Stuttgart, Germany, would not permit the performance in that city recently of Borngraeber's drama entitled "The First Man and Woman." A Stuttgart paper says: "This play is simple and pure, with its Paradise setting, and not a work on which the pious anger of the censor should have been poured out." In the same city the owner of a hall refused to let it to Gabrielle Reuter, who wished to read there from her novel, "The House of Tears." The same paper says that the German people are awakening to the fact that all things that are written are not worthy of production. At Bromberg the public sense of decency was shocked by the vending of postcards bearing a reproduction of Josef Limborg's "Lorelei." The cards were confiscated and destroyed.

Advice from New York.—"My dear, you must cultivate whatever talent you have for irrelevant conversation if you are to be a success," said a recognized authority on social matters to one of the season's debutantes. "Volubility is one of woman's most useful possessions. Don't ever make the mistake of thinking that when you talk you must add intelligence to the general babble. This is what produces conversational bores. If you can't be brilliant or clever every one will be quite as well pleased if you are frankly and cheerily commonplace. The reason that married women are so popular is that they are generally delightfully inconsequent talkers. They have passed the critical period in life at which education may be of some importance. The nonsense of intellectual superiority vanishes with the possession of a motor car, and the mere existence of a husband is sufficient to remove any responsibility as regards the serious affairs of the world. While the art of irrelevant conversation comes naturally after marriage I believe it might be taught before, and I intend to do all I can to bring about that desirable end. I shall be glad to give you or any of my young friends my gravest counsels on the subject at any time."

The Poet Laureate and Suffrage.—Among the latest opponents of the female suffrage movement is Mr. Alfred Austin, the poet

laureate, who has been writing to the press in vigorous terms against the granting of votes to women. Mr. Austin seems to fear that woman's impulsive nature might lead her, should she become enfranchised, to involve England in a terrible war, and then stand aside calmly while the men did the deadly work. Like a true poet, Mr. Austin dreads to see the day when women shall have lost her feminine charm, and shall have developed masculine qualities which would make her an impossible figure in a dainty verse on love. "In Dante's day," said Mr. Austin, in a lecture he once gave before the Dante Society of London. "Florentine women left their mirrors without adding any coloring to their cheeks, mothers tended their cradles, matrons and maids worked at their distaffs. You will probably think this is not very poetic; if so, I venture to reply that it seems to me that it is. The really poetic conception of woman must include her dedication—I do not say her entire dedication—to domestic duties."

Absent-minded.—M. Rostand is rather absent-minded, and an amusing story is told in this connection. One day, the dramatist went into a barber's shop to be shaved, and in the midst of the operation he was suddenly seized with an inspiration, and snatched up a piece of paper on the marble slab before him, and began to write. "Excuse me, monsieur," said the barber, "but I am very pressed for time." "Are you? Then so am I!" exclaimed Rostand, and out he went with his shave unfinished. Presently the whole shop was turned upside down to find the list of celebrated customers upon whom the barber and his assistants were to call. But it was not to be found, for Rostand had taken it away with him, with an unfinished masterpiece on the back. Figaro jumped into a cab as soon as he realized this, and drove to the poet's Paris house, but the great man was out, and, although, the unfortunate hairdresser remembered a few of the customers with whom he had appointments, he could not be certain of at least ten. When the smart ladies who waited in vain to have their coiffures dressed heard the truth of the matter, they one and all vowed vengeance on the unconscious Rostand, for, they said, although he may have acted in the interests of art, what is art compared with a beautiful toilette?

Tea Cigarettes.—The tea cigarette is the latest dissipation of the Parisienne who likes to play at smoking. It is said to be infinitely worse for the nerves than the cigarette made of tobacco. The tea cigarette contains tannin in its strongest form—enough in one small cigarette to make two strong cups of tea. A woman who smokes ten of these dainty trifles in a day—and many a woman gets through more than that in the seclusion of her boudoir—therefore has taken the equivalent of twenty large cups of tea. It is an easy method of stimulation. My lady comes in from a round of calls, tired and fagged; a few puffs at her tiny tea cigarette, and her nerves are strung up for the dinner or reception that is to follow. In fact, it is a horrible easy method of stimulation.

A Moving Scene.—Mr. Forbes Robertson was once playing with Mme. Modjeska in Romeo and Juliet, and one evening had an awkward contretemps in the "tomb" scene. The "tomb" was built on steps. He ascended, sat down on the tomb, and went on

to apostrophise the dead Juliet, when, to his horror, the steps, which were on rollers to facilitate moving the erection, began to move towards the footlights, Mr. Robertson gave a horrified exclamation under his breath, to which Modjeska responded under her veil, "Vat has happened?" "The steps have rolled away," the actor gasped. "You vill have to jump," she returned calmly; and jump he did.

True Deduction

Wife—I had in my mind to ask you for a new gown, dear, but I see you can't afford it.

Husband—How did you discover that, my love?

Wife—Why, I peeped into your check book this morning and saw you had only one check left!

Reproducing Sound Records by Air

The methods for recording sound have reached a higher state of perfection than those employed for its reproduction. The chief difficulty encountered in the present systems of reproducing conversation and especially music, from phonographic and similar records, is caused by the friction of the needle festing upon the surface of the rapidly revolving disk or cylinder. This introduces a more or less noticeable buzzing or rumbling sound, which interferes materially with the clearness of musical notes or spoken words. Numerous attempts have been made to overcome this unpleasant accompaniment. In none of the devices hitherto brought forward has complete success been attained, since all involved the factor of friction as the fundamental means of transmission:

In a recent number of the Deutsche Musikwerk-Industrie, says a consular report from Chemnitz, Germany, a German inventor describes a newly patented instrument in which friction is completely avoided. It combines the leading elements of the phonograph and the siren. The novel and essential feature is the substitution of a current of compressed air for the needle or stylus of Edison's invention.

In a siren openings of various sizes allow the production of all musical notes with any desired degree of intensity or length. In the new instrument perforations in the disk of a siren are replaced by tangential incisions on the surface of a large record cylinder. A second perfectly smooth cylinder rests close upon the surface of the first cylinder and revolves in unison with it as the two cylinders are set in movement. A constantly varying succession of minute openings between their surfaces is presented, due to the incisions on the record cylinder. When a powerful blast of compressed air is directed upon the line of contact between the two cylinders, at such an angle as to be an exact tangent to the surface of both, sounds are evoked identically as in the case of an ordinary siren. It is possible to communicate signals and even words which can be readily heard miles away.

It is already evident that a field for usefulness is open to this new invention as an adjunct to the equipment of seagoing vessels. Its availability for musical purposes has not yet been tested sufficiently to determine whether it can successfully vie with the gramophone, phonograph, etc., or even replace them.

The cylinders thus far employed are about ten times as large as ordinary phonographic

cylinders, and this fact renders the instrument necessarily clumsy. The requirement of a current of compressed air may also militate against a widespread domestic use, although such a current can be supplied by a comparatively inexpensive attachment to a water tap where the water supply is under considerable pressure.

Tit-bits of Science

A big coal mine in Pennsylvania which is operated throughout by electricity has proved that the power may be generated and applied in such a complex operation at about one-third the cost of steam.

By the adding of 20 per cent of thorium oxide to tungsten, it is claimed that the resistance of electric light filaments are increased 50 per cent, permitting the use of shorter filaments.

Tests of man-lifting kites in the British Navy have shown that from heights of from 2000 to 3000 feet shoals, sunken wrecks, submarines and submerged mines are clearly discernible.

The first piano factory in the Australian State of Victoria is in course of construction at Melbourne.

Silverware may be kept bright by leaving it for several hours in a hot solution of borax.

Plans of the Navy Department include so complete a chain of wireless stations on the nation's foreign possessions that war ships may be reached from Washington anywhere in the world.

Sweden's royal forestry commission last year supplied forest products worth \$13,250,000, yet accumulated timber resources equal to twice the amount of the timber felled.

But three States produced quicksilver last year—California, Texas and Utah, the first named about 80 per cent of the total.

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On the Shores of Avalon



By Marie J. Bresee

When Balboa stood upon the crest of the hill at Darien and saw lying at his feet the blue waters of a great sea, his vision could not extend so far as the island of Santa Catalina. Even Magellan, who early in the sixteenth century, sailed the calm waters which he named "Pacific", did not come upon the islands lying adjacent to that part of the Western Continent now known

as Southern California. It remained for Cabrillo, who in 1542 was cruising in this vicinity, to find shelter in the crescent harbor of Avalon, which at that time was a good sized Indian village.

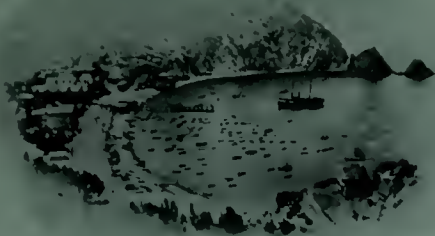
The beauty of the island and its land locked harbor must have attracted other navigators of the Pacific, but we hear very little of it until the 17th century, when Philip III. of Spain ordered an expedition to the Pacific, which expedition sailed under Vizeaino. In his cruising he came upon this beautiful island and he called it Santa Catalina. He found it inhabited by a fine looking race of natives who were superior in the rude arts; it is supposed that later they gradually became absorbed into the mainland missions of Los Angeles and Santa Barbara Counties, as when

One of the prehistoric settlements

on to the harbor of San Pedro, where more than 360 years ago, Cabrillo came to anchor. The harbor, which today is filled with vessels of commerce and with steamers from many ports was at that time, the home of the Indian. But now as we pass through the lines of stone forming the breakwater, there are no Indians with tomahawk or arrow. We may look undisturbed at the cities of Long Beach and Newport on one hand, and on the other the silver sands of Santa Monica and Redondo, as we move out of the harbor and into the blue waters of the Pacific. To many the delightful ocean ride is the main feature of the trip. The sky is clear, the water the bluest imaginable, and the sea gulls, circling about the steamer, are with us all the way. The air is fresh and bracing, and even the mast head describing queer angles and lines against the sky as one looks at it,

overlooked the beauty of the crescent shaped harbor we are entering. Where hundreds of years ago, landed Cabrillo and Vizeaino and found an Indian village, today we find a thriving city of shops, hotels and homes.

Avalon is less than fifty years old. The word literally means "Island of Apples", but in Celtic mythology it means "Land of the Blessed", which name best fits it today. The plants and flowers of every zone meet here on common ground, and the seeker for climate finds every condition. The lover of Nature finds all the scenery that mountain, ocean, sky and trees can give. The student of marine life finds opportunity for study in the Aquarium where are shown the living plants and fishes of Avalon Bay. The botanist finds joy in four hundred different plants for study. The sportsman delights in the quantities of quail and other game



LOVELY AVALON

was at Isthmus Cove, where formerly existed an old graveyard. From the abalone shells found near here and from the graves, have been obtained many strings of shell beads, so popular with the tourist. In fact, the graves have yielded all the history of those early days. To the explorer and searcher for things of historical interest, there are yet, many places on the island, where he may delve for "dim relics of a tragic past"; and the visitor, as he strolls through the canyons or over the mountains, must find added interest in knowing that every spot has its history.

One point of great interest is the old manufactory where the stone jars (ollas) were cut by the natives with their quartz chisels. These jars are beautifully shaped and from the number that were found unfinished it is



CATALINA IS THE FISHERMAN'S PARADISE

only adds zest to the pleasure of a good sailor. The leaping and flying fish, which move faster than the boat and in leaping come wholly out of the water, are a very interesting feature to one to whom the sight is new.

Catalina is visible for some time before we reach it,—at first looking like a cloud, later taking on shape and form, and finally we see a mountainous island, twenty miles long, standing out in the blue waters of the Pacific. We see the canyons with their slopes of green, the cliffs rising like giants in the air, and at their base a city, which "Like Naples, sitteth by the sea, keystone of an arch of azure." As we near the wharf, some lads swim out to meet the boat and they clamor loudly for coins to be thrown them, for which they dive. They are as amphibious as the seals, and will dive as often as a piece of silver is thrown, which they readily see and come to the surface with the coin in the mouth. The passengers are so entertained with this aquatic performance, that they have nearly

found in the uplands, and the fisherman finds it an ideal place for his sport. Indeed, one never heard such tremendous fish stories in his life, and they are exceptional, too, in that the biggest fish do not get away, but are always caught.

The principal street is Crescent avenue, which is lined with hotels and shops. Near sentinel rock, called Sugar Loaf, which stands on one side of the entrance to the harbor, runs a road to the summer home of Hancock Banning, one of the proprietors of the island, and also one of the proprietors of the Wilmington Transportation Co., which has done everything to make the island the desirable resort and sanatorium it is.

The greatest attraction to the visitor is the submarine gardens. The waters around Santa Catalina are so clear that one can see to a depth of forty or fifty feet. Glass bottomed boats have been provided in which one can drift about and gaze into the depths. This is a novel and interesting ride and gives some idea of what the



THE GOLF LINKS, AVALON

next we hear of the Catalinians, they are much reduced in numbers.

The island must have offered through all these years the same inducements as to scenery, climate and vegetation as it does today, but of the early peoples, there remains only the atmosphere of mystery and romance. The ancient Catalinians, previous to the coming of Cabrillo, evi-

supposed that they were made in great quantities and it is a matter of speculation why the natives did not return to finish the work.

The trip to Santa Catalina is a delightful one of fifty miles from Los Angeles. The Pacific Electric carries us out of the "busy haunts of men", through the green country fields, with the distant foothills and mountains,

greater depths must contain. We see plants, flowers, and miniature forests; great rocks, which form ravines; hills sloping off to smooth shining sand; great shells sparkling in the sunlight which gleams through the foliage. In the clefts and crannies of the rocks we see fine sea weed of red and other varieties; real trees, that wave and bend with the motion of the water; waving beds of kelp and all colors of marine shrubbery. We see beautiful gold fish, made more brilliant with the sunlight upon them, swimming idly among the trees and rocks; greenish-hued kelp fish; blue

of riding in a stage coach drawn by six horses, handled by a driver who knows how to drive, and over roads that are perfectly safe, and offering continuous moving pictures of green slope, deep canyons, beautiful bays, snow-capped mountains, and countless miles of ocean.

The coach starts from Crescent avenue, and leading off in a northwesterly direction, crosses one of the many canyons that lead to the sea. Then turning to the east, we see below us the little town and the crescent bay we have left only a few moments before. Suddenly the road turns to the



COACHING ON SANTA CATALINA

fish; sea bass; yellow tails, all adding to the pleasure and interest of the spectator. The variety of fish is remarkable.

Sticking from the rocks we see the whips of the craw fish and sprawling on the algae covered rocks is the sea cucumber, the lowest specimen of animal life. In the shallower water the rocks are covered with the sea anemones of varied hue, the nearest approach to coral found in these waters. The star fish is seen in the shadow of the rocks, and in this natural aquarium, more interesting than any formed by man, are many varie-

west and we go up and up over smooth well kept roads, which at times form merely a shelf on the mountain side. From every turn of the road a new and wonderful view presents itself. Looking away to the southwest, across the beautiful blue of the Pacific, we see the snow crowned peaks of San Bernardino and San Jacinto, and the distant peaks of the Sierra Madres "whose sun bright summits mingle with the skies".

As we make another turn, sharp but well protected, we look down into a deep canyon, or out upon the golf links of the Santa Catalina Golf Club.



LANDING ON CATALINA ISLAND

ties of shells. A passenger may select any one his fancy dictates, and a lad furnishes entertainment by diving for it. This trip has to be made to be appreciated; attempt at description is like "painting the lily or gilding refined gold."

No visitor should miss a drive on the island. Travelers from all parts of the world agree that the drives on Catalina are equal, if not superior, to any in the world. One has the novelty

We finally reach the summit and out upon the level ground over 2000 feet above Avalon. From this point can be seen the peak of Black Jack, separated from Mt. Orizaba by a great canyon. It is winter, but the skies are blue,—the hills are green,—the air is fragrant with flowers. It is a picture one hangs on the walls of memory to leave there. From this point the road winds down Middle Ranch; this canyon seems to cut the island in

two, and a little stream flows musically beneath the trees and there are flowers and cacti to adorn the slopes. One can continue his ride for miles, but the visitor of a day must be content with the drive to the summit, and we are back at our starting place after a very exciting ride down the last descent.

Other interesting points reached by driving, or by walking if one is a good pedestrian, are the Sea Lion Rockery where one may see the seals playing upon the rocks and in the water; the prehistoric caves thirteen miles away; the quarries twelve miles distant; Moonstone Beach, where the delicate moonstones are gathered. In fact, the whole island is full of beauty and in-

terest and one could spend many days in this delightful spot. But if one has only one day, he may have the ocean trip, the mountain drive and the visit to the marine gardens, which is surely enough of grandeur and beauty for one day.

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HOTEL ALEXANDRIA

How Washington is Realized in Schools Today

By MARIE J. BRESEE

There is nothing new under the sun, and it can be nothing new that George Washington was a hero. But a year or two ago, on Washington's birthday, we visited a grade school where the pupils were celebrating the day with instructive exercises, and it was a positive joy to hear the old story told in a new way. Instead of the formal biographical statistics, accompanied by a long list of heroic virtues, we heard of the human side of the father of our country, and learned that he was a very human individual indeed, though none the less a hero.

As children we had known him only as a grave, stern man, "too good for human nature's daily food". His picture hung on our library wall and the eyes, which followed one about the room, were positively terrifying if we had done anything wrong. His heroic deeds made little impression upon us, as every one was traced so directly to the famous occasion upon which he refused to tell a lie, a story we heard so often, that we failed to appreciate the moral value attached to the truth.

So it was really delightful to hear the youth of this day talk of him as an ordinary boy, with a very ordinary childhood and a boy who might have attended school with themselves. We recall how laboriously we studied to recite that Washington's mind was powerful though slow in operation, because he lacked invention, or words to that effect. How much more simple and refreshing to hear a sturdy twelve year old lad say that Washington had a good mind but did not like to study if he could get out of it; in fact, he did not like school any more than we do. But as if to make amends for this lack in a hero, he added that Washington was always sorry that he had not applied himself harder to spelling and writing.

His diligence and hard work during his occupancy of the office of Public Surveyor, which position he held at the age of sixteen, was told in the emphatic statement that when Washington began anything, he stuck right to it, and worked hard. He was made Adjutant General at the age of nineteen, and while he proved himself a forceful and competent young man, he was by no means a saint.

Why is it that the ordinary boy does not like saints? He likes heroes, but they must be human heroes, with human characteristics. It really made the hero and patriot more real to them to know that Washington was not always a soldier and statesman, but had been a boy like themselves, and an obstinate boy too, as one lad reported and much fonder of giving advice than taking it. This statement was followed by another to the effect that when Washington did anything great, he wanted everybody to

know it, but that he was no exceptional mortal in that respect.

Now one might think that a knowledge of these small faults would detract from their regard of the soldier and patriot. Not a bit. Every statement was offset by another of some commendable characteristic such as his dislike of decent and all forms of dishonesty; his entire freedom from all forms of bad habits; his sense of honor in never promising more than he could perform and his own assertion that good sense and honesty are precious qualities.

From the time he went on his famous mission to warn the intruding French at Fort Duquesne, and a year later "fired the shot heard round the world" he was soldier, patriot and hero to them,—the man who "did things" and they couldn't tell fast enough of his exploits and victories, not forgetting his universal kindness to high and low, and his absolute trust in God. Whether he cut down the cherry tree or not, seemed to be a matter of indifference to them, but they emphasized his love for the truth and his keen sense of honor, which was in fact, the foundation upon which he stood as soldier and citizen.

Washington was not a man of many friendships. He himself said "Friendship is a plant of slow growth"; in the jealous strife which he had to meet as Executive of the nation, he found enough to prompt his remark that "Actions, not words are the true criterion of friends." We know of many disappointments which came to him through the treachery of men who professed friendship, and if the lad who told of the intrigues of Lee and Gates and of the treachery of Arnold, felt half the indignation his voice and manner expressed, the lesson had borne fruit in one case at least.

We do not know just what experience of Washington's prompted him to say that few men have virtue to withstand the highest bidder, but we see that human nature was much the same then as now.

The details of Washington's life as a statesman had to be briefly told as an afternoon is too short for all points in his biography. The lesson brought home to the hearts of the pupils was the honor and grandeur of a man who had been a boy like themselves; who had had youthful faults of obstinacy, quick temper, and love of admiration, but who had been able to overcome them. "When the fight begins within himself, a man's worth something", and through this fight which was as hard as the fight with his outside foes, he developed patience, wisdom, tact, and put out of himself all material ambition. He had through application of the rules of truth and honor, coupled with bravery, self sacrificing patriotism and obedience,

made himself the man who, to the boy of today as well as to the boy of one hundred years ago, is worthy of emulation. For

"No life can be pure in its purpose or strong in its strife,

And all life not be purer and stronger thereby."

+ + +

A New View of the Recall

There is no doubt that the prejudice in certain quarters against the so-called "recall" provision of the Los Angeles Charter is due in part to an unfortunate choice by its framers of that word "recall." As a matter of fact the so-called recall is nothing other than an involuntary appeal to the people. The provision of our charter provides rather for an appeal by the occupant of an elective office, to the people for a vote of confidence, than for the removal of an elective officers as the removal can be effected only in case of his failure to obtain such a vote. It is only in order to save expense to the city in case of such failure by the officer to obtain an endorsement of his conduct and to preclude a vacancy in the office, that the charter incorporates a provision for the submission at the same time to the people of candidates for a vacancy which may be created.

Thus viewed the Recall is only in a limited sense an innovation, for in England for many years it has been an unwritten law of Parliament that, yielding to supposedly adverse public sentiment its members should appeal to their constituents for re-election. Therefore it will be seen that the only innovation in our charter from the point of view of political science is this: That under our charter the appeal is involuntary rather than voluntary, a difference due to the circumstance that the framers of our charter well knew that the representatives of the American people are less sensitive to public opinion than is the British Parliament. No doubt if the word "Recall,"—which incidentally is an improper use of the English language,—could be replaced by the term "Appeal to the People," the feeling that the invocation of the recall against an officer is an act of persecution would also be removed; for, if the people understand that the charter provision merely compelled the officer to obtain a vote of confidence from the people in order to retain his office, there would no longer be any occasion for public sympathy.

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The Point in the Japanese Question

By WILLIAM THUM

UNTIL most exhaustive proof to the contrary has been discovered, the fair-minded man who is informed of Japan's achievements must admit that the Japanese are as alert in most phases, if not in every phase, of mind as are the people of other nations. Their success in government entitles the Japanese to credit for possessing patriotism to a degree equal at least to that of the people of most white nations.

Many Californians, however, believe that in the matter of international fellowship and what may be called international fellowship, higher mind states than even patriotism, Japan is inferior to a few of the farthest advanced white nations. This inferiority, if it exists, is, in the belief of Californians, evidenced by the imperfect aid rendered by Japan in preventing her less educated citizens from living in this country, and thereby causing serious industrial and racial disturbances. These disturbances are an injury especially to the wage-earner and the small agriculturist, the two most substantial elements of the country's foundation.

The fact that the American laborer in America receives better wages and has shorter hours than the Japanese laborer in Japan, indicates that the United States, taken as a whole, has developed to a higher sociologic plane than has Japan. Let us suppose that a highly patriotic country such as Norway had so far perfected its sociologic organism that its laborers were practically all well educated men earning an equivalent of say six dollars a day of six working hours each. Let us also suppose that American laborers suddenly became aware of the advanced economic state of Norway, and flocked there in large numbers with the eventual results of lowering wages, of increasing the hours of daily work, and of causing labor riots. Now let us suppose that the government of Norway should ask the aid of the United States government in checking this great influx of cheaper labor, to the end that Norway's sociologic progress be not retarded.

We have a right to believe that our government and our people, impelled by the power of international fellowship, of which we possess perhaps as much as does any nation, would lend Norway every aid. This aid it is certain would be rendered even if the Norwegians were of a different race. But Norway, whether it had a large or small army, whether it were superior or inferior in power to kill, would, if it needed aid, approach the United States government in a reasonable way, and the people of Norway, believing in international courtesy, would not offend the aliens from the United States.

The United States did not exclude its workers and industrial captains from Cuba nor the Philippines, both

countries of less industrial and social development, nevertheless it exercised the highest form of international and inter-racial fellowship ever attempted in a large way by any nation. The attitude taken by the United States toward Cuba and the Philippines, and the ultimate results of this attitude will prove that international and inter-racial fellowship are not only possible but that they are advanced steps in civilization.

Although we would give Norway every aid she could wish, Norway would neither wish nor need aid. As soon as it appeared that the influx of American laborers who had come to do all of Norway's so-called common work, was disturbing her internal peace and sociologic advance, a moral power from within the Norwegian would work the cure; Norway would need no exclusion law, and it would raise no international question, because the people would be loyal to their highly developed institutions, and their sense of justice and fellowship would safeguard against riots. As soon as the "American Danger" had been officially recognized, the rich man's family would, after giving fair notice, discharge any American domestic workers and housekeepers and it would do its own housework if no Norwegian servants could be secured. The rich family would do this even if removal to a cottage became necessary. All Norwegian employers of American labor would give notice of discharge ranging in time from one to possibly five years, in isolated cases, even ten years. All land owners would refuse to rent additional land to American farmers, and those who were then holding land under lease would be told that leases would be renewed for a period ranging from three to five years only, as these owners would realize that the greatest harm can come to a nation through permitting the farm industries to fall into foreign hands. In such a way as to produce the least industrial disturbance, the well-informed Norwegian laborers would make an organized and sane effort to bring about the change from American back to Norwegian labor.

After a nation is so highly developed as Norway is here pictured, it will be but a decade or two longer until the laborers themselves are the employers and land owners. When this time arrives industrial competition will be replaced by a higher kind, and citizens of foreign races who have congenial social qualities and who have come to a certain community by reason of an irresistible attraction, will be welcomed wherever they wish to settle. National boundaries will then be of the nature of state and county lines. Racial distinction, when all have been well educated for but a few generations, will be merely a matter of descriptive words, and finally it may even disappear. It is easy to



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...the two peoples, and in all probability good results would accrue.

We cannot blame the Japanese laborer for not realizing these things and acting in them, nor can we even blame the Japanese government. Universal human development is a question that has but recently interested governments, and it is a question that is still in its earliest infancy. Praise-worthy as they are, we can only blame ourselves for the presence of the Japanese. Our mistake is due simply to our ignorance, or to our indifference in regard to the sociologic results of having a "foreign race" in our midst at this stage of our progress. If we were neither ignorant nor indifferent in the matter we would not attract those of a foreign race by employing them to do our common work, and especially our agricultural work. It remains to be seen whether or not patriotism and international and inter-racial fellowship are well enough developed in both nations to result in a determination to develop to a much higher plane independently of each other, excepting for the friendly interchange of ideas and other mutual helpfulness. Then there will follow a desire to mingle for social reasons, and no harm can result.

There seems no good reason why we should wish to be less considerate of the Japanese laborers in California than are our partially imaginary Norwegians of the supposed American laborers in Norway.

* * *

Forthcoming Events

Feb. 20 to Feb. 27

Theatres Next Week

Auditorium—"Ali Baba".
Belasco—"A Texas Steer".
Burbank—"A Temperance Town".
Grand—"A Chinese Honeymoon".
Majestic—"Marrying Mary".
Mason—"Girls".

Exhibitions

Steckel's gallery, oil paintings, James E. McBurney; water colors, Margaret Jordan Patterson.

Blanchard hall, work of women painters.

10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Studio 2548 W. Pico street, mural paintings, Antonio Molkenboer.

Southwest Museum, 2 to 4 p. m., Hamburger building.

Kanst gallery, water colors, Norman St. Clair.

Meetings and Lectures

Today (Saturday), Feb. 20, 6:32 a. m., sunrise.

12 m. Minnesota Gopher Club picnic, East Lake Park.

12:15 p. m. City Club.

12:30 p. m. Pacific Mutual Insurance luncheon, Hotel Lankershim.

3 p. m. "Colored Days", Shape-shifter Club House, Pasadena.

6:30 p. m. Severance Club.

7:30 p. m. Playground No. 1, Violet street, Prof. I. M. Terman, "Care of Body".

7:30 p. m. Playground No. 2, Echo Park, "French Experiments in Politics", Robt. A. Gibbs.

8 p. m. Interscholastic oratorical contest, Throop Polytechnic, Pasadena.

8 p. m. Playground No. 3, St. John street, musical; John D. Walker, tenor; W. E. Strowbridge, piano; Osmar Weitz, violin.

Sunday, Feb. 21

2:30 p. m. "Science of Christian Science", Ed. Adams Cantrell, Mammoth Hall.

3 p. m. "Labrador", Dr. Grenfell, Temple Auditorium.

3 p. m. "Socialism", J. B. Osborne, Burbank Hall.

3 p. m. "Socialism", J. B. Osborne, Howell Hall.

8 p. m. "Suicide", Grant R. Bennett, Mammoth hall.

8 p. m. Song recital, Miss Coleman, Hotel Green, Pasadena.

8:15 p. m. "London", B. R. Baumgardt, Symphony hall.

Monday, Feb. 22—Washington's Birthday

10:30 a. m. "Cornelle", Prof. H. Alliot, Ruskin Art rooms.

12 m. Iowa Association picnic, Agricultural Park.

2:30 p. m. Patriotic music, Mrs. Marion Walsh, Ebell Club.

2:30 p. m. Tract events, Polytechnic and L. A. H., U. S. C. grounds.

6:30 p. m. Orchestra rehearsal, Y. M. C. A., Hope street.

6:30 p. m. Annual banquet Chamber of Commerce, Levy's Cafe.

8 p. m. Meeting to form Tuberculosis organization, Shakespeare Club House, Pasadena.

8 p. m. Glee Club rehearsal, Y. M. C. A., Hope street.

Tuesday, Feb. 23

9:30 a. m. Board of Supervisors.

10 a. m. "Books and Conversation", Mrs. Hood, Highland Park Ebell, Masonic hall.

10:30 a. m. Arbor Day association, Chamber of Commerce.

2 p. m. Woman's Lyric Club rehearsal, Symphony hall.

2:30 p. m. Police Commission.

3 p. m. Colonial Day, Friday Morning Club.

3 p. m. Woman's Orchestra rehearsal.

3 p. m. "History of Southern California", Mrs. Helen Bandini, Shakespeare Club House, Pasadena.

4:30 p. m. Civil Service Commission.

6:30 p. m. Mandolin Club rehearsal, Y. M. C. A., Hope street.

8 p. m. Woman's Socialist Union, "Economic Changes", Mary E. Garbutt and Mr. Shropshire, Howell hall.

8 p. m. Orpheus Club rehearsal, Gamut Club.

8 p. m. Ellis Club rehearsal, Symphony Hall.

8 p. m. Twilight Club, Shakespeare Club House, Pasadena.

8:30 p. m. Violin recital, O. Seiling, Blanchard Hall.

Wednesday, Feb. 24—Ash Wednesday

10 a. m. "Colonial Furniture", Mrs. Nethery and Mrs. Vermilyea, Ruskin Art Club.

10:30 a. m. "The Play and the Audience", Mrs. Eugene T. Pettigrew, illustrations by Mrs. Millard, Mrs. Swaine and Mrs. Burkhardt-Goldsmith, Ebell Club.

10:30 a. m. Park Commission.

11 a. m. Playground Commission, City Hall.

3 p. m. Board of directors, Chamber of Commerce.

3 p. m. Music section, Shakespeare Club, Pasadena.

7 p. m. Board of trustees, Hollywood.

Song recital, Mrs. Dreyfus, San Bernardino.

8 p. m. Minstrels, Y. M. C. A., Hope street.

Thursday, Feb. 25

10:30 a. m. Fire Commission.

7:30 p. m. "Egypt", lecture in Russian, Mr. Seherbach.

8 p. m. "Scientific Salesmanship", F. J. Raymond, Mammoth hall.

8 p. m. Minstrels, Y. M. C. A., Hope street.

8 p. m. Poultry Breckers of Southern California, Chamber of Commerce.

8 p. m. Pupils' recital, Miss Hall, Shakespeare Club, Pasadena.

Friday, Feb. 26

10 a. m. Supply Committee.

11 a. m. "Labrador", Dr. Grenfell, Occidental College.

2 p. m. Board of Public Works.

2:30 p. m. "Psychotherapy", Dr. Thomas J. Orbison, Friday Morning Club.

3 p. m. "Triumphal Arches", Prof. H. Alliot, U. S. C.

4:30 p. m. Housing Commission.

8 p. m. Gaul's "Holy City", A. Miller, director, Auditorium, Long Beach.

8 p. m. "The Merchant of Venice", Dr. Homer B. Sprague, Y. M. C. A., Hope street.

8 p. m. Concert, Mr. J. H. Zinck and Mme. Johnstone-Bishop, Shakespeare Club House.

8 p. m. Hiawatha Tableaux, Victoria Club, Y. W. C. A., Hill street.

Saturday, Feb. 27

12:15 p. m. City Club.

3 p. m. "Among the Followers of Mahomet", Shakespeare Club, Pasadena.

8 p. m. Throop Gnome dance, Shakespeare Club, Pasadena.

* * *

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Auditorium

"Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves", at the Auditorium, proves conclusively Manager Crawford's theory that Los Angeles is a big show town. The demand for seats was so great the first week that not half the patrons who desired admission could be accommodated. The management will continue for another week this greatest success of the season. One hundred and twenty-seven people are used to interpret this popular play. For the second week many new and novel features will be introduced, and several creations in stage craft, new to this city, will be introduced. Miss Maud Beatty will sing several special selections; little Olga Stech, the "dainty delight", will be seen to advantage. The comedians, Billy Onslow, Roscoe Arbuckle, Wal-

different hue. The white men and women in the play are mere automations without resource and weak of will; they show no superior force of character which might control the undisciplined, surging tides of impulse that surround them. "Off with their heads" is not the best answer to the riddles that confront us day by day. There is a better way. Of this Mr. Allen gives no hint. The play may well be called "yellow" fatality. The conditions between the races in the south are just bad. That is all. The doctor from the north has the most vitality of any of the whites in the play. The judge brightens up for a moment at the prospect of flight when it is first proposed to him to sell his plantation. The mother lives in the invalids small rounds. The blacks are more vivid. They lack self control but seem dimly to sense their power, turbulent fires which only need the guiding wick to burst into many illuminating flames. Is this ap-

ed here. In the last act the poisoning of Claire come as an anticlimax to the torturing of the negro. Moreover she was hidden on the opening night by an unnecessary chair in the front of the stage. Such a play as "The Master Power" can only arouse race hatred where it is dormant, and only inflame it, where it already exists. Does Mr. Allen mean to justify lynch law? His play is based on hate and fear. Death is not a solution for life however convenient it may be to cry "off with their heads" to the various riddles which confront us day by day. Clara Williams as Dole displayed much force.

"The Ameer"

Another of Victor Herbert's compositions is delighting Los Angeles—an old favorite this time—"The Ameer," a three-act comic opera, book by Frederick Ranken and Kirk La Sells. Of course the irrepressible and indefatigable Ferris Hartman is Iffe Khan,

gold gown, song "For Today, for Tonight" so charmingly that one felt like pinching oneself to see if one were awake—so unusual is it to hear music really sung in comic opera nowadays. And, finally, Hartman and de Leon and Kruschke gave an amusing burlesque trio which went so well that they might have kept up their continuous performance indefinitely. Apparently the audience would have been willing to stay there till morning. It is a mighty good show and John Blackwood ought to make money out of the Grand.

"Rip Van Winkle"

Rip and his somnolent drama came to the Majestic this week and if he awakened the rolling thunders of the Catskills he also awakened memories of former days when simple and homely drama seemed adequate and satisfying. Now that we are inured to Ibsen and many meanings in every line the construction and threads of



"GIRLS" AT THE MASON

ter Reed and Ben Sellar, can rightfully be called the "Laughing Trust". Ben Sellar's song with the Dutch Kiddie Girls is one of the hits of the performance. The great crystal ballet will be continued. No money has been spared in scenery and costumes and the production of "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves" is the best of its kind ever offered in this country. By actual count 13,867 people paid admission last week, to see this monster production, and judging by the advance sale, the second week, which starts Monday, February 22, will be even larger than the first.

As a treat to the thousands of school children who will want some place of amusement to celebrate Washington's Birthday, Monday afternoon, Manager Crawford will give a special matinee performance, and in order to give all who desire a chance to see this gorgeous production, there will be no advance in prices.

The Master Power

"The Master Power" presents some bare and ugly facts. It is a drama of hate and fear. The tangled threads of love and solicitude that are interwoven in its coarse fabric are slight and broken and overcharged with speech. Mr. Allen presents to his audience the bare bones of the race problem, suggesting no solution for the tragedy where passion and revenge meet in conflict under skins of

parent contrast accidental? The play seems meaningless without some intention. Is there a silent purpose in the lines? Could this be meant; Regain thy master power now almost lost, thou white man, not by lynch law but by a master's service to these dark children? Have the whites of the South caught a thunderbolt from Africa which their scorched and scared hands are now no longer able to direct? In contrast to its name is the significance of the piece "Overwhelmed?" It would almost seem so. Otherwise it is brutishness unredeemed by art. The piece lacks coherence. Dole's motive for revenge seems inadequate. The first act has an attractive setting but much of the dialogue is idle, and the second act opens with the judge sitting in the same position on the stage which he held at the first rising of the curtain and the same singing is heard. This shows a lack of invention. The scene in Mrs. Claire's sitting room would be much improved if the curtain had fallen when Saul dragged Claire into her room. The following pantomime prolonged the horror without adding to the intensity of the situation. Claire talks too much so that her lover has to maintain expectant attitudes until one's muscles ache in sympathy with him. When the curtain falls on act two one is not sure what Dole is suggesting by her pointing. More dialogue is need-

Ameer of Aghanistan, and the part suits him capitally. Walter de Leon plays the court jester, who has exhausted his stock of jokes, and in his song, "Gee, I'd Like to Find a New One", he has made a hit. Christine Nielsen, in vivid and very becoming green tights and a sweeping green velvet cloak, impersonates the disguised American heiress. Her songs were most enthusiastically received, and "If You Care for Me as You Say You Do" was repeatedly encored. We have not heard such a pleasing voice in comic opera here this season.

The brigands chorus and the Black-jack's song, "If There's Any Kind of Crime", gave the second act a good start; and when Hartman perched on a stump and told how "Peter Clancy come from Donegal", with the brigands singing an accompaniment, the house simply couldn't get enough. In act three Miss Nielsen in a white and

"Rip Van Winkle" seem very archaic and attenuated. Nevertheless one cannot help enjoying the play as one of the bits of sentiment which has held the attention of the theatre-going public for more than two generations. Captain Kidd and his silent band used to shiver us with pleasant creepings but now it takes a Svengali with his hypnotic spells to bring about the same sensations. Nowadays a phantom howling alley is not strong enough psychic tinkle to startle our deeper mystery loving nerves. However Rip remains a familiar figure in the imagination and one which is likely to continue to be associated for many years to come with the name of Jefferson. Both the fictitious name and the name of the individual are suggestive of a genial and happy humor, that predisposes us to enjoy a quiet hour of fantasy among the traditions of Falling Water. "Rip

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"A Whole" stars the new production, but it seems to call forth what one may as well call the patriotism for the stage. It is an American play far from association and cherished for the fireside glows that it recalls. Mr. Jefferson and his company give it an adequate interpretation that pictures well a dismoded taste, the fashion of decades that begin to slumber, and one which may before long seem quaint. It is a play which needs the emphasis of a magnetic personality. Mr. Jefferson is more correct than impetuous in the leading role.

"A Texas Steer"

Lewis S. Stone and the Belasco Theatre company will offer "A Texas Steer", another of Hoyt's plays this week, commencing with a special Washington's Birthday matinee Monday. Hoyt's fame as one of the foremost American playwrights of his time was based on his superlatively

and audiences: the impression created was that here was a musical comedy as full of wholesome fun as the most exciting night demand, with a wealth of song of the sort that haunt one long after the playhouse is left behind. From a scenic point of view "A Chinese Honeymoon" ought to offer unlimited opportunity, while the locale of the story will give splendid chances for effective costuming. Ferris Hartman, Christine Nielsen, Muggins Davies and all the other popular favorites of the Grand company will be concerned in the presentation. There will be a special Washington's Birthday matinee performance Monday.

"A Temperance Town"

After a postponement of one week due to the lengthened run of "Faust" the Burbank company, beginning with a matinee performance Sunday, Feb. 21, will present Charles A. Hoyt's comedy, "A Temperance Town", last seen locally a year ago when it ran for a fortnight at the Burbank theatre. This season only a single week can be given to the Hoyt piece since Barrie's delightfully fantastic play of "Peter Pan", with Blanche Hall in the title role and Jessie Mae Hall as Wendy, has been announced to open Feb. 23.

At the Walker

The new Walker Theatre on Grand avenue will give the following vaudeville program next week: Musical la Moines, novelty musical artists; William Tomkins, the live wire monologist; Lestrangle Sisters, swell sketchist singers and steppists; Anna Clarke, the clever character comedienne; S. Kikuda, entirely different Japanese jugglers; Joseph Manley, premier baritone; Miss Elma Elwood, prima donna soprano; The Walkerscope, new scenic and comic motion pictures.

Plays and Players

Dainty Florence Gear, who won the regard of local playgoers last season in another vehicle, will bring her smart musical play, "Marrying Mary", to Hamburger's Majestic theatre for the week beginning tomorrow (Sunday).

"Marrying Mary" is a comedy with music rather than a musical comedy; yet its music, composed by Silvio Hein, is of musicianly quality far beyond the usual so-called "popular" stuff of the day. The book is the work of Edwin Milton Royle, author of "The Squaw Man", "Friends" and other successful plays. "Marrying Mary" is his first attempt at comedy, but in it he has proved his ability in the new field.

Miss Gear, whose winsome personality and attractive stage appearance have contributed in no small measure to her success, plays the role of Marrying Mary Montgomery, thrice a divorcee and in search of still another husband to conquer. She becomes engaged to a young man who is vice-president of the Anti-Divorce League and who, naturally, has been kept ignorant of the existence of his

predecessors. Then the three exes show up at a summer resort where "Miss" Montgomery and her lover are staying and the fun begins. One of the former husbands is a United States senator; another, a Mormon bishop; and the third, a young man about town. As a matter of course there are many complications, all of which add to the prevailing hilarity.

Baumgardt Lecture

The third of the Baumgardt series of travelogues will be given in Symphony hall, Blanchard building, Sunday evening, February 21, continuing without any more intermissions until the entire series has been completed.

"London, the World's Metropolis", has been selected for the subject of the evening lecture, and as Mr. Baumgardt has added a great many new slides to his already great number and more extensive lecture material than last year when this travelogue was first given in this city.

The following four new lectures will be given on February 28, March 7, March 14 and March 21 respectively: "Athens and the Age of Pericles", "The Castles and the Legends of the Rhine", "The New Norway" and "Switzerland, the Playground of Europe."

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FLORA NORRIS AT THE GRAND

clever work in "A Texas Steer". It is considered the best stage exposition of American politics that has ever been written and while other dramatists have endeavored to attract attention with plays of Washington political life, Hoyt's achievement as represented in "A Texas Steer" remains at the head of all such products.

"A Chinese Honeymoon"

Ferris Hartman and his merry musical associates at the Grand Opera House will present the successful musical comedy "A Chinese Honeymoon" next week, commencing with the matinee Sunday. No offering of the Hartman season has carried such rich promise as does this big London and New York triumph. Its songs have been sung and hummed and whistled for the past three seasons in all of the big cities of the east and when a traveling syndicate organization first made the piece known to

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MUSIC

The Lott-Krauss Chamber Concert

The most pleasing and satisfying ensemble work of the season was heard at the Lott-Krauss concert Thursday night. The Dvorak Quintet especially was entered into with a verve and virility unequaled in any previous concert this season. Mr. Dalhousie Young's playing of the pianoforte part was masterful and finished, lending sonority and yet always entirely subservient to the strings. Indeed, Mr. Young's personality seemed to be a guiding spirit that made unity, balance and brilliance. In this quintet are found two of Dvorak's favorite forms, quite different from the regular sonata form as developed by Beethoven, the Dumka, or "elegy", in place of the Andante and the Furiant in place of the Scherzo. The broad and beautiful C minor quartet of Max Bruch was given a warm but dignified reading, which displayed the serious musical nature and refinement of the composer. The Russian Quartet proved little more than a novelty, its four movements being built upon the same theme of three notes, B-flat, A and F, which compose the name Belaieff. Mr. Belaieff, long since dead, was a music publisher who founded the Glinka Competition from which Rachmaninow received first prize for composition last December.

Mr. Lott was in splendid voice and sang five charming songs by Waldo F. Chase of this city. The songs are all delightful in thought and musical setting happily conceived. Mr. Lott bowed his thanks again and again but the audience would not be satisfied until Mr. Chase also acknowledged his share of the honors. Mrs. Lott supported at the piano with her usual full but unobtrusive accompaniment.

The programme in detail follows:

PART I

Quartette, C Minor Max Bruch
Andante Allegro ma non troppo
Adagio
Scherzo Allegro Molto
Molto Vivace

Songs:

Silent Safety Waldo F. Chase
Der Seelenkranke... Waldo F. Chase
Meersheimweh Waldo F. Chase
The Butterfly Waldo F. Chase
Fuer Dich Waldo F. Chase
Mr. Harry Clifford Lot.

PART II

Quartette, B-La-F. (To Mr. Belaieff).
Sostenuto. Allegro.....
..... Rimsky-Korsakow
Scherzo Liadow
Serenata alla Spagnola... Borodine
Finale Glazounow
Quintet, A Major, Op. 81.... Dvorak
Allegro, ma non tanto
Andante con moto—Dumka
Scherzo—Furiant
Finale—Allegro.

(Mr. Dalhousie Young at the piano)
G. BARRETT.

Organ Recital

Mr. Sessions gave his seventy-second organ recital Wednesday afternoon. He opened with a group of old organ works written in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, among which the most charming was the Musette by Dandrieu, two simple little melodies played over a softly sustained pedal note. The Suite Elegiaque by Rodolphe Lavotta was extremely modern in color and very interesting. Mr. F. Walter Seagar, baritone, rendered his beautiful solo, "The Publican," by Van de Water, more or less monotonous by his continuous use of the vibrato. The last two organ numbers by Dubois were also in the modern mode and proved grateful work to the organist.

GERTRUDE BARRETT.

Last Mixed Symphony

Friday afternoon, March 5, at the Auditorium, will be the last "mixed" program of the Symphony season, as the last concert will be devoted entirely to Wagnerian music.

For this fifth concert Herr Ignaze Haroldi will be the soloist, playing the famous Saint-Saens concerto, and at the close of the first rehearsal with the orchestra he was received with tremendous applause.

The symphony for this afternoon will be the dainty little "Rustic Wedding" Symphony of Goldmark's, the remaining numbers to be MacDowell's symphonic poem "Lancelot and Elaine", and Glinka's overture, "A Life for the Czar".

MUSICAL NOTES

By F. C. T.

Mr. Campanari, when interviewed regarding the Grand Opera project, proved most enthusiastic on the subject.

Among other things, he explained that the idea of giving Los Angeles twenty-four weeks of Grand Opera was not a money making scheme, but is being organized primarily for its beneficial effect on the city as a whole and on individual citizens. Any city where Grand Opera has been an annual feature has benefited by the wide-spread advertising which it receives, and Los Angeles can reach, not only the West, but through the thousands of winter tourists, the East also.

It will be the policy of the management to utilize the resources of this city in every way possible, both in the manufacture of costumes and stage properties, and in the formation of orchestra and chorus. Some idea of the magnitude of these branches will be understood when it is learned that in the neighborhood of ten thousand costumes will be required, besides quantities of scenery and other stage paraphernalia.

As far as possible the chorus will be filled up from local talent and this will offer an opening for many ambitious young singers. A permanent orchestra will also be employed for five months of the year.

The project will receive financial backing from some of the wealthy

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Oscar Seiling

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Mr. Campanari proposes to give about eighty subscription performances, as well as popular nights and matinees, and intends to produce from twenty to twenty-five operas, including the best modern French and Italian works, besides three German operas, namely "Tannhauser," "Lohengrin" and "Hansel and Gretel."

It is expected that the stage manager will arrive the first of September and the season will open about November 15.



MRS. ESTELLE HEARTT DREYFUS

Mr. Campanari leaves for Europe in a few weeks to select his soloists and make other arrangements necessary.

The production of Grand Opera in this city cannot fail to be of lasting benefit in the development of a taste for the great and lasting things in music, among the people of Los Angeles.

Everyone knows of the Greet players, who play one week's engagement, April 18 at the Shrine Auditorium under the auspices of the Shriners, but not so much is known of the Symphony Orchestra which they are bringing in conjunction with their dramatic work.

This spring will be the first trans-continental tour of this organization, which is one of the most noted musical organizations in New York City. Formed six years ago under the direction of Modest Altschuler, by a group of graduates of the Moscow and St. Petersburg Conservatories, who were playing in the Philharmonic and New York Symphony Orchestras, it attained instant popularity with the New York public. It has since remained, through the co-operation of an influential group of guarantors, an individual organization famed for the genius of its conductor, the virtuosity of its players and the originality of the works of the new Russian composers for which it has made successful propaganda.

The first presentation of this gigantic combination of dramatic company and whole Symphony orchestra will be Shakespeare's favorite comedy, "Midsummer Night's Dream" with the famous Mendelssohn music;

this latter fact is particularly interesting in view of the many Mendelssohn Centenaries that have been celebrated all over the country this year of 1909.

Mrs. Estelle Heartt Dreyfus has departed somewhat from the beaten track, in planning a series of Lenten Song Services during March and April at the Friday Morning Club. Although non-sectarian, these hours of musical meditation will be of a sufficiently religious character to accord with the spirit of the season. Mrs. Dreyfus will be assisted by Mrs. Hennion Robinson and the Fuhrer String Quartette.

Mrs. Dreyfus will give a recital before the Woman's Club of San Bernardino on February 24.

The production of Richard Strauss's new opera, "Electra", was awaited with interest by musical people in three continents, over two hundred critics from North and South America, and Europe being present. In "Salome", Strauss had proved himself capable of really great moments, and it was hoped that in this later work he would show more artistic balance. However, the production of "Electra", in Dresden, revealed all the faults of Salome accentuated, the music being more bewilderingly complex, and the action less intelligent and interesting. It is a well-known fact that Strauss only tolerates words and the human voice in his production and it has been lately told of him that he signalled to the conductor to stop in one of the final rehearsals of "Electra" saying, "That must be



OSKAR SEILING

played again, I could hear the voices of the singers."

Oskar Seiling, the young violin virtuoso of Munich, will give a recital at Blanchard Hall next Tuesday evening, February 23. During the short time he has been in the city Seiling has established himself in the front rank of concert artists, and, judging from the well balanced program he offers and his previous performances, this should be an enjoyable concert that music lovers can hardly afford to miss. A pupil of Joachim, whose influence is plainly to be discerned in

his playing, Seiling also has a way of reading into his renditions an exhilarating freshness and originality; in hearing him play one is always sure of new light upon even the most well-known of compositions. His technique, brilliant and clear, is of that absolutely sure quality that is so immensely satisfactory, and at the same time he uses it, not as an end in itself, but as the firm basis upon which to rear a thoroughly artistic conception. Although young as yet he is already an artist of rare calibre, and one who will go far. Miss Alice Coleman, the well known pianiste, will assist at the piano.

He has both the temperament and the technical skill to make such a program as he has selected most satisfying. Besides the well known and much beloved G minor Concerto of Max Bruch, he has chosen two numbers by Hubay—a Carmen Fantasia and Scenes de la Scardaa Wieniawski Polonaise and the familiar Zigeunerweisen by Pablo de Sarasate.

Miss Ethel Coleman sings at a sacred concert Sunday evening, Feb. 21, at Hotel Green, Pasadena.

Mrs. Jones-Simmons and Miss Nelle McPherrin, Blanchard Hall, have begun evening classes in voice culture, for the convenience of young men and women who are employed during the day. Musical talks supplemented by vocal and instrumental programs, will be a feature of the course.

The Ellis Club will in future hold rehearsals in Symphony Hall, Blanchard Building, every Tuesday evening.

Rudolf Trinel will be heard in piano recital some time in March.

A recognized virtuoso at the early age of eighteen years, Mischa Elman, the Russian violinist, has taken New York by storm. His European tour, just completed, has been an unqualified success, and he has even been spoken of as the world's coming violinist.

Miss C. E. Gleason has opened the Los Angeles Music Shop in the Blanchard Building, and will carry a full line of octavo, orchestra, and sheet music.

Oskar Seiling gave a violin recital at the Shakespeare Club House, Pasadena, Tuesday evening last, he was assisted by Miss Alice Coleman, pianist.

Mr. Dupuy is preparing an unusually varied and attractive program for the forthcoming concert of the Orpheus Club.

The next offering of the Y. M. C. A. Euterpean Lyceum Course will be the Colonial Saxophone Quartette, assisted by Miss Victoria Lynn, reader and impersonator. They appear on March 1.

One of the new books of musical interest is "Chapters of Opera" by

Two items of special interest to musical Los Angeles will be the concerts given in Simpson Auditorium by Ossip Gabrilowitsch on March 3, and David Bispham on March 9.

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a great many historical and critical observations and records concerning the Lyric Drama in New York city, from its earliest days down to the present time.

Gaul's "Holy City" will be given in the Auditorium, Long Beach, next Friday evening, Mr. Abraham Miller conducting. The soloists will be: Soprano, Mrs. Holtzclaw; contralto, Mrs. Mabel L. Potter, and Mr. Edwin House, basso; accompanist, Miss Lynn.

Resolved, that I will not seek any praise or glory for myself, nor will I be discouraged by any criticism of my efforts, but I will try humbly to profit by either should it come to me.—B. C. Cory.

HIT OR MISS

The scholarship plan was first established in Philadelphia to afford aid to deserving pupils in the public schools. Los Angeles is the fourth city to profit by this system. Mrs. Don Harrison was greatly interested in extending the service of this excellent device among children in Los Angeles. Since her death her friends have undertaken to found a permanent fund to be known as the "Anna Harrison Scholarship." It will provide for an outlay of \$156 a year which is given to the student each Friday night in equal installments throughout the school year. There are twenty such scholarships at present existing in this city. This is a graceful and worthy tribute to the memory of Mrs. Harrison from her many and loyal friends.

Arthur Letts spoke before the City Club on last Saturday on the "Duty the Business Man Owes to the State."

He paid a high tribute to the members of the legislature who represent this part of the state. In speaking of politicians generally he said that they are not as bad as they are painted and that we could not expect to get men of the finest quality in politics until we quit villifying their private characters. He told the story of a man who came to him and asked: "Do you know how to tell an honest man without ever making a mistake in your judgment?" Mr. Letts said that he did not possess this invaluable insight. The gentleman replied: "Well, make your man open his hand and if there is hair growing on his palm he is honest."

Miss Emma Abigail Smith has designed an attractive book plate for her brother, Mr. Wayland Smith. He has had it printed in a pale neutral tint which brings out the dainty and artistic quality of the workmanship. The upper panel of the plate is especially well done. This book plate will embellish the volumes in Mr. Smith's extensive and well selected library.

Mr. Moody, the author of the successful play, "The Great Divide," has been visiting Mr. William Wendt, who has his studio on Sichel street. Mr. Moody has written another drama called the "Faith Healer," which is about to be produced in St. Louis. Mr. Moody, in company with Mr. Wendt and Mr. Putoff, last week explored, approximately enough the divide between the San Fernando Valley and the Simi valley, traveling for the purpose over the Santa Susanna pass which they found in a deplorably muddy condition. Mr. Moody is also the author of some charming verse.

T. E. Gibbon, editor of the Los Angeles Herald, spoke before the students of Occidental College yesterday,

his subject being "Civic Problems."

On Wednesday last the University Club gave a musical and ladies' night.

Friends of Paloma Schramm will be glad to learn of her debut with the Theodore Thomas Orchestra in Chicago. Miss Schramm is now seventeen years old and has developed from a prodigy into an artist of very decided capabilities. It will be remembered, that she was a pupil of Herr Becker and appeared in concert here, displaying rather remarkable ability in improvisation. Since leaving Los Angeles, she has been working hard until she has been able to play with such an organization as the Thomas Orchestra and to play such composition's as require the technic of a virtuoso. Her program included the Beethoven "Emperor" Concerto, the Grieg A minor and a group of Chopin.

Major F. R. Burnham passed through Los Angeles ten days ago on his way to the Yaqui River Country, Mexico. He was accompanied by the Richardson brothers and other men who are associated with him in the development of 700,000 acres of land in this fertile region. For the time being the energies of the company that holds these lands will be devoted

to bringing water to the settlers already in the locality, all land having been withdrawn from sale for the present.

Dr. L. M. Powers addressed the students of the Normal School on Tuesday last, explaining to them the workings of the Board of Health. He told them what precautions should be taken to prevent the spread of disease, giving them many practical hints in this regard.

Jules Pages will give an exhibition of his pictures at Steckel's gallery beginning early in March.

Christian Science Services

Second Church of Christ Scientist.—Simpson Auditorium, 734 S. Hope Street. Services Sunday 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.; sermon from the Christian Science Quarterly. Subject "Mind." Children's Sunday School 9:30 a. m. Wednesday evening meeting at 8 o'clock at Simpson Auditorium, and also the Gamut Club, 1044 S. Hope S. Hope St., at 8:15. Reading rooms, 510-511 Herman W. Hellman Bldg., Spring and Fourth Sts., open daily, Sundays excepted, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

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U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	185,000.00
U. S. Bonds to secure U. S. Deposits	50,000.00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds	7,050.00
Bonds, securities, etc.	102,050.00
Banking house, Furniture and Pictures	45,000.00
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)	\$326,962.04
Due from State and Private Banks and Bankers	
Trust Companies and Savings Banks	72,193.30
Due from approved Reserve Agents	390,572.87
Checks and other Cash Items	9,073.15
Exchanges for Clearing House	85,007.61
Notes of other National Banks	6,425.00
Fractional Paper Currency, Nickels and Cents	356.84
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz.:	
Specie	397,039.35
Legal-tender notes	14,808.00
	1,302,438.16
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	9,250.00
Total	\$4,018,845.35

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES, ss.

I, A. J. Waters, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. J. WATERS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of Feb. 1909.

(Seal)

C. E. FISH, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

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Capital stock paid in	\$ 300,000.00
Surplus fund	300,000.00
Undivided Profits, less Expenses and Taxes paid	134,298.99
National Bank Notes outstanding	183,200.00
Due to other National Banks	\$ 214,476.37
Due to State and Private Banks and Bankers	230,070.74
Due to Trust Companies and Savings Banks	406,581.13
Dividends unpaid	1,050.00
Individual Deposits subject to check	2,115,530.07
Demand Certificates of Deposit	25,384.81
Certified Checks	4,429.14
Cashier's Checks outstanding	11,723.41
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Liabilities other than those above stated (letters of credit)	2,100.69
	3,101,346.36

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Popular Misconceptions of Christian Science Corrected

PACIFIC OUTLOOK

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The Editor of the PACIFIC OUTLOOK cannot guarantee to return manuscripts though he will endeavor to do so if stamps for that purpose are inclosed with them. If your manuscript is valuable, keep a copy of it.

THE PACIFIC OUTLOOK'S POLICY

The Pacific Outlook desires to state unequivocally that it is not the organ of any creed, sect, political party, organization, corporation or person, but is absolutely free and untrammelled in its associations.

It stands unqualifiedly, and without fear, for that which it believes to be true, clean, honest and right in human affairs—political, secular, commercial and industrial; and in its columns will always maintain an unprejudiced and impartial attitude in its discussion of all subjects of universal or local interest.

GEORGE BAKER ANDERSON, EDITOR

COMMENT

HIS HONOR'S FAUX PAS

IT IS difficult to understand where His Honor, A. C. Harper, mayor pro tem of Los Angeles, ever got his reputation as a politician. He is even as complete a failure in this direction as he is and has been as chief executive of this city. Both these propositions are, we think, susceptible of complete proof. The latter has been proven, so it would be a waste of words to discuss it.

Let us look at Harper as a politician. Harper appointed Ed Kern to the Board of Public Works. Really, this simple statement in itself is sufficient to prove the contention that Harper is an incompetent as a politician. But the stupidest piece of political folly which it has ever been our unalloyed pleasure to witness was that of which Harper was guilty last week.

Whether somebody from Sacramento wrote or telegraphed to Harper that he might snatch victory from the jaws of defeat by going to the state capital and taking a hand in the fight on the consolidation bills at a critical time, is one of those things which may never become generally known. It makes no difference whether Harper was advised to go to Sacramento by Senator Savage or somebody else on the spot, whether he went on his own initiative, or whether his friend and confidant, Isadore Doekveiler, or some member of his cabinet—Danny Kennedy for instance—suggested that it would

be a great stunt. The fact is that the mayor went to Sacramento. He went like the king of France—and he came back like the king of Gaul (if there is any error in the orthography employed, we trust it will be overlooked).

From the outset, Harper's design was obvious. Anybody who realizes the dire straits in which he found himself, who has come to understand the nature of the man, will have little trouble in reaching the conclusion that Harper's chief if not his sole motive in going to Sacramento and "butting in" to the consolidation fight was to obtain a little additional political capital which he might invest in his business of deluding the people of Los Angeles into the belief that it would be profitable to continue "his honor" in office until the end of his term.

The Herald and Express of this city have told the story of the Harper-Doekveiler-Savage fiasco. Thanks to the quick work of the real friends of Los Angeles who were on the scene, Harper's blunder injured nobody but himself. But there is a lesson in this Harper incident, and a moral, too. The moral has been couched in terms familiar to us all. It runs something like this:

"'Twere folly to attempt simian tricks with the buzz-saw."

WHEN HOPE DIETH

WITH the enactment of the so-called McCartney-Leeds consolidation bill into law, the last hope of the Southern Pacific railroad that the people of the great Southwest may be deprived of the use of the great harbor at San Pedro except under the payment of a tribute to the railroad, will die.

It is not necessary to go into the history of the long and desperate struggle between the people of California on the one hand and the greedy, thriving Southern Pacific railroad on the other hand. It is hardly the time for recriminations, and yet it is almost impossible to discuss this matter without referring, at least, to the notoriously unfriendly attitude of the railroad corporation.

It is seldom that such desperate efforts have been made to obscure the real issue in a matter before the legislature as in the case of which we are writing. While the measure has been known as a consolidation bill, and while it is a general law providing for the merging of two cities situated as are Los Angeles and San Pedro, the fact is, as every intelligent person in Southern California knows, that the real issue dependent upon this act was: Shall Southern California have at San Pedro a harbor free to the commerce of the Southwest and of the world, or shall it indefinitely pay tribute to a selfish railroad corporation which for years has sought to convert that magnificent heritage of the people into a private chattel?

The hope of the Southern Pacific railroad company that it could continue to bullyrag and intimidate and bluff the people of California into obedience to its dictates will die the moment that James N. Gillett appends

his signature to the measure commonly known as the McCartney-Leeds bill. And if the railroad imagines for one moment that its hope of further domination of the state is not dead, that hope will be sufficiently crushed, we surmise, when the Governor approves the Wright-Stanton direct primary bill.

California is coming into her own, for which, praises be unto the Creator of this glorious state. The shackles of the monstrous iniquity known as Southern Pacific control have been severed. The state is free. So long have we been in thralldom that it may be some little time yet before we come fully to realize that liberty has been attained. But, men and women of California, we are free. The tyrant—the tyrant is nothing but an incubus. Shake yourself—awaken—and you will fully discern that the once frightful monster of your dreams has become a thing as diaphanous as a woman's veil.

* * *

"HONEST GEORGE"

"HONEST GEORGE", alias "Uncle George", Alexander will be the next mayor of Los Angeles. If there be any person possessing within the recesses of his bosom a good and sufficient reason why this should not be so, why there should be no official union between Los Angeles and Honest George Alexander, let him now appear and have his say or forever after hold his peace.

Los Angeles has many men who would honor the mayoralty. Far be it from us to take the position that George Alexander is the only man qualified to fill this position, or that he is one of a comparatively small number who, if called upon to serve the city, would give Los Angeles a splendid business administration. While we have men of the required standard who may be counted by the score, we have few who have been tried so thoroughly in public life as the man who has been united upon as the successor to the present discredited incumbent.

George Alexander has "made good" in public life. As a member of the Board of Supervisors he was ever on the alert, watching the treasury of Los Angeles county and raising a warning cry every time he discovered an attempt at pilfering or jobbery.

There may be a dozen George Alexanders in Los Angeles—yes, there may be a thousand of them for all we know—but we are absolutely certain that there is at least one, and we have the man.

The defeat of George Alexander at the election soon to be called would be one of the greatest catastrophes in municipal history in America; but there will be no such thing as defeat. The people of Los Angeles are determined that the affairs of their city shall be placed in the hands of a man in whom they have confidence. Every person who stands by Mayor Harper at this time, ever after, in all circumstances, arrays himself on the side of corruption and vice. The line has been drawn taut. The safe thing to

do, for those who care for their reputations as citizens, is to stay on the right side and not press too closely to the line.

* * *

A PRETTY SCHEME

WHAT is now beginning to be understood as one of the most comprehensive plans for the establishment of a political machine intended to perpetuate the power of the "organization" forces in the Republican party in California has been uncovered in Governor Gillett's project for a great system of state highways, as outlined in two bills introduced into the Assembly by Mr. Coghlan of San Francisco and identical measures introduced into the Senate by Senator Estudillo.

These bills provide, in brief, for what on its face appears to be an elaborate highway system extending from one end of the state to the other. An appropriation of eighteen millions of dollars is made, subject to ratification by the electors of the state. With these eighteen millions, Governor Gillett proposes to equip a political commission with powers greater than those now held by any other commission in the state, if not greater than those allotted to any official body of men in the United States, excepting legislatures.

No bill presented to the State Legislature for its consideration for years has been so full of "bugs." In the first place, the work of road-building is to be intrusted to the state department of engineering, which is dominated by politicians subject to the whims of the Governor. Secondly, this department is vested with full power to purchase, practically in any way that may suit its will, rights of way, quarries or other land necessary to the construction of the system; to "purchase all supplies, material, machinery, and to do all other things necessary or proper in the construction and maintenance of said state highway." Thirdly, there is nothing in the proposed law to prevent the commission from awarding contracts for the construction of the system, in small sections, by political favorites. Fourthly, and this is the worst feature of the bill, there is absolutely nothing to show where it is proposed to have the system built. No provision is made for a preliminary survey to be made before the ratification of the bill providing for the issuance of bonds.

Section 2 of the bill (Assembly Bill No. 991) provides as follows:

"As soon as practicable after the passage of this act, it shall be the duty of the department of engineering to survey, lay out and adopt a continuous and connected state highway system running north and south through the state, traversing the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys and along the Pacific coast by the most convenient, direct and practicable routes, connecting the county seats of the several counties through which it passes and joining the centers of population, together with such branch roads as may be necessary to connect therewith the several county seats lying east and west of such state highway."

Specific, isn't it? The description of the route of the system proposed by the Governor could not be much more vague.

With all due respect to Governor Gillett and the gentlemen who introduced his bill into the Legislature, the Pacific Outlook submits that our chief executive has put the cart before the horse. If he is sincere in his system of scientifically constructed high-

ways which shall be of the greatest practical utility to the greatest possible proportion of inhabitants, let him propose a bill providing for a preliminary survey, in detail, and the drafting and publication of a map setting forth the location of every mile of the system, so that the people of California may know where the highways are to be built before being asked to vote upon any such appropriation as eighteen millions of dollars. Let him not submit a rough proposition involving the expenditure of a certain amount per mile for a specified number of miles until he shall have ascertained, and acquainted the voters and taxpayers of the state with the facts relating thereto, how many miles are to be constructed and how much the cost will be, according to estimates of a commission of experts.

These are but a handful of objections to the bill which the Governor seeks to convert into law. There are many others. The worst thing about the bill is that it provides for the organization of a great force of employees under the immediate direction of a political commission, to be appointed and removed at the will of such commission, without regard to qualifications.

It does not require a man of the greatest powers of discernment to see the possibilities in this direction. If these bills should pass California would witness the upbuilding of a political machine the stability and effectiveness of which have no present equal in the country. It is said that the Fish Commission, under the management of General George Stone, is a great political machine. But compared with the highway commission proposed by Governor Gillett the Fish Commission, notorious as its political operations have become, would be insignificant.

The people of California want to see a system of permanent highways constructed—of that there is little doubt. But before they vote upon the question they want to know not only how much money is to be expended, but they want to know definitely where the highways are to be built. And under any circumstances, they do not propose to lend the financial aid of the state to such a thinly veneered project for the establishment of a perpetual political machine.

* * *

A Cyanogenized Comet

The tail of the comet which was lost has been found again, without any fuss, which proves that it was not lost, but remained all the time in the relative position of the tails of Bo-peep's legendary sheep. We have felt all along that we were in no real danger from the unattached tail of a comet, but since the tail has been rediscovered in its proper place the danger to the earth seems to have increased. Cyanogen gas has been found in large amounts in the deplorable tail of that comet by the Lick Observatory folks. Their announcement of the fact was received with respectful silence on this side of the Atlantic, but it has caused consternation among the advanced scientists of England, who are always looking for trouble when they are not looking for spooks.

We learn with surprise that cyanogen gas is not nice, and if that cyanogenized comet tail sweeps the earth there may be trouble. The late E. A. Poe, whose fame we have all been belittling lately in order properly to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of his birth, invented a stirring yarn of the destruction of this globe by a comet, but he

knew nothing at all about cyanogen gas. However, cyanogen gas, chemically combined with components of our atmosphere, might turn out to be beneficial and restorative. They say that carbolic acid and camphor combined make a suave and healing compound, though so great is our distrust of scientific assertions that we advise nobody to try it on a sore finger without first consulting an old-fashioned family physician.

H. G. Wells, an English scientist of high standing, has foretold the regeneration of the world by the beneficent gases of a comet's tail, which is destined to lessen the woes of operatic impresarios, prima donnas, chief executives, and folks of that kind, and make all the humbler ones honest and brother-like. So we may as well wait cheerfully until the cyanogen gas arrives.

* * *

Workingmen's Tenement's in Germany

Germany seems to the American to be dealing always with measures rather than men. But she is modern. There are certain phases of modern thought upon which she has seized more readily than any other nation. She is making experiments in co-operation everywhere. She has societies for co-operative buying; co-operative tenements and apartment buildings for civil service officials; and there are successful, if not old, co-operative industries capitalized and administered by the workers. The co-operative tenements in Berlin are better than ours in New York because they are more beautiful and pleasant; but even more, it may be, to be desired, they are built with the co-operation of the State, instead of being philanthropic enterprise. In a few years after the industrial insurance laws went into effect the insurance fund had accumulated to such proportions that the question of investing it was one of some embarrassment, and the promoters of the new measure looked about for a way of making this surplus further the same ends which the insurance aimed to further. It has gone for the most part into the sanatoriums which supplement the insurance project, and into the co-operative dwellings. Some of the buildings of the labor bureaus have also been put up through loans from it. The rate of interest is 3, 3½ or 4 per cent; 3½ being half the current rate in Berlin last winter.

All the plan of direction of these associations is more socialized than anything we have as yet in America. It is only a little more so, but it is a little. A tenant in a typical one pays for his share at the rate of 8 cents a week, his investment beginning at once to draw 4 per cent. He can not sell his apartment nor will it go further than his children, and all increase in value thus accrue eventually to the corporation, to be used in putting up new buildings. Every tenant must be a stockholder, and his holding insures him the occupation of his apartment for life at the rent at which he takes it and for his children. Rents in Berlin have greatly increased in the last twenty years, and in the old buildings put up twenty years ago the tenants pay 30 per cent below the present rate. The stockholders direct the affairs of the society, and get such training in administration as their experience offers. Gladstone laid his power to think clearly to the interminable debates at his father's table, and the annual meetings of the co-operative building associations of Berlin must do a great deal for the Berlin workingman in this way.

CHILE CON CARNE

BY AUTOGENESIS

A Lord and the Maoris.—The Earl of Onslow, who has suggested a stringent method of dealing with the gipsy nuisance, comes of a family which has supplied the House of Commons with no fewer than three Speakers. He himself is the most charming of men, and his popularity with all classes is very great. When he was Governor of New Zealand, he won the support and sympathy of the Maoris by a picturesque and sympathetic act. He christened a son who was born out there by the Maori name of Huna, and the boy was adopted by the Ngahhuia tribe with all their customary rites and ceremonies. After the Earl's departure from New Zealand the Maoris sent him an illuminated address in a wonderful native frame, and when, as a return present, his lordship sent them a big Union Jack, measuring twenty-five feet by twelve, they organized special dances and fetes for its reception.

What is a Gollywogg?—An interesting piece of news comes to us from Russia. An officer in the Russian army likes gollywoggs. We are told that although not yet five years of age, the small heir to the throne of Russia is already colonel of several regiments of his father's army. But all these dignities lie lightly upon his shoulders, for the chief joy of his life is a huge gollywogg, dressed in blue and red, sent him from England by Queen Alexandra. This, as a matter of fact, is the most treasured possession of the royal nursery, and, when the rights of possession are questioned by his sister, the young colonel is not averse from using his fists in its defense.

The Kaiser Fines His Guests.—The German Emperor is not above playing an occasional practical joke. Once while with some guests on a boar-hunt tramping through a wood, he met a rural policeman. "My good fellow," said the Kaiser, "you seem to be very suspicious. Perhaps you think I haven't a license?" And from his pocket he produced the document, duly signed and stamped. "Now," he continued, "you had better ask all the other gentlemen for theirs." Not one of the party possessed a license, and each had to pay a fine before a magistrate.

Five Shillings Instead of a Kiss.—Apropos of Lord Northcote's name being mentioned as a probable successor to Earl Grey in Canada, his lordship was once made curious use of while Governor-General of Australia. Strolling one night through an avenue of sombre trees to a friend's house to dinner, he was suddenly pounced upon by a maid-servant, who kissed him effusively and pressed a little parcel into his hand. "Here's sausage for you. I can't come out tonight, as master has company," she whispered, and as mysteriously disappeared. When he got to the house, he found one of his servants loitering by the gate. "What are you doing here?" asked Lord Northcote. "I'm waiting for my sweetheart," the man stammered. "Where is she?" "In service here." "Ah, then I am right. Here is a sausage from your sweetheart, and she wishes me to tell you that she cannot come out tonight, as her master has company." Seeing that the man looked nervous, he added kindly: "She

also gave me a kiss, but perhaps you would rather wait until you see her. Here is five shillings instead."

No Luck.—When Mr. Carnegie was playing golf on the St. Andrews links he is reported to have said to his caddie: "Well, Angus, man, the winter will soon be here. You'll not get very much caddying to do in the winter." "Na," replied Angus, gloomily. "There's no muckle caddying here in winter. If it's no' snaw, it's frost; if it's no' frost, it's snaw; if it's neither snaw or frost, it's rain; and if it's fine it's sure to be the Sawbath."

Coal by the Sack.—An enterprising coal dealer who opened a coal and wood yard recently on Macy street conceived the bright idea of getting up the French language that he might be able to talk the "lingo" of some of his patrons in the neighborhood. He seemed to have faith that French would carry one safely in any polyglot crew. Arming himself with a copy of "French in a Fortnight," he set to work to conquer the tongue of Moliere in less time than it takes to go from here to Havre by express boat and "limited" combined. The result was that when approached one day by a housewife who demanded the price of a sack of coal, he replied: "Six-bits a la carte and seventy-five cents table de hote."

An Invisible Sovereign.—One of the best stories told by Lord Alverstone, the Lord Chief Justice of England, concerns a little loan which he once made to a needy friend. He lent the latter a sovereign and then bet another friend that he would one day get his money back. The second friend was very doubtful, however, and took the bet with alacrity. Some time afterwards Lord Alverstone met the latter gentleman, who sarcastically inquired: "Well, have you received the money from poor R— yet?" "No," replied his lordship; "and I shall not press him, for I have received a letter from him which is worth the money." The letter read as follows: "As the date has arrived when the £1 has to be repaid, please find a postal order for that amount, for I'm hanged if I can.—Yours, etc."

* * *

Tit-bits of Science

The fullers' earth industry in Great Britain is practically controlled by a combine, which intrusts the secret of its final preparation to less than half a dozen persons.

A six-weeks-old baby at Jersey City, N. J., whose legs have turned to stone, is said to be only the eighth case of infantile ossification in the history of the medical science.

To perfect the process of the Oxford paper used for Bibles required twenty-five years of steady work. The syndicate owning the formula value it at over \$1,000,000.

* * *

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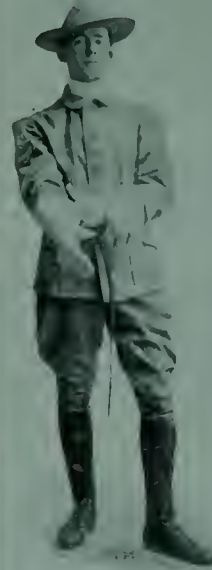
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Riverside's Famous Hotel

Something of Its Policy



A PICTURESQUE CORNER OF GLENWOOD MISSION INN

If there is one thing more than any other that man has done in Southern California and has made a clean job of it, it is in building beautiful and comfortable hotels. It is pretty generally known what nature has done to bring fame to Southern California and it is pretty well known what the sunshine and invigorating combination of ocean and mountain air has done for its people. But Southern California's most beautiful hotels are of modern construction and the fame thereof is just now beginning to be heard in distant lands.

God's work in Southern California as elsewhere is perfect. When man does anything, however, on account of shifting standards, some of us put in a part of our spare time finding fault with it. And one of the comparatively easy things to do, apparently, is to find fault with a hotel.

But here in Southern California, in Riverside to be exact, right among the orange blossoms and the fig trees and the flowers that bloom twenty-four hours a day all the year there is a hotel that was built and is operated along lines that puts the so-called human mind to queer shifts to find fault with it.

The Glenwood Mission Inn at Riverside was built for a purpose. The purpose was to create a hotel property that would establish a reputation worth while. And this reputation was to be world-wide and it was to include something of peace of mind and a great deal of comfort for the guest. And the Glenwood's guest was to be made happy that he might enjoy himself. The Glenwood was to be his home in all that the word home really means.

So the Glenwood, in addition to the splendid hospitality it extended its guests, took on the proper amount of system and order. Quite naturally perfect order around a hotel, in an atmosphere of semi-tropic out-of-doors naturalness, when accompanied by meals that are made to eat and by beds that really are made to sleep in—and such meals and such beds the Glenwood gives—begins to give the weary traveler or sojourner at least a foretaste of that "peace that passeth understanding."

Finally the Glenwood's reputation became established. It took some time, however, to establish it, it does seem to take a little time to establish a good reputation. At any rate, the Glenwood has come into its own. And because Frank A. Miller, its proprietor, operates on a basis of endeavoring to give every guest at his hotel the best time, in its highest sense, that the guest has ever had, the Glenwood will continue to attract to beautiful Riverside, in increasing numbers, those people from over all the world who care for refinement, harmony and peace of mind in their hotel experience.

Stanton's Dread Chimera

What is this dreadful state secret that Speaker Stanton is carrying around in the card-indexed confidential information files of his official inner consciousness? If Richard Hotaling were inclined to do irreverence to the Master in the manner of the soliloquizing crook-backed king of the same surname he might speak of the cryptic Stanton thus: "Now is the winter of our discontent made worse by this sacred son of Los Angeles;

for all the clouds that low'd upon our state are in the deep bosom of Stanton buried. Now are our brows bound with funeral wreaths; our noisy tongues tied up by Japan's threats; our false alarms changed to warlike greetings; our speeches to Roosevelt messages. Grim-visaged war hath shown his wrinkled front. And now, instead of cap'ring nimbly in the assembly chamber to the pleasing squawk of a Caminetti lute, he now is mounting, night-hag like, our backs, to fright the souls of fearful statesmen." But what is it that Speaker Stanton cannot reveal to his fellow citizens? Why does he refrain from telling us the very worst? A burden shared is a burdened lightened. Why should Speaker Stanton bear all the burden? Why should his soul suffer all the harrowing consequences of a state secret whose lightest word would freeze our young bloods, make all our eyes pop from their sockets, and our knotted and combined locks to part, and each particular hair to stand on end, like quills upon the fretful porcupine?—Town Talk.

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Christian Science—Popular Misconceptions Corrected

Written Especially for the Pacific Outlook by William E. Brown, C. S. B., California State Committee on Publication

Reprinted by request

Christian Science is now attracting the attention of thinking people all over the world, and as there are many misconceptions concerning its principle and practice, it is the purpose of this article to correct some of them.

In the first place let it be said that Christian Science has absolutely nothing in common with hypnotism, mesmerism, suggestion, mental science, new thought, faith cure or the Emmanuel movement. Hypnotism, or suggestion, for they are one and the same in operation, is recognized as one of the most subtle agencies in effecting crime in this day and age, proving that in its efficient application it does not depend upon the moral status of the practitioner, nor does its operation prohibit its use for nefarious purposes.

Christian Science on the other hand can only be used for good and the practitioner who, through his knowledge of the power of thought, attempts to use it for selfish or debasing purposes loses the power to heal.

These results prove the unlikeliness of the systems beyond doubt. Furthermore hypnotism in its practice operates independently of the moral or spiritual nature of the patient, while on the other hand Christian Science can not cure the patient without improving him spiritually.

Christian Science is a religion, the religion of Jesus Christ, and accomplishes its healing and redemptive work by the same method employed by Jesus and his disciples, thus fulfilling the scriptural promises as given in Mark 16:17, 18, "and these signs shall follow them that believe—they shall lay hands on the sick and they shall recover," and again in John 14:12, "He that believeth on me the works that I do shall he do also."

At this juncture some of the critics of Christian Science maintain that these commands were intended for the disciples only. This view is dispelled by the following command of Jesus in Matt. 28:19, 20, "Go ye therefore and make disciples of all the nations—teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you."

From the scriptural quotation it will be seen that true belief must always (not may sometimes) be accompanied with the ability to heal the sick as well as reform the sinner. Inasmuch as the Christian Science interpretation of Jesus' teaching does confer this healing power, thus fulfilling the promises of the Master, it is conclusive proof that its interpretation is correct. An influence that comes into one's life cleansing him from all sin, healing him physically and morally, freeing him from the bondage of drugs, alcohol and tobacco, making him a consecrated follower of Christ Jesus, must be, and is divine.

Christian Science accepts the teachings of Jesus in their entirety. It believes that all his commands are to be executed and that it is obligatory on all Christians in all ages to obey them. It believes that the command to heal the sick is inseparably connected with that to preach the Gospel.

Unlike the Emmanuel or Christian psychology movement, Christian Science does not segregate diseases into functional and organic classes nor does it find any Scriptural authority for concluding that the former class may be safely intrusted to God's care, but the latter class is so difficult that it is necessary to employ a physician. On the contrary, the Bible teaches the necessity of wholly relying upon a knowledge of God for healing and redemption. This point is emphasized in the record of Asa in II Chron. 16:12, who, "In his disease he sought not to the Lord, but to the physicians, and Asa slept with his fathers."

Perhaps one of the most popular fallacies regarding the method of Christian Science is the idea that it ignores sin and sickness and that if one only thinks he is well he will be so. This misconception is, of course, based upon a total misapprehension of the teaching of Science and Health, the text book of Christian Science. There is nothing in the book that could be distorted into such a conclusion. Mrs. Eddy emphatically teaches that those who sin must suffer and that the only way to maintain spiritual and physical health is to overcome sin and spiritual ignorance in all its forms. Christian Science recognizes that sin and disease are very real to the sufferer and that they must be destroyed, not ignored.

Probably the most misunderstood proposition of Christian Science is its teaching regarding the non-existence of matter. Many bitter and sarcastic criticisms have been hurled at what is supposed to be the theory of Christian Science, but as a matter of fact is not.

The statement "there is no matter," is not meant to convey the idea that all the objects in the world about us do not exist nor that man has no body, but it is equivalent to saying that these are not material as they seem to be to the senses.

The declaration "there is no matter" only partially defines the Christian Science doctrine, but when considered as a consequent of its correlative statement, "All is Mind," its meaning immediately becomes apparent, i. e., that what is generally called matter is but a misconception of mental ideas.

It is a self-evident fact that Mind and matter as opposed entities could not exist, and since Mrs. Eddy has given forth her discovery of the All-

ness of Mind, many Natural Scientists have changed their views regarding matter and agree with her that we live in a thought world and that matter does not exist.

Professor Wilhelm Oswald of the University of Leipzig, Germany, writes thus of matter: "Matter is a thing of thought which we have constructed for ourselves rather imperfectly to represent what is permanent in the changes of phenomena."

Professor Huxley tells us that the only world we know or can possibly know is a thought world. Professor Fiske writes, "Apart from consciousness there are no such things as color, form, position, or hardness and there is no such thing as matter."

Among others who subscribe to this theory of matter are Professors Crookes, Lodge and Curie, the latter being the famous discoverer of radium.

Mrs. Eddy's statement that "All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation," is strictly in accord with Scriptural teaching that God is all and there is none else.

The proof that this premise is correct and in accord with the teachings of Jesus is established in the healing and redemptive work accomplished by Christian Scientists.

In this connection the Master said, "It is the Spirit that quickeneth; the flesh profiteth nothing; the words that I speak unto you, they are spirit and they are life."

One of the weakest criticisms frequently heard is in regard to the charge for services made by Christian Science practitioners. It is sometimes said that this practice is proof that Christian Science is not Christian, as Jesus and His disciples healed without charge. Such a view is wholly without foundation, as Jesus clearly taught "the laborer is worthy of his hire." In sending forth his disciples he commanded them "Provide neither gold nor silver, nor brass in your purses, nor scrip for your journey, neither two coats, neither shoes, nor yet staves; for the workman is worthy of his meat." Matt. 10:10. In I Cor. 9:14, Paul says, "If we have sown unto you Spiritual things is it a great thing if we shall reap your carnal things?" "Even so hath the Lord ordained that they which preach the gospel should live of the gospel." This is ample Scriptural evidence that those who receive health and holiness are to provide maintenance of those who bring the blessings. The only difference between the practice of Jesus and his disciples and the Christian Scientists of today is in the manner of recompense. In those days the bringers of glad tidings were lodged and boarded. In our day the wage system prevails and the healer boards

himself—a much more convenient and satisfactory way, but the principle of recompense remains the same.

If clergymen of various denominations receive recompense for preaching, and this is right and just, then why should not the Christian Scientist who both preaches and heals? In this connection, however, it is but just to state that while Christian Science makes a very moderate charge for the time of the practitioner (for the benefits can never be paid for) no one is denied help because he is unable to pay.

It has been said by the critics of Christian Science that its text book costs too much, and yet its cost of \$3.00 is not excessive as compared with text books of other sciences. As a matter of fact those who have purchased the book think the cost insignificant. Ask the one who has, by the aid of the book, been raised to health from incurable disease, or redeemed from the slavery to alcohol and drugs, and restored to the community as a loving father and upright citizen, ask him if the book costs too much! Thousands of Christian Science families can testify that a copy of Science and Health in their home has saved them hundreds of dollars in doctor and medicine bills, to say nothing of the health, harmony, peace and security its teachings confer.

It is self-evident that if all were convinced that Christian Science is accomplishing what it claims, there would be no opposition, and yet the opportunity for conviction is open to all.

Many feel that Christian Scientists worship Mrs. Eddy and that she is seeking personal adulation, etc. In reply to the first part of this criticism it can be said that Christian Scientists do not worship Mrs. Eddy, but they do in a large measure express their gratitude for the benefits received through her teachings. One who has been rescued from hopeless invalidism and bondage to sin would be less than human if he failed to feel grateful to his deliverer for such deliverance.

Personal worship is eliminated in Christian Science and Mrs. Eddy has spoken emphatically on this point, constantly admonishing her followers to look to God for guidance and never to lean on personality.

It is frequently asserted by critics, who know not whereof they speak, that Mrs. Eddy considers herself equal with Jesus. Such sacrilegious utterances can only be made by those unfamiliar with the teachings of Christian Science. Although Mrs. Eddy has, in spite of ridicule, opposition and abuse, built up an organization that has no parallel in history, meek-

ness and selflessness are her chief characteristics.

In the preface to her book, *Science and Health*, Mrs. Eddy refers to herself as a willing disciple awaiting the Mind of Christ. Elsewhere she admonishes her students to follow her only as she follows Christ.

Repeated attempts have been made by the enemies of this Science to show that Mrs. Eddy received her knowledge of Christian Science from one Quimby. Time and time again this falsehood has been refuted with incontrovertible facts; and in 1883 this matter was settled by the Circuit

Court of the District of Massachusetts, who issued a perpetual injunction against one Edward J. Arens who infringed Mrs. Eddy's copyrights, and who set up as part of his defense that the copyright works of Mrs. Eddy were not original with her but had been copied from manuscripts composed by Dr. Quimby. When the time came for taking testimony, Arens gave notice that he would not put in any testimony; and when his attorney was asked the reason, he replied in substance, "There is no evidence to present".

In addition to this Mrs. Eddy agreed to stand the cost of printing and publishing Dr. Quimby's manuscripts in order to expose the falsehoods of

parties publically intimating that she had appropriated matter belonging to Quimby. The whole question of originality was involved in, and disposed of by the legal decision referred to, and the fact that Mrs. Eddy is the discoverer and founder of Christian Science is now formulated as history, and acknowledged by encyclopedias, dictionaries, and biographical works. Dr. Quimby was an avowed mesmerist, and Christian Science and mesmerism are like polar opposites, and could not possibly proceed from the same source.

While advanced thinkers in all ages have held fragmentary ideas akin to those of Mrs. Eddy, and employed similar modes of expression, the dis-

covery of Christian Science belongs to her exclusively, and the Christian Science healing made possible by her discovery has not been practiced since the days of Jesus Christ. It was she who discovered the principle underlying the practice of Jesus and his disciples, and from this principle Mrs. Eddy evolved a scientific system of healing and redemption, susceptible of proof.

Christian Science is daily proving that the teachings of Jesus are as vital and available today as they were in the first century. All kinds of sin and diseases, including those deemed incurable, are being successfully treated, and proof of this can be obtained by any sincere seeker.

Philander C. Knox

A Careful Pilot Secured for the Ship of State

THERE'S a new pilot making soundings on the bar. He is preparing to take a big ship with a great skipper out of port and start her on a long voyage. And he is going to make sure that the channel has not shifted and that the range lights and the buoys are in place, for he is a very careful pilot indeed, and although he is a little bit of a man he has a great brain, a quick eye and a steady hand.

The new pilot is Philander C. Knox, Senator from Pennsylvania, selected to be Secretary of State in the cabinet of William H. Taft. He has piloted many important things in the past, but nothing approaching the magnitude of the incoming administration, but those who know him well have no doubt that he will do the job well and with that rare gift of his of seeming not to strive at all while he is at work.

It is just eight years since this wonderful man, small of stature, conservative of mould, courageous in every fibre and cool in his mental processes as a mountain spring, came to Washington, writes the Washington correspondent of the New York Herald. In that short time he has made more indentations on the face of governmental history than any other man except Theodore Roosevelt.

"Gentlemen," said President Roosevelt at the White House one night, when he had called a conference of members of his Cabinet and his famous "trust busters" to take into final consideration the things the Senate was about to do to the Hepburn rate bill, "I have also invited to be present Senator Knox, because he is the man who is responsible for the important policies of my administration."

"Knox," said Secretary Root, who has a pretty wit, and had just tossed aside a copy of Owen Wister's "Virginian," which he had been glancing through, "I think you ought to make him smile when he says that."

But what the President said was literally true. It was Senator Knox who perfected the trust legislation

which was the first step in the great manoeuvre which came to an end with the rate bill. He had told the President that there was almost enough law to curb the trusts. He had induced Congress to follow him and abandon the elaborate scheme which Representative Charles E. Littlefield and others had projected to fill dozens of pages with new legislation. Then he had gone ahead and proved in court his contention.

He first blazed the way in the Northern Securities case. There had been great agitation in the Northwest over the consolidation by means of a holding company of the Great Northern, the Northern Pacific and the Rock Island. Complaints had been lodged with the President and these were turned over to Mr. Knox by the President with the request that he examine the law and see if the combination could be reached. Former Attorney Generals had informed the railroads that they were beyond the interference of the law. Mr. Knox looked into the matter and reported. In his opinion the Northern Securities Company was illegal and could be reached by the laws of the United States. "Then go ahead" was the order from the White House.

And Mr. Knox went ahead. He did not blow a single trumpet. He did not send for a single newspaper and advertise what he was about. But when the bill in equity was ready to be filed he sent out one night to the newspapers a short statement—all his statements are short and to the point—that the Department of Justice was about to proceed against the Northern Securities Company and expected to have it enjoined.

Nobody got an advance tip. The wind that blew through Wall street the next morning when the market opened was high and disastrous but it was a zephyr compared with the gale that raged around the White House when Mr. Steele and others interested in ending the injurious rate war in the Northwest, men who knew the President well enough to remon-

strate with him, got the Chief Executive on the telephone.

There is no doubt that Mr. Roosevelt was a trifle disturbed. It was represented to him that he had done something which would ruin all the financial interests concerned. So when Mr. Knox came in, while the telephonic disturbance was at its height, the President asked him to go to the instrument and talk to the enraged financiers.

The financiers were not only seriously disturbed, they were enraged, and they said some things to Mr. Knox and he said some things to them. Finally he said: "Well, remember this; there is no stock ticker in the Department of Justice, and this suit is going on."

The suit went on, just as Mr. Knox said it would, and was carried from court to court, until the Supreme Court of the United States wrote as the law of the land that holding companies in restraint of trade were illegal.

But later the men of Wall street, who cursed the little Attorney General from Pittsburgh, blessed him when, at the outset of the campaign of 1904, he said, in announcing the further policies of the Department of Justice, "The administration does not purpose running amuck."

It was Mr. Knox who took up the Herald's exposure of the Beef Trust and enjoined it. Cleverly he moved against that gigantic monopoly in an unexpected way. He not only attacked it for violating the Sherman Anti-Trust law, being in restraint of trade, but he attacked it for demanding and receiving rebates in violation of the Interstate Commerce law. Thus he was the great pioneer in giving life and vitality to the war on the rebate, which subsequently, under administrators of the Department of Justice, became such a conspicuous feature of the war of the President on the octopus.

It was Senator Knox who conducted what is perhaps the greatest and most complex legal investigation

the world has ever known. He perfected the title to the Panama Canal. Here was a law case which began in Paris and had its ramifications all through France. Then it reached New York, where another company had been formed. It included Washington, where the title was subsequently to rest. Then it went to Panama and thence over the mountains to far away Bogota. He carried it through and it is noted that in all the recriminations concerning that transfer there is not a hint that reaches the skirts of the man who brought the title to the canal from France and Central America to Washington.

It is also represented by the friends of Mr. Knox that while he was conducting the negotiations, which took him to Paris, he did not get along very well with William Nelson Cromwell. Somehow Mr. Cromwell, who tried to have a finger in the legal pie that the Attorney General was cooking, bored Mr. Knox.

For good natured plain speaking the Secretary of State in the next Cabinet is famous. After he had been elected to the Senate from Pennsylvania he called at the White House to see the President.

"I want to know what you think of my new Attorney General," said the President.

"Who is the new Attorney General?" asked Mr. Knox.

"Moody," replied the President.

"Well, I'll follow Mr. Dooley," said the Pennsylvanian. "Is Casey good for a drink?" asked the barkeeper of Hennessey. "Has he had it?" asks Hennessey. "He has." "He is."

The White House women thought the story cruel, but when it became printed the country roared.

Many times President Roosevelt used Mr. Knox to promote policies. He sent for the Senator from Pennsylvania when he had determined on asking Congress to enact some law which would insure uniformity of railroad rates. Mr. Knox talked it over. He told the President how far

...though he could get away where he could not venture. The President said that he would not spend butting a head with a bull, but that he would stand the test of the Supreme Court and remedy the evils which he had outlined. And suddenly a lightning clap, that was to move a storm two days later, received a messenger that Mr. Knox would like to make a speech. He knew his Pittsburg friends so well that he could ask them if they were more than pleased to comply.

The speech that Mr. Knox made that night was the forerunner of the great rate bill fight. If the measure then outlined had been passed immediately by Congress the same result would have been attained that was only accomplished after a struggle of five or six months. But the President got away from his moorings and the House and Senate got away from theirs, and they came back to what Mr. Knox had said in November late in May, and put through just the bill that he said ought to be passed.

It is the view of those who know the next Secretary of State intimately that Mr. Taft could not have got another man who so nearly approached Secretary Root in those qualities that a President needs to have close at hand if he had gone over the country from end to end with a searchlight. Just as there is only one Root, so it is said there is only one Knox. Both are men of keen intellect. Both are possessed of a marvelous ability to work long stretches at a time. Both have a broad grasp, and both have the courage to tell a President when he is wrong. Both have done so many a time. In addition both have that great life saver for men who have to endure periods of stress and storm—a sense of humor.

In a great degree Mr. Knox has the respect of all who know him. He is a man of wealth and he made it all at the law. Everybody has heard the story of Mr. Knox and the late Benjamin Harrison, who after his retirement returned to Indianapolis to practice law. They were engaged on the same side in a great lawsuit involving the life of the street railway system of Indianapolis. When the case came up all the lawyers made very long addresses—that is, all but Mr. Knox. He spoke to the Court exactly forty minutes. His argument was regarded as settling the case. When it was ended Mr. Knox approached General Harrison and politely offered the suggestion that they divide their fees. General Harrison rather brusquely refused. Later it leaked out that the fee of General Harrison was \$25,000 and of Mr. Knox about \$75,000.

The next Secretary of State will be found by the diplomats with whom he comes in contact to be a very red blooded man. He delights in good horses. He loves to play golf. He lives in the summer in a beautiful home at Valley Forge, Pa., his home being the old house that was occupied by General Knox as headquarters during the War of the Revolu-

tion. It is furnished with beautiful crops of various varieties and a splendorous stream flows almost by the doors. Here Mr. Knox leads the simple life. He has his horses and his cows, and he sends them to the neighborhood fairs. It is the retreat for which he longs whenever Saturday enables him to leave Washington, and fortunate, indeed, is he who is entertained under that quaint old roof.

Over the hard roads that rise and dip among the hills around picturesque Devon and Paoli the Senator from Pennsylvania can be seen almost every day in summer driving his splendid team of fast trotters that still hold the record for the fastest time in double harness.

Mr. Knox at the present time is really William H. Taft in all matters bearing on the new administration. While the next President is at Panama struggling with the problem of the lock canal and the Gatun dam, Mr. Knox speaks for him in everything that is essential. It is a fine commentary on the broadness of these two men that they have been able to get together and that they should so thoroughly trust each other. Only a little more than eight months ago they were opponents for the republican nomination for the Presidency.

Just as Cleveland took Thomas F. Bayard for his Secretary of State in 1885 so Mr. Taft has taken his principal opponent now and made him his chief confident. There is no secret of politics that Mr. Knox is not in possession of. So perfect is the reliance placed in him by the new President that Mr. Knox is the sole person now responsible for the members of the Cabinet yet to be chosen. He is settling the Cabinet problem for Mr. Taft. Before going to Panama Mr. Taft had Mr. Knox and Mr. Hitchcock at Charleston, S. C., for a long conference. To Mr. Knox was given a list of names from which men to occupy the various posts yet unfilled were to be selected. He was to make an investigation, decide the individual problems for himself and make a report to Mr. Taft on his return.

In addition to this Mr. Knox is chairman of the joint committee of the Senate and House of Representatives on the Inauguration of the President and Vice President. Thus he is the busiest man in the country. Now he is in New York prosecuting his inquiries for Mr. Taft, now on his way to Chicago to do the same thing, now going to some other distant city to keep an important engagement, and now on the floor of the Senate offering resolutions providing for the payment of the inaugural expenditures or expediting his resolution fixing the Presidential succession in case of the death of a President-elect before the inauguration.

And all the time he preserves that remarkable poise which is the admiration of all who know him. Good natured, gracious, modest, a good loser and an easy winner, he seems to sprinkle sunshine wherever he goes. The Senators have felt the quality

of his steel and yet in debate he has never made use of those bitter expressions and coarse arguments which in the last few years have cast a cloud over the debate and has shown himself better able to take care of himself than many of those who have served in the Senate from fifteen to twenty-five years.

Mr. Knox will go into history as the man who would rather be a candidate for the Presidential nomination than on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States.

One afternoon he was sitting in the Belasco Theatre with his family enjoying the unusual treat of a matinee. A messenger from the White House tore madly on a bicycle to the Senator's residence in K street. There learning that Mr. Knox was at the theatre the messenger asked for orders.

"Go get him out of there and say the President desires to see him immediately," were the instructions.

So the messenger bolted into the theatre and disturbed the Senator in the midst of a hearty laugh. Much wondering, Mr. Knox excused himself and walked across to the White House, only a block distant, and entered the Cabinet room.

"Senator," exclaimed the President, "Justice Brown has just resigned. I send for you to offer you that place on the Supreme Bench."

"Thank you very much, Mr. President, but I do not desire to go on the Supreme Bench."

And from that minute Mr. Roosevelt knew that, come what might, Mr. Knox would be a candidate for the republican nomination for President in 1908 against William H. Taft, and he began to prepare for it.

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The Monarch of the Sierra Madres

By MARIE J. BRESEE

The fabled Titans are said in their wars to have tossed and rent the land into every possible contortion and to pile mountain upon mountain in their attempt to scale heaven. It may have been one of these conflicts that



LOOKING UP THE TRACK TO ECHO MOUNTAIN

magnificence of its views,—not excepting the world renowned railways of the mountains of Switzerland.

The trip from Los Angeles is made in about two hours from the Pacific Electric station. The road takes us through busy Main street, on through the less populous parts of the city, past the cities of Highland Park, Garvanza and the Cawston Ostrich Farm; then through Pasadena, a gem-like city at the base of the Sierra Madre range, through Altadena with its shaded avenues and beautiful homes, on to the very foot of the stately grey mountains. Then the track begins to wind among the rocks, skirting the sharp sides of the canyons, up and up until we are in Rubio Canyon, 2200 feet above the sea.

Rubio Canyon is one of the most fertile and picturesque of the many canyons and is well worth a visit, but one who has started for the summit is wholly interested for the time, in the car waiting to take him up the incline. He looks up the track,—it looks a long way to the top. When the road was under consideration, this steep ascent between Rubio Canyon and Echo Mountain, a precipitous rise of 1300 feet, looked like an impossible place to bridge, but the difficulty was overcome by the cable line which wonderful piece of railroad engineering made the whole trip possible. The incline is more than 3000 feet in length with a grade that in some places is 62 feet in one hundred. The wonder of this piece of engineering and the means by which it is made safe, comes to the mind later, for as

are miles of foot and bridle paths radiating from this point. On a slope is located the Lowe Observatory, maintained by the Pacific Electric Company, and in charge of Prof. E. Larkin, a competent astronomer. On the Power House with its equipment of machinery, is the Columbian search light with the great lens the rays of

more rugged with one side comparatively bare; the northern slopes are clothed with thick forests of live oaks and giant pines, green with moss.

We pass Cape of Good Hope, a bold promontory of granite; Horse Shoe curve; Devil's Slide, where at one time a small avalanche swept down the mountain side; and Circular



WHERE THE ROAD IS HEWN OUT OF SOLID GRANITE

which can be seen for more than a hundred miles at sea.

From Echo Mountain to Mt. Lowe, a distance of five miles, the trip is made by electric car. In these five miles the road climbs 1500 feet perpendicularly and much of the road is hewn out of the solid granite. It is five miles of thrills, without an equal. The road climbs up the sides of the mountain in curves,—at one point,

Bridge, where the track swings round a spur of the mountain making a circle of 400 feet with a diameter of 150 feet. It is a remarkable piece of engineering and the views of the canyon and chasm make one fairly gasp for breath. Just beyond Circular Bridge, the road enters Grand Canyon and we look down into a vast cleft 3000 feet deep. We lose for a time the vista of valley, plain and ocean and are surrounded by great pines that lift their heads towards the bit of blue sky visible above. The scene changes as we pass along,—first turning to the south, then to the west and then to the north,—swinging along the steep side of the rugged mountain, through great forests, growing more luxuriant as we ascend.

The whole journey is thrilling and our pulses are still throbbing with pleasure and excitement when the car makes its last turn and we arrive at "Ye Alpine Tavern." Samuel Johnson long ago said "There is nothing which has yet been contrived by man by which so much happiness is produced as by a good tavern." Old Samuel Johnson himself would have been delighted with the quaint Swiss architecture of this tavern, set in a beautiful glen, protected from the winds of winter and from the heat of summer. Great trees of oak and of pine make music around it, and afford a home for the birds and the squirrels. Giant ferns of every variety add their beauty to the canyon. There is no noise of traffic, no suggestion of the "maddening crowd's ignoble strife." As we enter the Inn, we feel at once its welcoming hospitality and Samuel Johnson would surely recognize the old English motto over the fireplace,



EACH TIME THE VIEW IS LARGER

the car rises, and one looks down into the depths of Rubio Canyon, with its rich verdure, trees, ferns, and flowers, and the mountain stream sparkling on its way to the sea, he forgets that there is such a thing as machinery. He does not realize that he crosses a bridge 200 feet long, 120 feet higher at one end than at the other.

Echo Mountain is 3500 feet above the sea. Besides its superb view, it offers many points of interest. There

eight different views of the track being visible. At times we seem to hang in mid-air as we can see nothing below us but a yawning chasm hundreds of feet down. We look ahead at an impassable wall of granite and while we are wondering how they get through it, we are shot into mid-air again on a shelf of the mountain side. Each time the view is larger, the scene grander and the earth apparently gone. The mountains become

produced the eruption that threw into place the great range of rock and granite we call the Sierra Madres of Southern California.

The desire to climb one of these alluring peaks, takes possession of every visitor to California and we hail with joy the news that not only may Mahomet go to the mountain, but in one sense has the mountain been brought to Mahomet. The Pacific Electric Railway Co. has made it possible for every one to visit the tri-crested peak of Mt. Lowe, and a trip to its summit is a fitting finale to all trips of Southern California. It is not alone the fact of attaining a height of more than six thousand feet, it is the wonderful and varied series of moving pictures that greet the eye in making the ascent. So absorbed is one in these indescribable scenes, that the remarkable work of engineering which carries him to the top, comes as an afterthought.

The mountain itself is one of the Sierra Madres, and is named for Prof. T.C.S. Lowe of Pasadena. Prof. Lowe made the first trip to the summit, planted the first American flag on its highest point, and later conceived the project for making a way for others to enjoy the beauties and grandeur of the mountains. There are sentimental people who oppose mountain railways, but fortunately Prof. Lowe was not one of them, and as the result of his thought we have the Mt. Lowe railway, which surpasses all other mountain railways as a piece of mechanical engineering and for the variety and

"A monument of a house is ye guest that frequents it", for he had seen in never just such a fireplace in some English tavern where he met fellow poets and philosophers to smoke a pipe and to tell stories.

The fireplace at the Alpine Tavern, from which hangs a great crane, is twelve feet wide and seven feet high. Coming in on a rainy night, the fire burning brightly in the fireplace adds its welcome and actually seems to invite you to take a seat in one of the great arm chairs near "The atmosphere breathes rest and comfort and the many chambers seem full of welcome."

The tavern will accommodate 150 persons; numerous tent cottages, large and comfortable, are provided for those who prefer to sleep outside. The tavern is modern in every respect, is well furnished, the furniture harmonizing with the architecture. There is a large dining room with most excellent table, supplied with cold, crystal water direct from the mountain springs. Mr. H. B. Brown, the genial manager, does not resemble in appearance the original "mine host of ye Alpine tavern", but the long pipe hangs by the fireplace, and sword and buckskins would not add to the welcome he extends nor to the attention given to the comfort and pleasure of the guests. The fine service, excellent cuisine and general comfort of the modern apartments, appeal to many who linger for weeks in this delightful atmosphere.

"Oh souls of poets dead and gone,
What Elysium have ye known
Happy fields or mossy cavern,
Choicer than "Ye Alpine Tavern?"
There are many fascinating trails
from the Inn, but the grandest is the

Every separate picture which has greeted the eye in the ascent, is now spread out in one magnificent whole. In one direction lies the incomparable San Gabriel valley, its cultivated gardens, orchards and vineyards look-



IN PICTURESQUE RUBIO CANYON
ing like a great colored checker board, and the cities of Pasadena and Los Angeles mere spots in the midst with a background of mountains ever charming and glorifying the landscape. Across the plain we see the ceaseless breakers of the Pacific roll-



YE ALPINE TAVERN

three mile climb to the summit, 1500 feet higher. The journey is usually made by burros, but many prefer to walk the trail, and the glorious views are ample reward. Every foot is thrilling, full of interest, with splendor after splendor as we go on and up until it seems as if we must reach the great white cumulus cloud that hangs just above the peak, or "take ship and sail up into heaven." But finally we reach the summit from which point it looks as if the whole of California were spread out before us.

ing in upon the sand. The ocean itself is glistening in the sunlight, so dazzling that the eye turns for rest to the beautiful valley near the hills of San Rafael; beyond them lies the range of Verdugo, the fertile valley of La Canada and we look on to where the higher peaks of the Sierras touch the sky. "Nature can no further go".

It would be a delight to stay at Ye Alpine Tavern indefinitely and explore the mysteries and beauties of the craggy chasms, great canyons,

and magnificent forests, but if the tourist has only one day to give to the trip, give that. Sacrifice anything but the trip to Mt. Lowe, the monarch of the Sierra Madres.

+ + +

HIT OR MISS

The Arbor day celebration on next Saturday will begin with a parade starting from the City Hall at one p. m. and disbanding at Figueroa and Seventh streets. At this point the participants will take the electric cars to Sunset Park where a score of societies will unite in tree planting. The standing committees of the year are made up of F. W. Blanchard, Dr. A. W. Lamb, Russ Avery, Dr. E. J. Harper, J. G. Morley, F. L. Alles, J. M. Guinn, Mrs. Rodman, Mrs. Chalmers Smith, Jos. Scott and Dr. Jones of the Library Board.

A meeting of the Arbor Day Association was held last Tuesday when Prof. Alliot spoke among others. He wisely urged that trees be cared for after planting. There is something cruelly irresponsible in offering a slightly life to a tree and then letting it vainly perish for lack of a little water, even if water be, in this our land, a commodity defiled by price.

In last Sunday's issue of the L. A. Herald Mr. F. W. Blanchard won the first prize in the photographic contest. This will never do. Mr. Blanchard will have to rent a studio in his own building and pay himself honor in monthly installments. When the patrons of art begin to win the first prizes what is the devil of a poor artist going to do? This is certainly the last agony of art. If congress won't give us free art importations the least we can expect of Mr. Blanchard is free studios. The fourth floor front is not unworthy of our skill. We do Decalcomania tidily.

Clifford Richmond was in the city for a few days this week. He is well known among craftsmen and to the general public more particularly for his gentle satire of Elbert Hubbard in the skit called, "Me and Mozart" which came out a few years ago. Mr. Richmond is a manufacturer of East Hampton, Mass. This is his first visit to the Pacific coast. It is not impossible that he may eventually come out here to live.

Several interesting articles were exhibited at the Friday Morning Club on Colonial Day which came last Tuesday. Among other rare relics Mrs. I. B. Bond showed a tea pot of 1796 that was potted at Isleworth by Shure and Goulding. They worked from 1760 to 1823. At the death of Goulding all of the china was stored for thirty years. This piece of bas-relief came from a wealthy Spanish family in the city of Mexico. A similar tea pot was destroyed in the San Francisco earthquake.

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AMUSEMENTS

"A Chinese Honeymoon"

Ferris Hartman and his merry band are appearing at the Grand this week in "A Chinese Honeymoon", by George Dame and Howard Talbot.

Ferris Hartman assumes the role of Samuel Pineapple satisfactorily. His humor is clean cut and not over-drawn. Joseph Fogarty makes the Emperor imposing. Emil Kruschke as Chipper Chap is excellent, his make-up being remarkable. Walter de Leon did not improve his pleasing appearance by plastering his hat on one corner of his head. Next to Mr. Hartman, the interest of the audience was centered on Christine Nielsen who appeared as Soo-Soo, the Emperor's niece. She was in excellent voice and her solos were effective. One can easily forgive Miss Nielsen for marrying her pretty features with a feverish make-up when her irresistible smile appears. "Muggins" Davies as Fi Fi scored a hit. Her English accent took with the audience.

Taken as a whole the performance went well. Whoever was responsible for the clever decorations in the lobby of the theatre, deserves a medal. Chinese lanterns were strung from the ceiling and walls, making a charming picture, and the air was redolent with fumes of Chinese incense. It is noticed since John H. Blackwood assumed the management of this house, that the performances are attracting a better class of patrons.

Auditorium

Manager Crawford again presented to the patrons of this magnificent theatre the gorgeous spectacular production, "Ali Baba and the Seven Thieves." It played to packed houses last week and it is still popular.

Last week's favorites still hold forth, dainty Olga Stech, stately Maud Beatty, comedians Onslow, Arbuckle, Reed and Sellar. The chorus shows marked ability under the skillful handling of Miss Leslie. It is a performance well worth seeing, even if only from a spectacular standpoint.

"A Texas Steer"

Lewis S. Stone and the Belasco Theatre Stock Company are presenting before capacity houses this week Charles Hoyt's well known satire on political life, "A Texas Steer". There is no question of its popularity.

Lewis S. Stone is well cast as Maverick Brander, handling his lines with his usual easy skill. Charles Ruggles as Capt. Fairleigh Bright is good, while Howard Scott as Col. Brassy Gall is excellent. The rest of the male roles are in capable hands.

Florence Oakley makes a winsome Bossy. Some of her mannerisms remind one of Flora Walsh, Chas. Hoyt's first wife, who, if memory serves us right, was the original Bossy.

Special mention must be made of Ida Lewis who was capital in the character of Mrs. Brander. Beatrice Noyes looked charming and played

the role of Dixie well, while Jessie Norman as Mrs. Campbell made as much as could be expected of a small part.

Engaging "Marrying Mary"

Florence Gear in "Marrying Mary" was the attraction at the Majestic this week. Miss Gear made a favorable impression here last season in "Cupid at Vassar." Her present vehicle, in which Marie Cahill starred three years ago, is a musical comedy by Edwin Milton Royle and Silvio Hein.

Undaunted by three previous matrimonial mishaps, the dainty divorcee, "Marrying Mary," engages herself, for the fourth time, to Ormsby Kulpepper, vice-president of the Anti-Divorce League. He is blissfully ignorant of "Miss Montgomery's" past until her three cast-off husbands appear. A series of absurd complications follows. One by one his predecessors reveal themselves to Kulpepper, who despairingly exclaims, "It's a syndicate!" All of Mary's matrimonial knots are finally untangled except her last and happiest, and the curtain falls upon amicable relations between her numerous has-beens and would-bes.

Miss Gear scored a hit, playing a somewhat worldly role with finish and aplomb. She is graceful, alive to the finger-tips, and charmingly gowned. Her mannerisms are as fetching as they are meant to be; and not even her marked affectation of pronunciation can mar one's pleasure in her really good voice. Richard Karl as Colonel Kulpepper, formerly played by Eugene Cowles, found favor with the audience.

While Miss Gear was on the stage, ginger and go were not lacking, but there was a noticeable let-down in her absence. The performance is too dependant upon the star's personal charm to be well-rounded. If the minor parts were given the attention they deserve, and the chorus rejuvenated, "Marrying Mary" would develop into entertainment of the first rank. As it is, it is tuneful and diverting.

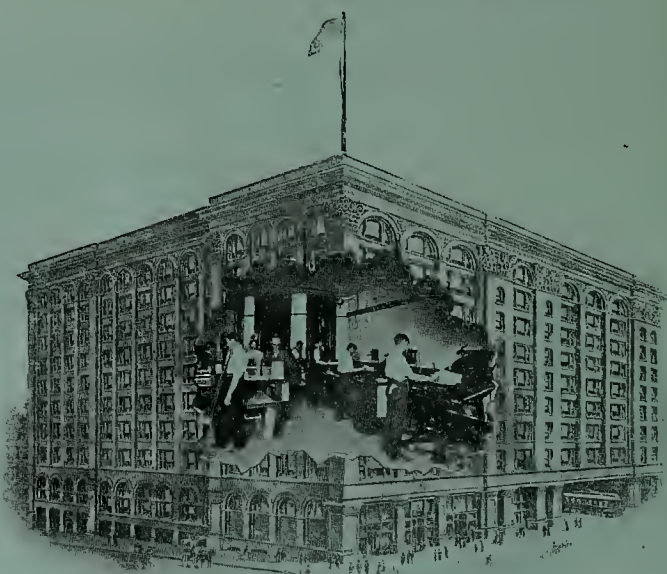
"Girls"

Clyde Fitch's latest comedy, "Girls", received a deservedly warm reception at the Mason this week. "Girls" is comedy at its best, human, breezy and as he declines to leave by the door, to her theatrical manager. Holt, clean, with unflagging interest and lines that scintillate. Its basic idea is not new, but the Fitchian ingenuity presents it in entertaining guise. We have had numerous young women in fiction who were so wedded to their independence as not to care about being loved. The three bachelor girls around whom the entire plot of the play revolves are variations of this type.

The first scene is evening in their studio, where the shadow of a man has never crossed their window shade because, under the leadership of Pamela Gordon, they have sworn over crossed hatpins to renounce the opposite sex. The makeshifts of their light housekeeping are rich meat for humor, as is the half-hearted manner

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ART

Exhibition of Women Painters

The spring season of 1909 marks a departure from the usual order of exhibitions.

That the woman painters should elect to begin an annual exhibition of their own work is a good sign. The request for doing this has often been made by friends and patrons, and in the spirit of progress and advancement, they have made their beginning.

Though the collection is small, and the pictures have not been painted for this special exhibit, the work is representative of serious and thoughtful endeavor.

The exhibitors should receive encouragement and praise for their efforts and for daring to inaugurate an exhibit apart from their brother artists.

In reviewing the work of these women painters, one finds much to admire, in subject, color, and drawing, and in few words I will endeavor to review some of the pictures in a friendly feeling, taking in order as arranged in the catalogue.

One may look long at the subject, "Sala Capitalar, Toledo, Spain", and find interest and pleasure in the handling of this charming interior of a Spanish Cathedral. Mrs. Borglum is best known for her dainty handling in small pictures of a California landscape.

While studied in composition, Miss Charlotte Blabrock has worked up in a praiseworthy manner her little Harbor Scene, "Phosphorescence", truly well named is this good color scheme of Blanch Dugan Cole.

Nanette Calder may be complimented in the handling of a portrait of Jerome Eddy; her work is broad and sincere.

Lu Deer Christenson has drawn with feeling the study, "Boy's Head", and the harmony of color in Lillian Drain's, "Studio Interior", is well to note.

Nellie Huntington Gear's "Old-Fashioned Garden" is pronounced in color and simple treatment.

The portraits exhibited by Helma Heynsen Jahn are excellent and merit praise from all.

Regina O'Kane's work has an individuality that pleases. Her treatment is broad and direct, but the landscapes lack warmth of color.

Edith Helen Osborne in her portrait work shows good understanding of form, but lacks realism in color.

Leta Horlocker's "White Chrysanthemums" are handled in a broad and simple way.

Frieda Ludovici's "Sun Worshiper" is a dainty little bit, but rather misleading in title.

"Foggy Morning", by Nora Purcell, has had good handling, but one feels the interest of this picture is too much centered at the top.

Marion W. Williams' "Rose Study" is charming.

Nice bits of color which lend life and light to the exhibit may be found in the work of Teresa Cloud.

"Rainy Twilight in Chinatown" is certainly the most pleasing in the group of landscapes by Helen E. Cohn.

Mary Holland's picture "In the Foothills" is well worked up, if the roadway were simplified.

In arrangement the etchings of Marion Holden Pope deserve favorable comment.

Helen Salisbury's work is good but rather overworked.

Annie Zucker has handled her subjects in dry points very cleverly.

The monotypes of Lillian Drain are good examples of this style of work.

Charcoal studies by Helen Chandler, prove to one the splendid results which may be gained by working in charcoal as a medium.

Pastels have been treated in a simple and delicate way by Annie Pierce.

The exhibit of miniatures may be termed pretty, but lack individuality in technique.

The sculpture shown in portrait reliefs by Julia Bracken Wendt and Maud Daggett are interesting examples of their well known work.

HENRIETTA SPADER.

Individuality in Art

In the art of painting, as in all art, the teacher can give us nothing but

and strive unremittently toward his own ideal, which is, after all, the true end of all artistic effort.

RICHARD KRUGER.

Mr. Jules Pages of Paris will open an exhibition of oil paintings at the Steckel gallery on March 1. This is likely to be one of the most noteworthy exhibit of the year. Mr. Pages is a master of technique and a brilliant colorist.

Mr. Martin J. Jackson is at work on some canvases which he will send to the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition at Seattle.

Mrs. Nixon, wife of Senator Nixon of Nevada, has purchased from Jean Mannheim the canvas "On Sunday Afternoon".

An unusually attractive exhibit of water colors is being held at the Kanst gallery by Norman St. Clair.

The next meeting of the Painters Club will be held on Tuesday, March 2, at the Art Students' League.

Elmer Wachtel will hold an exhibition of oil paintings at Blanchard hall on March 1. This will be followed two weeks later by an exhibit of Mrs. Wachtel's paintings.

A new printing of Mr. and Mrs. Pennell's "Life of Whistler" is com-



TWILIGHT

One of Richard Kruger's canvases, on exhibition in his studio, Majestic Theatre Building

the equipment with which to express our individuality more fully. No man can do another's thinking; and it is the man's own thought, his personality, which shines from every masterpiece. The giants in art have been those who, like Whistler, Corot, Millet, Rembrandt, have had the courage of their individual convictions.

Can anyone afford to criticize simply because a picture does not fulfill his idea of what constitutes a great painting? The testimony of all the great masters, so dissimilar in their method of expression, yet so akin in the glory of their genius, shows such a method to be ridiculous. A critic, to be impartial, must look on every painting, as far as possible from the viewpoint of its creator.

To express his individuality absolutely fearlessly, the true artist must put behind him the hope of reward,

ing from the Lippincott press a week hence.

An exhibit of paintings by Mrs. M. E. Evans will be held at the Friday Morning Club from March 5 to 9.

Christian Science Services

Second Church of Christ Scientist.—Simpson Auditorium, 734 S. Hope Street. Services Sunday 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.; sermon from the Christian Science Quarterly. Subject "Christ Jesus." Children's Sunday School 9:30 a. m. Wednesday evening meeting at 8 o'clock at Simpson Auditorium, and also the Gamut Club, 1044 S. Hope St., at 8:15. Reading rooms, 510-511 Herman W. Hellman Bldg., Spring and Fourth Sts., open daily, Sundays excepted, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

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MUSIC

By May Ramsey Thorn

Mr. Oskar Seiling, with Miss Alice Coleman as accompanist, gave a pleasing recital in Blanchard Hall on Tuesday evening last. During the first two numbers Mr. Seiling's tone was rather cold, especially in the upper tones, but in the third number, "Scenes de Czardas", by Hubay, he gave a most spirited and satisfactory rendering. It was, however, in the brilliant Wieniawski Polonaise that Mr. Seiling showed at his very best. To an enthusiastic encore he responded with Mosowski's Serenata, which he played with taste and feeling. The final number was also well received, Mr. Seiling playing as encore numbers Dvorak's dainty and melodious "Humoresque" and the ever-beautiful "Traumerei". The accompaniment was sympathetic, though lacking at times in force and volume of tone. Miss Coleman was at her best in the flute-like accompaniment of the Sarasate number. The following is the full program: Carmen Fantaisie, Jeno Hubay; Concerto G minor, Max Bruch, (a) Vorspiel (Allegro Moderato), (b) Adagio, (c) Finale (Allegro energico); Scenes de la Czardas, Jeno Hubay; Polonaise, Wieniawski; Zigeunerweisen, Pablo de Sarasate.

In a recent number of the "Century" is published an interview with Paderewski, in which the famous pianist gives his opinions of the various composers whose works he so marvelously interprets. Of Brahms he says: "He did not quite have the instinct of orchestration. His scoring lacks resonance, transparency, lightness. Brahms was born in Hamburg, and the North Germans are not a poetic people; they are prosaic, matter-of-fact. Later, when he got to Vienna, he underwent a great change. He expanded, mellowed, and his music took on a new atmosphere. In music there is never exact heredity, each man is individual. Yet about Brahms there is something oddly heterogeneous. There is undoubtedly a Beethoven element in him, but it is mixed with an element of Schumann. Yes, there is a great deal of Schumann-Brahms; and then there is Schubert, too, as for example, in his waltzes. In the Andantes of his first and third symphonies there is even Mendelssohn, and not a very good Mendelssohn at that". Mr. Paderewski further said: "I am not much interested in my compositions after they are done. I play them in my recitals, and I prepare them as conscientiously as I prepare everything, but I play them as if they were not my own compositions. Composers are of two kinds you see, those who love their children, and those who are indifferent to them. I belong to the latter class."

During the first two weeks of May Mr. Haroldi, the violinist, will make a concert tour of the coast from Los Angeles to San Francisco. Mr. Har-

oldi will be heard in recital at Redlands about March 20.

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE**Composer, Teacher and Lecturer**

All those who have learned during the weeks which Mr. William Shakespeare has spent in Los Angeles to like him for his many personal good qualities and to respect and admire him for his splendid attainments as teacher, composer and lecturer will feel the keenest regret at his approaching departure. To our representative Mr. Shakespeare outlined his plans for the month intervening between the time of his leaving this city and his arrival in London for the season which opens about May 1.

His first stop will be at San Francisco, where he will give a series of lectures on the Art of Singing, during one week, and will also do some teaching. From the Golden Gate he will go straight to Chicago, then on to Boston, New York, and Washington, giving lectures in each place.

Mr. Shakespeare professes himself much impressed with the possibilities of Los Angeles, and believes that the

**WM. SHAKESPEARE**

establishment of a grand opera season would be a long stride in the direction of musical progress.

Mr. Shakespeare was born just sixty years ago in Corydon, England, and his whole life, from the age of twelve years, has been devoted with what success the world knows to music.

He studied first in England, where he received the Mendelssohn scholarship in 1869, and later in Leipzig. While at the latter place his vocal talent attracted so much attention that he resolved to study under the famous Francesco Lamperti in Milan. Here he remained for three years, devoting himself with the greatest assiduity to the study of the vocal art, at the same time producing many compositions of merit.

He was successful as a tenor singer, but found his real avocation as a vocal teacher.

The secret of Mr. Shakespeare's success is found in his conscientious work, his refined and watchful ear, his insistence on foundation habits, his

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contentment with slow and sure progress, his feeling as a singer, his own refined and scholarly voice-technique. He uses few songs, but keeps his pupils hard at work on exercises.

He believes that present-day would-be artists are too impatient of the long-continued effort essential to success.

The Los Angeles Musical Society, of which Mr. Campanari is director, will give a concert in the near future.

Bessie Herbert Bartlett and Mrs. Phillip Zobelein will give a musical at Miss Bartlett's home, Vista del Mar, Hollywood, on March 4. Miss Lucy Fuhrer, cellist, and Mr. Rudolph Friml, accompanist, will assist.

The second season of Anglicized Wagner at Covent Garden, London, under the direction of Herr Richter, is proving an unprecedented success. There are many who declare that it will not be long before all operas at Covent Garden will be given in English, and the Tetraxis, Carusos and Lilli Lehmanns of the future will have to sing in the vernacular when they come to London.

A long-felt want among local musicians has been filled by the opening of the Los Angeles Music Shop in Blanchard Hall. Miss Gleason, who is in charge, has been unusually fortunate in completing arrangements which will enable the establishment to carry a most complete and varied stock of orchestra, octavo, and sheet music.

The first of Mr. Dalhousie Young's lecture-recitals was given Friday night (26th inst.) and was too late in the week for a review in these columns, but judging from Mr. Young's performance at the last Lott-Krauss concert, and his reputation as a composer and lecturer, the recital of last night must have been most entertaining and instructive. The subject was "The Historic Development of Technic in Piano forte Composition" and was illustrated with pieces by Purcell, Scarlatti, Bach, Haecssler, Beethoven, Feld, Chopin, Schumann and Greig.

The Lamperli method of voice culture as interpreted by William Shakespeare has an exponent in Los Angeles in the person of Mrs. Jones-Simmons of Blanchard hall.

Mr. Edwin House will sing at Santa Ana in the "Elijah" to be produced under the direction of Miss Dresser.

Jos. N. Whybark has completed a music reader for the common schools, which will be published shortly.

A series of recitals will be given in the near future by the Fuhrer Quartette. The dates have not been definitely fixed, but will probably be somewhat as follows: March 10, March 24 and one after Easter. The quartette will appear in Symphony hall, Blanchard building, and the good

work which the members have been doing lately will no doubt insure the success of the undertaking. Mrs. Louis Spader will have the management of the recitals.

Miss Gertrude Illingsworth, organist of the First M. E. church at San Bernardino, has been added to the staff of the Davis Music Studio as an assistant teacher of piano.

Dr. E. E. Davis, Louise Carola Davis and Miss Fannie Marple gave a concert at Lordsburg for the benefit of the Bonita high school last Friday evening.

The Enterpean Lyceum course put on by the Young Men's Christian Association for the season of 1908 and 1909 has proved a very decided success so far. The course consists of six strong numbers, three of which have been given, while the three strongest numbers are to come. The next number will be given by the Colonial Saxophone Quartette, assisted by Victoria Lynn, reader. The Colonials are a versatile four, and not only play well but sing well. Miss Lynn as a reader has but few equals on the American platform. She has a splendid repertoire and her selections are well chosen, with the view of entertaining and pleasing her audiences.

The fifth program of the season of the Los Angeles Symphony Orchestra will be given at the Auditorium the afternoon of March 5. For this concert Herr Ignabe Haroldi will be the soloist, playing the famous Saint-Saens concerto. The symphony will be the "Rustic Wedding" symphony of Goldmark, the other numbers to be MacDowell's symphonic poem, "Lancelot and Elaine", and Glinka's overture, "A Life for the Czar".

The Keller School of Music held a pupils' recital Friday evening.

Mr. Spencer Robinson, tenor soloist of the First M. E. church of this city, has accepted in addition to his present duties the choir directorship of the Methodist church of Glendale.

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Forthcoming Events

(Feb. 27 to March 6)

Amateur in "Babies in the Woods"
Bible—"The Three of Us"
Burlesk—"Peter Pan"
Grand—"El Capitan"
Majestic—"Who's Your Friend"
Orpheum—Vaudeville
Walker—Vaudeville

Exhibitions

Stiekel's Gallery, Jules Pages, Paintings.

Blanchard Hall, Paintings, Elmer Wechtel

Kauf's Gallery, Water Colors, Norman St. Clair.

Friday Morning Club, Paintings (March 5 and 6), Mrs. M. E. Evans.

Southwest Museum, 2 to 4 p. m., Hamburger Building.

Meetings and Lectures

Today (Saturday, Feb. 27) 6:24 a. m. Sunrise

12:15 p. m. City Club.

6:30 p. m. Collectivist Club, Hotel Westminster.

7:30 p. m. Playground No. 1, Violet street, drama by students of Cum-nock School.

7:30 p. m. Playground No. 2, Echo Park, "French Politics", R. A. Gibbs.

8:00 p. m. Playground No. 3, St. John street, Aloha Dramatic Club of L. A. Fellowship.

Sunday, Feb. 28.—11 a. m. Dr. W. T. Grenfell, First M. E. Church, Pasadena.

2:30 p. m. "Bible and Modern Thought", E. A. Cantrell, Mammoth Hall.

7:30 p. m. Dr. W. T. Grenfell, Presbyterian Church, Pasadena.

8:00 p. m. Concert, Hotel Green, Pasadena.

8:00 p. m. "Old New England", Rev. J. J. Lewis, First Unitarian Church.

8:00 p. m. "New Diseases", C. A. Whiting, D. D. O., Liberal Club, Mammoth Hall.

8:15 p. m. "Athens", B. R. Baumgardt, Symphony Hall.

Monday, March 1.—9 a. m. Board of Public Works.

9:30 Board of Supervisors.

10:00 a. m. Civic Association, Chamber of Commerce.

10:00 a. m. Finance Committee.

2:30 p. m. "Signs of the Times", Theodore Comstock, Ebell Club.

3:30 p. m. Water Commission.

6:00 p. m. St. David's Day Banquet, Hotel Rosslyn.

6:30 p. m. Orchestra Rehearsal, Y. M. C. A., Hope street.

7:00 p. m. Board of Trade, Hollywood.

7:30 p. m. Board of Trade, Colegrove, Cole's Hall.

8:00 p. m. Welsh Concert, Burbank Hall.

8:00 p. m. Glee Club Rehearsal, Y. M. C. A., Hope street.

8:00 p. m. Milton's Minor Poems, Dr. H. B. Sprague, Y. W. C. A., Hill street.

8:00 p. m. "Christian Art", Miss F. Housely, Y. W. C. A., Hill street.

8:00 p. m. Saxophone Quartette, Y. M. C. A., Hope street.

8:00 p. m. Academy of Sciences, Symphony Hall.

Tuesday, March 2.—10 a. m. Business and Parliamentary Drill, Highland Park Ebell, Masonic Hall.

10:30 a. m. 100 Year Club, 1. L. Landone, Friday Morning Club.

11:15 a. m. Pupils' Recital, Cum-nock School of Expression.

1:30 p. m. City Council.

2:00 p. m. Daughters of the Revolution, Ebell Club.

2:30 p. m. Police Commission.

2:30 p. m. Shakespeare Section, Cosmos Club, Mrs. H. C. Gower, Ebell Club House.

3:15 p. m. Board of Directors, L. A. Chamber of Mines, Germain Bldg.

4:30 p. m. Civil Service Commission.

7:30 p. m. Improvement Association, Chamber of Commerce.

8:00 p. m. Meeting, California Business Woman's Association, Columbia Trust Building.

8:00 p. m. Painters' Club, Art Students' League.

Wednesday, March 3.—10 a. m. "Navajo Rugs", Mrs. Brant, Mrs. Chapman and Prof. Alliot, Ruskin Art Club.

10:30 a. m. Park Commission.

3:00 p. m. "Mental Hygiene", Prof. Leslie, Woman's Club of Hollywood.

3:00 p. m. Board of Directors, Chamber of Commerce.

4:00 p. m. Board of Health.

8:00 p. m. Meeting California Business.

8:00 p. m. Camera Club, Blanchard Building.

8:00 p. m. Order of Roses, Initiation, Y. W. C. A., Hill street.

8:15 p. m. Organ Recital, Mr. Sessions, Christ Church.

Thursday, March 4.—10:30 a. m. Fire Commission.

2:00 p. m. Daughters of the Confederacy, R. E. Lee Chapter, Ebell Club.

2:30 p. m. W. C. T. U., First M. E. Church.

3:00 p. m. Thursday Afternoon Club, Tropico.

8:00 p. m. Maryland Minstrels, Shakespeare Club House, Pasadena.

8:00 p. m. Musicale, Home of Miss Bartlett, Hollywood.

Friday, March 5.—10 a. m. Supply Committee.

10:30 a. m. "Votes for Women", Mrs. Craig-Wentworth, Friday Morning Club.

12:15 p. m. Luncheon to Mrs. Mary Wright Sewall, followed by address, Friday Morning Club.

2:00 p. m. Board of Public Works.

3:00 p. m. Symphony Concert, Auditorium.

4:00 p. m. Executive Committee, Southwest Society.

4:30 p. m. Housing Committee.

8:00 p. m. "Merchant of Venice", Dr. Homer B. Sprague, Y. M. C. A., Hope street.

8:00 p. m. Woman's Lyric Club, Concert, Simpson Auditorium.

8:00 p. m. "The Servant in the House", given by Mrs. Craig-Wentworth, Shakespeare Club House, Pasadena.

8:00 p. m. S. Cal. Horse Show Association, Hotel Green, Pasadena.

Saturday, March 6.—Arbor Day.

12:15 City Club.

1:00 p. m. Arbor Day Parade, City Hall.

5:54 p. m. Sunset.

7:30 p. m. Meeting of National Association of Rural Letter Carriers, Rest Room, Times Building.

8:00 p. m. Meeting of National Letter Carriers' Association, 211½ West Second street.

HIT OR MISS

Prof. Frederick Mortimer Clapp, who was in Los Angeles last year and who went abroad during the summer, has returned to this country. The coming summer he will deliver a course of lectures at Berkeley on Italian art. Prof. Clapp's interpretations of Italian subjects were so highly appreciated in this city that doubtless some of his former pupils will profit by his proposed visit to the coast and enroll themselves at the summer school in the north.

Mrs. Bert Estes Howard is visiting Mrs. McNeil, a fact that will afford great pleasure to her many friends.

Mr. Moody, the author of "The Great Divide", has accompanied Mr. William Wendt to San Dimas, where the latter is making some sketches and studies of the bright February hills. Mr. Moody's new play, "The Faith Healer", will be read before the Friday Morning Club on the sixteenth of March. It would be a happy disposition of the gods were they to inspire the author to read his own play. We should like to suggest to the timorous dames of the club that they offer libations to the goddess of gentle accidents and pleasant rumors that she bring about the conjunction of playwright and play. Mr. Moody has a modest bearing and a winning personality which could not fail to infuse an added charm into the lines of his new drama.

Mrs. J. A. Osgood entertained a number of her friends on Washington's birthday at her villa in Sierra Madre. It was a charmingly inform-

al affair, combining patriotism, nose-gays and a delightful disregard for law, parliamentary or otherwise, for the guests had luncheon on the lawns where no mention was seconded, for they were all spontaneous.

Miss Josephine Locke is now in Honolulu repeating her lecture on Dante, that she delivered with so much success in this city last winter.

Mrs. George V. Wright gave an original talk at the Hollywood Women's Club on Wednesday afternoon called "Mrs. Ephemera and the Modern Drama", and it was at once a clever satire upon the superficial woman and an appreciation of the work of contemporary playwrights. Mrs. Wright described Mrs. Ephemera's Japanese Landscape Garden, with its Colonial sun-dial and its English brick wall; and her ornate new house suggesting several different styles of architecture and with an escutcheon designed by Mrs. Ephemera herself and cast in imperishable bronze. Then she spoke of a certain book-rack—a hand-wrought copper book-rack which little Mrs. Ephemera bought and filled with plays chosen quite at random,—for Mrs. Ephemera was undergoing an attack of Modern Drama which came upon her like an emptive fever, ran its course and subsided, to be superseded by some other fad. Mrs. Wright read scenes from several of the plays, interspersed with clever comment and discriminatory criticism—keeping up the thread of her story all the while; and finally, after selections from plays dealing with the woman question, with romantic love and with conflicts of character, she turned to the "Servant in the House" and gave the lines in which Manson so glowingly describes the church of the soul's desire—and these, she assured her listeners put little Mrs. Ephemera fast asleep! This talk of Mrs. Wright's was in reality a monologue—full of humor; and the readings were most sympathetically given. It marks a new departure in programmes for women's clubs.

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715 S. Grand Ave

The Typical California Bungalow

By H. A. EYMANN, Los Angeles, Cal.

When one considers the perfection to which the Bungalow has been brought through years of practical work and careful study on the part of California Architects and Designers, it is not strange that this fashion of building is spreading so rapidly over the whole country. Externally quaint and beautiful, a clever combination of the "adobe shacks", the old mission

The Bungalow here illustrated may be taken as typical, for without doubt, either as here shown or with slight modification, it has been built more frequently than any other single type, not only on the Pacific slope, but throughout the States.

The broad front porch with a clear sweep from corner to corner unbroken by columns, thus affording an unimpeded view as well as free en-

cozy, comfortable, convenient interior arrangement shows at once the result of long experience and careful study on the part of the designer.

The living room has beamed ceiling, broad fire-place, with pressed brick mantel, built-in book-cases and seat; it opens into the dining room through a wide buttressed opening giving an elegant effect. The dining room has a coved ceiling, high paneled wains-

boards, closets, drawers, bins, etc., in abundance, placed exactly right to save steps.

The question of color for the exterior of a Bungalow is, of course, one of individual taste, but a good rule to follow is to adhere to the use of rather dark quiet tints aiming for old weather-worn effects rather than fresh paint smartness.

The house from which this illustration was made had its weather-boarding stained a medium oak shade, its trimming such as window and door casings, exposed rafter ends, verge boards, etc., which, by the way are all of undressed but wire-brushed lumber, are stained a dark reddish brown; the roof shingles are stained a moss-green; window sashes are painted cream color and the screens are painted a very dark green, almost black.

This house is 30 ft. by 51 ft. over all and has been built in Los Angeles for \$2,000 complete, with oak floors in living and dining rooms.

This house has the advantage of being elastic in its proportions as the second story may be utilized for bed rooms or another room or two may be built on at the rear.



houses and the New England cottages and internally convenient, cozy and comfortable, it forms the ideal home for the masses, and apart from the comfort of the older members of the family it is well to bear in mind that the value of artistic and beautiful environment to growing children cannot be over-estimated.

It does not yet seem to be generally

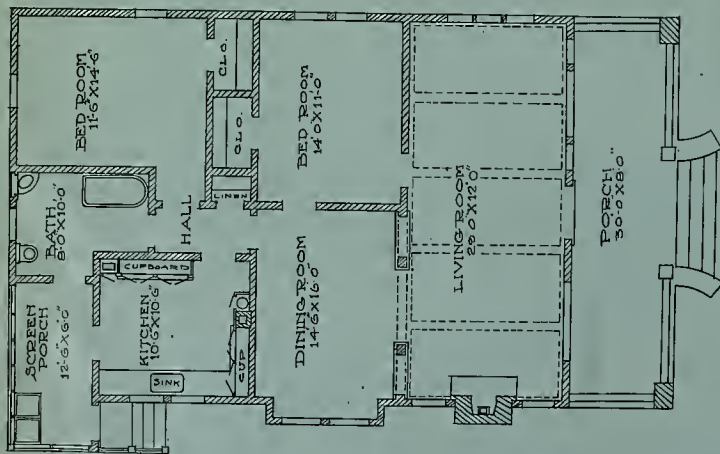
trance of air and sunlight; the massive exposed chimney and the overhanging eaves and gables all bespeak welcome and hospitality in unmistakable terms. In the illustration here given the chimney and porch-walls and columns are of hard brick, either red or blue-burnt, but where cobblestones or boulders are readily obtainable they should be used, as the more

coting with plate rail and a handsome built-in buffet.

The rooms are all of good size and there are plenty of closets. The kitchen will delight any woman, being built in full cabinet style with cup-

Alfred F. Rosenheim
ARCHITECT

H. W. Hellman Bldg. Los Angeles, Cal.



understood that the Bungalow is not confined to warm climates. With suitable construction, such as double floors, sheathed and papered outside walls, brick or concrete foundations, windows instead of open ventilators and cellars and furnaces, there can be no warmer house built, and the Bungalow is just as well adapted to the coldest, windiest, stormiest climate, as to sunny California.

rugged this house can be made in its exterior the more attractive it will prove. Outside walls may be shingled or part shingled (gables) and part weatherboarded. The interior is adaptable to many varying floor plans and we give one which has proved very satisfactory. Here it will be seen that the same atmosphere of hospitality prevails from the moment one enters the large living room, and the

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PACIFIC OUTLOOK

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THE PACIFIC OUTLOOK'S POLICY

The Pacific Outlook desires to state unequivocally that it is not the organ of any creed, sect, political party, organization, corporation or person, but is absolutely free and untrammelled in its associations.

It stands unqualifiedly, and without fear, for that which it believes to be true, clean, honest and right in human affairs—political, secular, commercial and industrial; and in its columns will always maintain an unprejudiced and impartial attitude in its discussion of all subjects of universal or local interest.

GEORGE BAKER ANDERSON, EDITOR

COMMENT

LEEDS

A QUIET, unostentatious gentleman is Assemblyman Polsley, representing Tehama, Plumas and Sierra counties in the Legislature. Mild-mannered is he, almost timid, as a rule. Some of the "fresh" members of the lower house, including one or two members of the Los Angeles delegation, have been known to snicker when Polsley arises to make a motion or ask a question. They don't snicker quite as loudly now, be it understood, as they did a couple of weeks ago.

Polsley is donning war-paint. He has started out on the warpath, with the Southern Pacific's Fish Commission as the objective point. Not long ago he introduced a resolution asking for the appointment of a committee of seven members of the Assembly to investigate the current reports that the Fish Commission, with General George Stone at its head, had been derelict—that it played politics at the expense of the people of California, etc., etc.

"This is a very important matter, Mr. Speaker," declared Leeds of Los Angeles in his ponderous, impressive manner when the resolution was read. (Leeds is a member of the Fish and Game Committee of the Assembly).

Let us see how "important" the matter really is, in the eyes of the Assembly committee of which Leeds is a member. The Polsley resolution contemplated the appointment

of a special committee of seven to examine into the matter. An effort was made to have it referred to a committee which was not packed by Speaker Stanton with friends of the Southern Pacific. That effort failed, and the resolution went to the Fish and Game Committee.

What did the committee do? While Polsley was pruning his war-feathers the committee filled its whitewash bucket and prepared for business. General Stone and Secretary Vogelsang went to Sacramento, and the enemies of this tributary of the Southern Pacific political bureau were dumfounded and confounded—according to the statements accredited to the machine men in the Assembly.

Instead of getting an investigation of the notorious Fish Commission by a special committee, Polsley drew a "lemon" in the form of a calcimining of the commission at the hands of Leeds of Los Angeles and his associates on the committee. But it was Leeds who turned the trick, according to common report in Sacramento. Instead of examining into the merits of the Polsley resolution, this committee turned the so-called hearing into something dangerously like a trial of Polsley himself.

Polsley and those who, with him, believe that the Fish Commission and its most influential attaches have been entirely too active in politics, and who are convinced that evidence may be secured to establish gross derelictions of duty in other respects, are still busy. Since the submission of the expected "whitewashing" report, friends of Polsley in various parts of the state, and many who are strangers to him, have been active. The result is that there is now being accumulated evidence which, when ready for use, promises to put some of the members of the Assembly committee in a mighty bad light before their constituents when they come up for renomination, as most of them will.

Mr. Polsley and those who have volunteered their co-operation in his fight are determined to do the necessary investigating, regardless of the diaphanous efforts to whitewash the commission put forth by the Assembly committee. In fact, their secret work is said to be well under way already.

With its chaff shaken out, the charges against the Fish Commission, summarized and interpreted by competent observers, are to the effect that the commission, while ostensibly propagating fish and protecting game, is doing field work for the Southern Pacific political bureau. The charge will be proven in time, according to the pledges of those who have started out upon an independent investigation. When the reports of the commission now on file in the office of the comptroller are studied in connection with the personnel of the force of attaches and employees of the Fish Commission, when the great increase in the funds at the disposal of the commission, collected largely through the sale of licenses and fines imposed for violation of the rotten game laws, is considered in connection with the machine

politicians employed by the commission, it is easy to understand why it is that Mr. Polsley and two or three hundred thousand other men want to know what these employees do to earn their money.

Our own Mr. Leeds, as an influential member of the Fish and Game Committee of the Assembly, who helped to frame the whitewashing report on the commission, will be called upon, the next time he wants to become a candidate for either house of the Legislature (he aspires to the Senate next session, we believe), to explain why he found it necessary, wise or expedient to conduct, without legislative authority, the investigation which the Polsley resolution contemplated putting into the hands of a special committee.

We fear that this is one of the things that Leeds will have a good deal of trouble in explaining to the satisfaction of his constituents. The people of Los Angeles, perhaps more than those of any other community in the state, are in no frame of mind to temporize over this question. They are not disposed to let the Fish Commission down easy. So notorious have the operations of that appendage of the Herrin machine become that the representative of Los Angeles who attempts to shield it from the just penalty of its acts, or who tries to put a stop to a movement for a complete inquiry into its work, will find himself in a most embarrassing position about primary time, in the year 1910.

Leeds has made a poor record thus far. He voted wrong on the "gag rule" proposed by the so-called Johnson committee on rules; he voted wrong on the motion to call from committee the Sanford resolution asking for a congressional inquiry into the proposed government line of steamships to connect with the Panama railroad. And he went decidedly wrong, in the estimation of the people, when he became a party to the strangling of the Polsley resolution asking for an inquiry into the methods employed by the notorious Fish Commission of California.

It is about time to put a stop to Leeds. Los Angeles has had enough of him in the Assembly. It wants nothing more of him in the Legislature. The more speedily his senatorial aspirations are accorded the treatment he gave the Polsley resolution, the better for the city of Los Angeles and the State of California.

* * *

SPIDER AND FLY

WITH all due respect for the gentlemen who are now advocating the establishment of the proposed "independent" line of steamships to compete with the Pacific Mail in the run from Pacific ports of the United States to the Isthmus of Panama, the Pacific Outlook, in the light of the history of "competing" lines of railroads entering California, predicts that the projected "independent" line will turn out to have been nothing but a gigantic bluff.

The Santa Fe was once regarded as a

competitor of the Southern Pacific. What happened to the Santa Fe?

The Salt Lake was once regarded as a competitor of the Southern Pacific and the Santa Fe. What happened to the Salt Lake?

The Western Pacific was once regarded as a projected competitor of the Southern Pacific, the Santa Fe and the Salt Lake. What happened to the Western Pacific?

The Pacific Mail was once regarded as a competitor of the railroads. What happened to the Pacific Mail?

The line of steamships projected by Mr. Baker, formerly president of the Atlantic Transport Company, is now regarded as planned in competition with the railroads and the railroad-owned steamship companies. What, in the light of history, shall we expect to happen to the Baker line?

The solution of the transportation problem is the establishment of a federal line of steamers connecting Pacific ports of this country—Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, San Francisco, San Pedro and San Diego—with the Panama railroad, whence connections with the federal steamship line on the Atlantic may be established and maintained indefinitely. It looks to us mightily like buncombe.

In connection with this subject the following dispatch from Sacramento to the San Francisco Call may be of more than passing interest to citizens of Los Angeles who reside in the seventy-third assembly district, represented by J. P. Transue:

That Herrin has not entirely lost his grip on the assembly was manifested today when Senator Sanford's joint resolution asking for the establishment of a government line of steamers on the Pacific between San Francisco and Panama was considered. The senate had refused to concur in the assembly amendments, which removed all criticism of the Pacific Mail steamship company, and the request for the establishment of the line, leaving little more than a request that congress extend the power of the interstate commission in passing upon the reasonableness of rates.

A. M. Drew, who had fought to preserve the resolution in its original form, moved that the assembly comply with the request of the senate and recede in the matter of the amendments. He explained that the assembly amendments robbed the document of its purpose, which was to provide relief from the increase in transcontinental freight rates.

Grove L. Johnson, always the friend of the Pacific Mail steamship company, was promptly on his feet to plead the cause of the steamship ally of the transcontinental lines. He urged that a conference committee be appointed. He held that the original resolution contained charges against Senators Perkins and Flint and the Pacific Mail which he considered unjustified.

Drew denied that there was anything in the resolution reflecting on the two United States senators.

J. B. Transue of Los Angeles also came to the rescue of the Pacific Mail, joining with Johnson in defense of the emasculated resolution.

"Do you represent the Pacific Mail steamship company?" pointedly asked Harry Polsley.

"I represent myself in this matter," responded Transue, as soon as he had recovered from this unusually blunt question. Drew was finally persuaded to withdraw his motion to recede, 18 members, nevertheless, voting against such a move.

Speaker Stanton thereupon named Grove L. Johnson, A. M. Drew and J. P. Transue as the members of the conference committee, with instructions to meet a like committee of the senate. With Johnson and Transue openly advocating the cause of the Pacific Mail Drew will not have much chance.

* * *

CLASS CONSCIOUSNESS

"WOULD you require the prosecution to prove the guilt of Mr. Calhoun to a moral certainty and beyond a reasonable doubt?" Francis J. Heney asked Emanuel Mandel when the latter was being examined as to

his qualifications to try the defendant fairly.

"I would require them to do more than that," replied the venireman, with a smile and a gracious nod toward the defendant.

Emanuel Mandel and Colonel Henry Watterson of the Louisville Courier-Journal take the same view. Watterson has discovered, he thinks, that there is a disposition in San Francisco to convict Patrick Calhoun simply because he is a "southerner and a gentleman." While Mandel's reply shows the reverse to be the case, and while he supports the views of Watterson, he is inexpressibly shocked at the idea of a "gentleman" bribe-giver being put on trial upon the same basis as the "riff-raff" bribe-taker who happens to be caught in the same net.

"As a proposition in casuistry there may be no theoretical difference between the bribe-giver and the bribe-taker, but, in actual life and custom, there is all the difference in the world," declares Watterson. And more of the same sort.

In reply to Colonel Watterson, W. H. Payson, Secretary of the Citizen's League of Justice of San Francisco, has written a letter from which we take the following self-explanatory excerpt:

It is the deep moral sense of an outraged community that is backing the prosecution of Patrick Calhoun, not because he is Patrick Calhoun, or a "Southern gentleman" or a "man of wealth, social standing and distinguished name," but because, regardless of all these, he was indicted for a public crime by a Grand Jury. If he is innocent he will be acquitted, and if he is guilty he ought to be convicted.

Thousands of men and women in this city are wearing the blue button of the League of Justice, pledged to the prosecution of crime against the commonwealth and to the orderly and impartial administration of justice. Many of them are of the best society of San Francisco; many are not "gentlemen" in the sense you use the term, but are the best of our American manhood, who stand for the things that are honest, the things that are just and of good repute.

San Francisco is making the fight of the American people against organized corruption.

The same class tenderness for the criminal of social prominence which your editorial displays prevailed here to a large extent and was exploited to the limit by Mr. Calhoun and his friends in order to blind men to the real moral issue involved; but the strong common sense and native integrity of our citizens have come to the front.

It is this class consciousness, which would place the man of wealth and prominence and distinguished lineage above the law, that must be fought unceasingly if this country is to remain a republic; that class spirit which causes its members instinctively to rush to the defense of one of their class, whether he be guilty or innocent.

Yes, as you say, "it would be but a travesty upon law and justice if Patrick Calhoun were convicted, largely because he is Patrick Calhoun"; but it would be equally a travesty upon law and justice if Patrick Calhoun were acquitted largely because he is Patrick Calhoun.

Evidence is accumulating that the sentiment in favor of Patrick Calhoun in San Francisco is growing weaker. There are indications that a revulsion of sentiment, strongly in favor of the prosecution, is developing. Many of those who are now opposing the prosecution are attempting to bolster themselves up in their position by arguments of the weakest nature, although in nearly every case these men admit their belief in the guilt of the man before the bar. "That is," they exclaim, "I believe Calhoun gave the bribes, but I also believe that he was held up—that he had to do it. And whether he is guilty or innocent makes no difference. These trials have gone far enough. It is bad for the community that we should be constantly disturbed by proceedings of this nature."

These self-styled friends of San Francisco are really its worst enemies. They are on

the defensive, as indicated by the fact that they inject themselves and their theories into street-car conversation as missionaries for a hopeless cause. Would to heaven they could see the San Francisco situation as it is seen by the eyes of the entire country outside of the narrow radius about the bay!

* * *

TOO THIN

THE mayoralty in Oakland has developed a demagogue of royal proportions. The incumbent, Mayor Mott, has made a splendid record, but he has been in office four years and it is but natural that some ambitious politician should be itching to climb into the chair he now occupies.

One Dr. F. F. Jackson has recently been nominated for mayor on what has been mis-called the "citizen's ticket." Not only will a mayor and complete set of city officers be elected next week, but a number of proposed amendments to the charter will be presented to the people. Among these are the Initiative, the Referendum and the Recall. Against these Dr. Jackson is outspoken, declaring the percentages are all prohibitively high.

"Fifty per cent of the voters to recall a mayor!" he exclaimed. "Why, gentlemen, if I were mayor and ten per cent of the voters wished me out of office, I would resign in a minute."

Dr. Jackson was making a play for votes, of course; he did not mean what he said. Stop to think a minute what might be the result if he or any other mayor should pledge himself to resign from office when ten per cent of the voters expressed a desire to see him out. It would mean that at any time after a man's election the liquor men in almost any community could get together, and, within twenty-four hours, have signed up petitions containing the names of ten per cent of the voters. It would mean that the prohibitionists in almost any community—we do not use the term prohibition here in the partisan sense—could secure the impeachment of any mayor in a similar manner. The churches, the theatre-goers, the dancing masters, the socialists, the automobilists—any one of these or numerous other classes could oust the mayor at pleasure and in a distressingly short time.

Dr. Jackson's declaration writes him down a demagogue and a dangerous man as a political factor. In making a play for votes for the purpose of defeating the best mayor Oakland has ever had, he has gone on record as indirectly ridiculing one of the most valuable implements of popular government now in the hands of the people. Like many another short-sighted politician of the dying regime, Dr. Jackson is not able to interpret the hand-writing on the wall. Perhaps he has not seen it.

* * *

WILLIS

SENATOR WILLIS of Redlands, who is on the eve of making Los Angeles his home, is the author of an unprecedented precedent, if such a paradox do be.

Two weeks ago a committee of which Senator Willis is chairman, a minority being present, voted to report favorably Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 6, introduced by Mr. Black, providing for Direct Legislation, or the Initiative. Senator Willis, with his customary brevity of vision, raised a roar of protest upon the floor when the matter was brought up the day following, and succeeded, with the consent of Sen-

in having the report crumpled into the waste basket and the measure again referred to the committee which once reported upon it favorably. His purpose, of course, was to smother the proposed amendment in committee without having the legislators put on record. Why Senator Black gave his consent to the plot for asphyxiation does not matter. The point is that Willis and the rest of the coterie of frightened Senators had their way.

Their triumph was complete, but very brief. After the second discussion of the amendment the committee reported it back favorably by a vote of nine to seven. Three members were absent, but as these three are known to favor the amendment and the principle of Direct Legislation, had the full committee been present the vote would have stood twelve to seven.

Senator Willis has established himself as one of the bitterest but most ineffective enemies of popular government. Practically every measure proposed for strengthening the hands of the people he has opposed violently. He has gone on record wrong on nearly all vital measures this session. His attitude on the Los Angeles-San Pedro Consolidation Bill will be watched with keenest interest by the people of this city—at least it should be. It is understood that he is favorably disposed toward the Savage proposition. If when the roll is finally called on this measure the name of Senator Willis be found in the ranks of the enemies of consolidation and friends of absolute Southern Pacific control of San Pedro harbor, the best thing that the statesman from the thirtieth senatorial district can do will be to reconsider his decision to make Los Angeles his home, for the welcome that he will find here will be decidedly frigid.

* * *

TOLERANCE INCREASING

The six daily newspapers of Los Angeles are to be commended for their wise and tolerant attitude in respect to the address delivered by Dr. Thomas J. Orbison before the Friday Morning Club last week.

It is not so long since, that remarks such as Dr. Orbison is reported to have made in respect to Christian Science would have been considered "spicy matter" by the daily press and would, according to certain newspaper ethics, have been given generous space. To Dr. Orbison's remarks, however, the local press, much to its credit, paid little or no attention.

This attitude of the local newspapers goes to show something. It goes to show that the tide of persecution and ridicule which for years has been heaped on Christian Scientists and their cause by that portion of the medical fraternity, pulpit and the unthinking public, which, apparently, does not comprehend what Christian Science really is, accomplishing throughout the world today, is turning.

Under a general caption of new thought, psychotherapy, mental science, Emanuel movement, suggestion, etc., Dr. Orbison told the ladies of the Friday Morning Club what he thought he knew about Christian Science.

As we understand Christian Science, if there is anything that it is not, and with which it has nothing in common it is the systems just referred to. The Christian Scientists tell us that Christian Science is based on the teachings of Jesus Christ; that the healing and redemptive work being so generally performed by them throughout the world today is accomplished through a spir-

itual understanding of the divine law under which Jesus operated. They also tell us most emphatically that the Christ method has nothing in common with hypnotism, mental science, suggestion or the Emanuel movement.

Mrs. Eddy's book, "Science and Health" shows that Christian Science is at war with hypnotism and suggestion in all their forms, shows that it is a part of the practitioner's work to destroy the evil effects of these agencies and thus liberate the patient from their bondage.

Notwithstanding all this,—comes Dr. Orbison, who through lack of information, no doubt, states that Christian Science employs suggestion and furthermore spent considerable time in criticizing its teachings. Christian Scientists state that a large percentage of cures effected through their system are made with those whom the doctors had pronounced incurable. If that is true, is a representative of medical schools in a position to condemn?

The Pacific Outlook recognizes and appreciates the conscientious efforts of physicians in behalf of suffering humanity. But with the evidence on every side of us to prove the certainty of the redemptive and healing work the Christian Scientists are doing, certainly it shows ignorance of Christian Science or poor judgment for a prominent member of the medical fraternity to publicly ridicule and attempt to belittle this work.

And what about a women's club that will sanction its entertainment committee billing as speaker a man to assail the religion of ten thousand of Los Angeles' estimable citizens? The Pacific Outlook knows some members of the Friday Morning Club that did not attend the lecture, feeling that securing a physician to talk on this subject was unfair to Christian Science. Possibly the entertainment committee did not know the abuse stored up in Dr. Orbison's manuscript, but it could have ascertained this and prevented it.

To say the least it does not speak well for the Friday Morning Club to invite a materialist to lecture on spiritual idealism. As well might have been engaged a Christian Scientist to discuss the failures of medicine, and judging from the mortality reports, hospital records, etc., there would have been something to say.

* * *

A Courting Call

HIM!

He dressed himself from top ter toe
Ter beat the lates' fash'n.

He give his boots an extra glow,
His dickey glistered like the snow,
He slicked his hair exactly so,

An' all ter indicate "his pash'n."

He tried his hull three times afore
He kep the one on that he wore.

HER!

All afternoon she laid abed

To make her feachurs brighter

She tried on every geoun she had,

She rasped her nails until they bled,

A dozen times she fuzzed her head,

And put on stuff to make her whiter,

An' fussed till she'd a-cried, she said

But that'd make her eyes so red.

THEM!

They sot together in the dark

'Thout a light, excep' their spark

An' neither could have told or guessed

What way the t-other un was dressed.

—Edmund Vance Cooke.

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By AUTOGENESIS

Two Bell Pulls.—The advantages of foreign travel are great we all know. Some men come home from foreign parts with an impaired digestion; some with an enlightened mind. It depends on the man. To do things differently from the usual manner of doing them at home is not necessarily to do them ill. The fool tours to expand his foibles: you and I, let us hope, visit distant shores to enlarge our indulgence, self and multiple. But we have our moments of embarrassment. One of these trying seconds is when, for the first time, we go to pay a visit in England and find two summoning bells to choose from. The knob of one bell is marked "Tradesmen" and the other "Visitors". After a brief searching of the heart we decide to pull the visitors' bell. "I am not a social tradesman", we say, "though I dearly wish they would ask me to dine". We enter the drawing-room relieved.

Back Doors.—In Los Angeles we get around to the necessity of having two bell pulls by the institution of the back door. It perpetuates the fiction of democracy and cook's sweetheart enters by the same door that the garbage goes out of. It gives to the social life beyond the pantry a secretive and penal attraction. Our method lacks the boldness of two bells. Cook's friends impress a furtive foot-fall on the path around the house. We grant "days out" but forbid, generally, "days at home" to hired help. Unsavory dance halls are the amazing result.

Telephones for Servants.—But there is a manner of imitating our honorable English cousins which is not unworthy of a trial. We need not establish two push bells, one for guests we honor and one for guests we deplore. That would show a lack of imagination. It would only be substituting a push for a pull, which has not even the distinction of a different initial letter. But we might easily preserve the tinkling of the dual bells and at the same time inaugurate a season of social harmony which does not at present exist, apparently, between the lady who rules the doilies and the lady who rules the dough. These two gentlewomen may exasperate each other all day. When night comes one finds an outlet in social chatter, while the other poisons the dishes with her silent wrath. A solitary servitude is as hardly borne as that punishment we inflict on the life of him who would use the gifts of nature without possessing them. What better can we do than banish the man who would not talk to—to the kitchen, to the workhouse, to the gaol? What can they have to say? Well, give cook a telephone of her own and find out if she does not cook better, and feel better, and stay with you longer. Let the telephone bood read: "12345 Captain Kidd, office; 12346 Captain Kidd, house; 12347 Captain Kidd, kitchen"—and by all means let there be no connection between the house phone and the kitchen phone. A cook with an automatic phone, all to herself, ought to be a joy forever—a very blue cord, knotted into entwining ties that keep her attached to the same household for at least a decade if not long enough to witness the baptism and the nuptials of one of the in-

mates of this glorious modern house. This house where two bells chime displeasure away.

A Puzzling Letter.—A business communication in Arabic recently reached a Manchester firm, and when translated by a Syrian interpreter proved to contain a request for the price of coppering "two water sheep" of certain given dimensions. The translator was confident of his version; but admitted that he did not know what "water sheep" could be. For the moment even the heads of the firm were puzzled, until it struck some one that this was the nearest synonym in the vocabulary of a pastoral people for "hydraulic rams."

A Gloomy Man.—News comes from Russia that Maxim Gorky has once more come into conflict with the authorities; but he must be used to such trifles by this time, and it is not likely to trouble him much. This truly remarkable man has probably been through more vicissitudes than any other living author, and the full story of his life would make one of the most interesting volumes ever written. He has been in at least a dozen different professions, and at one time things were so bad with him that he attempted to commit suicide. Luckily, he only wounded himself, and on recovering he became a railway porter. His first story was published in a Tiflis newspaper, and after that success came quickly. Gorky's outlook on life is of the gloomiest, and this is perhaps natural considering the many escapes from death that he has had. Some time ago, a friend asked him why he did not take more care of himself. His reply was characteristic. "I cannot bother to take care of myself," he said. "Is life worth living if we have to be for ever thinking of health, and trembling at the least wind? I imagine not."

Gorky at the Play.—Like most men of genius, Gorky is very irritable, and although he is fond of being famous, he hates publicity of any kind. On one occasion, at Moscow, he went to the theatre, and directly he entered he was recognized by the audience, who rose en masse and cheered him. This made the author very wild, and he stood up and addressed his admirers as follows: "What on earth are you staring at me for? I am not a dancing-girl, or the Venus of Milo, or a drunkard just pulled out of the river. I write stories. They have the luck to please you, and I am glad of it. But that is no reason why you should keep on staring. We have come here to see a charming play. Be good enough to attend to that and leave me alone." Naturally, the audience cheered more loudly than ever at this, whereupon the author hurried from his seat and left the theatre in disgust.

"The Town Pump."—Everyone must have heard with regret that Mr. George Grossmith has announced that he intends to retire into private life, says M. A. P., for he has held a unique position in the entertainment world for many years, and there is no one to quite fill his place. Naturally, Mr. Grossmith has had numerous interesting experiences during his long professional career, and one of the most amusing was the following: In his early days Mr. Grossmith used to travel about the country giving entertainments with his father, who always impressed upon him the value of introducing allusions to local topics at the various towns

they visited. At a certain town Grossmith, the younger, perused the local papers with avidity, and found that there was a good deal of excitement going on over the proposal of the alderman to remove an ancient stone pump. Here, he thought, was a fine topic to talk about to his audience. When he arrived at the hall that night his father had completed his portion of the entertainment, and in a few minutes he himself took his place upon the platform. He had not progressed far with his sketch when he brought in an allusion to the alderman and the pump. He was astonished to find, however, that it was received with the utmost coldness. He repeated it—but with the same result. For a third time he referred to it, adding considerable emphasis, but his only reward was to hear a gruff voice shout from the back of the audience: "Ha' done with it, man, do; we've heard enough about the pump!" Very disconsolate, Mr. Grossmith went on with the rest of his performance, and at the end of the entertainment he sought out his


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father, and told him how his topical allusion had failed. "No wonder," replied his parent. "I worked it myself two or three times, and it went splendidly."

The Bells.—Another of Mr. Grossmith's amusing reminiscences concerns some church bells. He was much disconcerted one night at a certain provincial town hall by the church chimes ringing out every quarter of an hour, and playing a tune—out of time—every hour. These chimes were so near to the hall that whenever they rang they quite drowned Mr. Grossmith's voice. So during one of their performances he stopped short, whereat there was a burst of applause. This, however, was not for him, but for the local mayor, who had arrived late. "I apologized to the audience," says Mr. Grossmith, when he tells the story, "for stopping on account of the 'beastly bells.' This announcement was followed by a dead silence. When the five minutes' interval came, I was told I had made a fatal mistake. The bells I had anathematized had been presented to the town by the mayor who had arrived late!"

* * *

The New-Fangled Spelling

The jaws of death seem toothless when you spell it that way. The attempt to make that grim and grisly shape ridiculous is both unseemly and futile. The question "Lives there a man with soul so dead?" put in the reformed spelling is scarcely an appeal to patriotism. We forget Webster and his eloquence when we see it written "When my eyes shall be turned to behold for the last time the sun in heaven." "Be still, my beating hart, be still." What is it—the graceful animal that panteth after the water brooks with overmuch bleating?

We have no thought of making fun of the Simplified Spelling Board, says the New York Times, but this is the insurmountable obstacle in their pathway, and they, of course, know it. If all spelling and all literature could be abolished for fifty years a new and untaught generation would accept from its tutors the reformed spelling, or any other spelling, and make no fuss about it. But men and women to whom the printed form of our English speech has become more familiar, we think we may say, than any other thing upon which their eyes fall, instinctively reject this artificial reformation of orthography. Words that are sacred become ridiculous. That is the long and short of it, that is why the temptation to make merry over the revisers' efforts is well nigh irresistible, that is why their arguments, often well justified by learning and the saving of time, fail to convince the public judgment and bring their reform no nearer to accomplishment.

Perhaps by more careful observation measuring the headway they have made they feel encouraged, but it seems to us that they have gained little ground. Even in the President's message the fruit of their labors is no longer evident, and the publishing houses and the newspapers with practical unanimity stand out against them. Time may give them the victory, but it is very doubtful.

* * *

Imitateness of the Japanese

Consul-General William Martin of Hankow calls attention to a striking illustration of the skill with which Japanese manufacturers imitate any marketable article:

During 1907, to aid in the sale of kerosene among the masses of Chinese, the Standard Oil Company had manufactured in the United States a large quantity of small brass lamps to be distributed at or under cost. These were shipped to their various agencies and ordered sold at retail for 17 cents Mexican, which, at the present price of silver, amounts to about 7 cents, or, to be exact, \$0.07055 American currency. For that sum the Chinese received a small brass hand lamp and glass chimney, as well as a wick one-half inch wide. The lamp holds a pound of oil and will give a continuous light for fourteen hours.

There has just been brought to this office a sample of the lamp, together with one manufactured in Japan by the Japanese. The top of the American lamp chimney is crimped, while that of the Japanese is plain, otherwise they are so nearly alike that one's attention would have to be called to any difference before it would be discovered. The Japanese are filling the market with them, retailing them at 17 cents Mexican, with a 5 per cent off on chimneys sold in hundred dozen lots, which brings the wholesale price down to \$0.3078 gold per dozen, or a fraction over 2½ cents gold each.

It is utterly useless for various American manufacturers in the United States to ask for lists of names of people or firms in their particular line of business and expect to make a market for their goods through correspondence in the face of such competition. In many lines of goods the Japanese are winning the Chinese market, and will continue to do so as long as they keep up their tireless energy, meet the peculiar requirements of the Chinese market or Chinese customs, and imitate so perfectly what others put on the market, both in style and price, for they are on the ground and, moreover, get near the Chinese rank and file.

* * *

King James on Tobacco

Within two centuries after the discovery of tobacco, the Indian and America in 1492, tobacco had conquered the world. But its part of progress had been beset by well meaning zealots at every stage.

Perhaps none of its opponents has been more bitterly antagonistic than those of the fifteenth century, when it was struggling for a foothold in the Old World. The famous "Counterblaste to Tobacco" of King James was only an episode in a crusade against the habit that he carried on persistently during his lifetime. Besides his "Counterblaste," here are a few apothegms which history accredits to James:

"Tobacco is the lively image and pattern of hell, for it has by illusion in it all the parts and vices of the world, whereby hell may be gained, to wit:

"First, it is a smoke; so are the vanities of this world.

"Second, it delights them who take it; so do the pleasures of the world delight the men of the world.

"Thirdly, it maketh men drunken and light in the head; so do the vanities of the world—men are drunken therewith.

"Fourthly, he that taketh tobacco saith he cannot leave it, it doth bewitch him. Even so the pleasures of the world make men loath to leave them; and further, besides all this, it is like hell in the very substance of it, for it is a stinking, loathsome thing, and so is hell."

It is amusing to know that in the latter years of his life King James himself succumbed to the allurements of tobacco, and,

though he pig-headedly continued to denounce it, smoked habitually in secret.

Their crusade against tobacco has been continued ever since. Unconsciously, and with the very best of intentions, this army of zealots has disseminated a great mass of misinformation which has no basis of fact and which was conceived in the fertile and imaginative brains of a trio of Park Row space writers. Take, for instance, the sacred fiction that the dark colored oil which lodges in the bowls of pipes and stains the fingers of cigarette smokers is the deadly poison nicotine. Chemical scientists know, of course, that this substance is not nicotine, but simply tar, tobacco tar, distilled from the tobacco just as coal tar is distilled from coal and pine tar from pine wood.—Carl Werner, in *The Bohemian*.

* * *

Can You Spell?

It is some time ago since spelling-bees were popular forms of entertainment in this country, but still one occasionally comes across the very superior person who tells you he can easily spell any word ever printed in a dictionary. If ever you meet this type of man, just ask somebody to dictate the following jumble to him, and see how many mistakes he will make:

"Antinous, a disappointed, desiccated physicist, was peeling potatoes in an embarrassing and harassing way. His idiosyncrasy and privilege was to eat mayonnaise and mussels while staring at the Pleiades and seizing people's tricycles and velocipedes. He was an erring teetotaler, and had been on a picayune jamboree. He rode a palfrey stallion and carried a saleable papier-mache bouquet of asters, phlox, mullein, chrysanthemums, rhododendrons, fuchsias, and nasturtiums.

"He wore a sibyl's resplendent turquoise paraphernalia, an ormolu yashmak, and astrakhan chaparejos. He drank crystallizable and disagreeable curacao juleps through a sieve. He stole some moneys and hid them under a pedlar's mahogany bedstead and mattress.

"Like a field in an ecstasy of gaiety I rushed after him into the maelstrom, or melee, and held him as in a vice. I could not feaze him, however, and he addressed me, with autocracy, in the following imbecile words, which sounded like a soliloquy or a superseding paean on an oboe: 'You are a rateable luna-moth; a salarving vizier; an equinoctial coryphee and an isosceles diguerreotype.'"

* * *

Alliterative Absurdities

If you caught a captious curate killing kippers for the cook,

In the cloisters with a club yeleft a cleek,

Would you say he was as wily

As a cunning crocodily

Catching cockles with a corkscrew in a creek?

If you beheld a battleboat bombarding Biscay Bay

While the big guns bellowed forth from brazen throat,

Would you say it was as funny

As a bouncing blue-backed bunny

Blowing bubbles with a bobby in a boat?

If you saw a drivelling dreamer drowning ducklings in a ditch,

And deducting data dry as dust to see,

Would you say that this death-dealer

Was of ducks and drakes a stealer,

Or of Darwin's dead ideas a devotee?

—Tit-Bits

Christmas in Cañon Crest Park

By MARIE J. BRESEE



A DESERT MADE TO BLOSSOM LIKE THE ROSE

The Christmas bells had rung out their glad song of "Peace on earth, good will to Men," and the bright star in the East, whose light years ago guided the shepherds to where the Christ Child lay, had been lost in the rays of the sun, which was now throwing its golden light over green grass and trees, and brilliant flowers.

Can this really be Christmas day? Here is the holly and the pine but where "the flakes of feathery white" of which for years we had sung on Christmas morn? Where the frozen pond, the jingle of the sleigh bells, the ice and snow, with which we had associated the Christmas season?

We had come from the far North East, from the kingdom of Jack Frost, and Christmas morning finds us in Redlands, California, in the midst of green trees and summer flowers. Do you wonder that we again exclaim, "Can this really be Christmas day?"

Redlands is a gem of a city set in luxuriant orange groves and surrounded by snow capped mountains. Among its many points of interest is Cañon Crest Park, a park which for beauty and grandeur, is now famous. It was partly a desire to visit this park that had brought us to Redlands, and for once the well known saying, "Oft expectation fails where most it promises," proved untrue, for we found more than "expectation promised."

While we had expected beauty spots and fine views, we did not look for "sermons in stones, and good in everything," but it proved to be a sermon in every step of the way.

Only a little over nineteen years ago this vast park of over two hundred acres was but a barren mountain with only a few scrubby sage

brush and bare yawning ravines. Now within its limits is found grown to perfection every kind of tree and flower adapted to the climate of California. Verily, this desert has been made to blossom like the rose, and it is given by its owner to the public to enjoy. Is not this "Good will to man?"

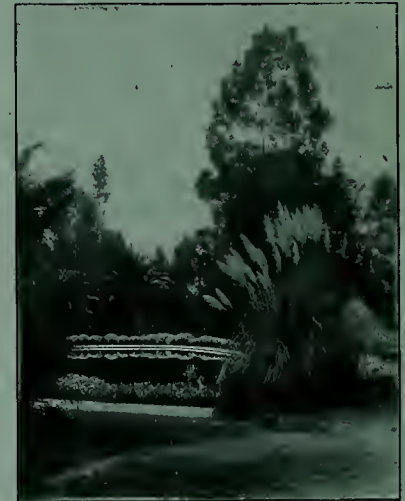
We leave the electric car at the entrance of the park, and start our journey over the outer road. One may drive, but he loses the enjoyment and interest afforded by rambling through the little foot paths leading to spots of beauty, and to the edges of the steep cliff.

Half way up the slope we come to the first point from which one secures a glimpse of the valley below, and we stop a few moments in the shade of one of the palm thatched resting places to admire the view.

Everywhere about us are flowers, vines, and fresh green shrubs, arranged in some unique manner; close around us grow the sweet scented heliotrope, or rose geranium, while to the rustic supports cling the fern-leaved asparagus, the flowering honeysuckle, and the glossy smilax.

Leaving the main road we follow a gravel path which winds in and out among the giant eucalyptus and pine trees; these delightful monarchs do not deign even to nod their heads to the tulips, narcissus and hyacinths which border the foot paths below them, and which mingle their heavy perfume with the odor of pine and fir.

The incline is quite marked, but so grand is the ever-changing panorama, and so varied the plants and flowers which greet the eye, that unless one pauses to look back, or to look at the valley below, he does not realize how steadily he has been going up.



A LAKELET AT THE SUMMIT OF THE PARK

At the summit of the hill, at its very crest, we pause again at one of the rustic look out stations which are placed on the outermost edge of the overhanging cliffs. What a wonderful picture! Here sight carries for miles. Far below us lies the valley of San Timoteo, in which stretching far away to the North and to the South we see the villages and little hamlets that dot its surface. The railroad winds its way like a ribbon through the lemon and orange groves, far out to the green ranges beyond. In every direction spreads a panorama of surpassing beauty, and as we lift our eyes from this scene below to the snow capped mountains above, standing like guardians over this land, we involuntarily exclaim, "And what is man that Thou art mindful of him?"

Turning to the East, and looking through a great archway of palms and pyramidal pines, another picture greets the eye,—a picture that lingers long in the gallery of memory. In the foreground are acres of orange trees loaded to the breaking point with golden fruit; beyond lies the valley in which is situated the city of Redlands with its beautiful homes, well kept streets, and picturesque parks, and back to the far limit of vision rise to a height of thirteen thousand feet, against the clear sky, the snow capped peaks of San Bernardino and San Geronio, standing like sentinels, keeping ward and watch over all. It is like standing in the doorway of a great conservatory and looking out upon a magnificent picture with the sun light upon it.

How we regret to turn away from



SHUT IN AMONG GREAT TREES

If this beauty, but we wander into shady little paths to be newly surprised and delighted. One path leads us to the very edge of the great canyon that extends down through the center of the park. But this is no desolate, barren canyon. Tall pines, drooping palms, and glossy magnolias cradle the sides and form a wealth of tress green to delight the eye.

Another path leads to the once barren side of the hill; not barren now however, for here are great beds of cacti, hundreds of varieties which have found a home in desirable soil, and which with their queer shapes and oddly formed leaves add much to the interest of the visitor. In fact there is no land in this park that is not utilized, not a spot that does not contribute a tree, or vine, a shrub or flowering plant.

After taking one more look from the summit, we return to the main road way; this time we find ourselves between borders of English primroses, and waxy leaved cyclamen;



OVER THE OUTER ROADWAY

the hill, we come to the impretentious home of the owner, Mr. A. K. Smiley, the man who has transformed a great barren waste of land into the garden spot of California, and who has given this feast of beauty to the public to

we came upon a kindly faced, white haired gentleman whose hands were full of freshly cut roses. He stopped to direct us to some special point of interest further on, and we knew instinctively that he was the owner of the mountain, for the happiness he had given others, is reflected in his face.

We continue our journey down the roadway on the side of the mountain which winds among the palms, the acacia, and the graceful drooping pepper trees, on through masses of bud and blossom, down to the lower end of the roadway which is hedged about on one side with climbing roses, growing to the height of fifteen feet, back of which are rows of olive trees, heavily loaded with the ripened fruit. On the other side are thousands of orange trees.

We regretfully pass on and out of this Garden of Eden, where Nature even at Holiday time, is ever in her Spring. Where the trees enjoy perpetual youth, and the flowers bloom continually. We come away feeling not only that we have had a wonderful day, but that we have had a service of sermon and song.

In the quiet calm of nature, where one "looks from nature up to nature's God," where strife and anger and hatred have no place, we realize the "Peace on earth," in the knowledge of what one man has done for the

happiness of many, we see exemplified, "Good will to man."

It is the best Christmas sermon we have ever had, and surely the exquisite flowers, the venerable trees, the majestic mountains, all unite in one grand Te Deum of praise, which finds response in our hearts. "We praise Thee, O God, We acknowledge Thee to be the Lord."

ANGER IS DANGEROUS

It Wrecks the Whole System and Tends to Shorten Life.

It is well known that a violent fit of temper affects the heart instantly, and psychophysicists have discovered the presence of poison in the blood immediately after such outburst. This explains why we feel so depressed, exhausted and nervous after any storm of passion—worry, jealousy or revenge—has swept through the mind. It has left in its wake vicious mental poison and other harmful secretions in the brain and blood.

There is no constitution so strong but it will ultimately succumb to the constant racking and twisting of the nerve centers caused by an uncontrolled temper. Every time you become angry you reverse all of the normal mental and physical processes. Everything in you rebels against passion storms; every mental faculty protests against their abuse.

If people only realized what havoc indulgence in hot temper plays in their delicate nervous structure, if they could only see with the physical eyes the damage done as they can see what follows in the wake of a tornado, they would not dare to get angry.

When the brain cells are overheated from a fit of temper their efficiency is seriously impaired, if not absolutely ruined. The presence of the anger poison, the shock to the nervous system, is what makes the victim so exhausted and demoralized after loss of self control.—Orison Swett Marden, in Success Magazine.

An Expert on Kissing

A successful young novelist was praising the critical powers of a certain famous author.

"I once had the honor of reading a tale of mine to this author," he said, "and, thanks to his criticism, the story was greatly improved. Originally it was too high flown; he brought it down to earth and made it homelier and truer.

"For instance, the tale concluded with these words:

"'Mabel's lovely eyes drooped for an answer, a faint flush tinted her cheek, and she gave him both her hands; and there in the old orchard, in the shade of the heavy-fruited trees, he drew her to his breast, and, raising her long ringlets to his lips, kissed them reverently.'

"The author, at this ending, blew a cloud of smoke thoughtfully into the air, and as he watched it curl upwards he drawled:

"What do you think now, honestly, of a young man who would go nibbling at a girl's back hair when she had her face with her?"



HERE SIGHT CARRIES FOR MILES

varied colored wall flowers, German stocks, and curious and beautifully marked begonias,—all vying in splendor with great hedges of scarlet geraniums, pure white marguerites, or the graceful genesta, making every step rich in beauty.

The lakelets which are located among the trees at the summit of the mountain, are not the least attractive pictures. About their circular basins are masses of water flowers, looking up to the pampas grass nodding their feathery white plumes above them. Great hedges of geraniums give the touch of color to complete the picture.

We seat ourselves in one of the artistic bamboo arbors beside one of the lakelets, which is shut in among the great trees. The silence is broken only by the piping of a song bird in the hedge, and "In this quiet shade of solitary loveliness we learn the language of another world." There is a temptation to linger here indefinitely, but realizing that the journey is not half over we go back to the world of hill, valley and mountain.

At the junction of the road ways that lead through different parts of

enjoy without cost, and who maintains the park at his personal expense.

We had just passed the beds of golden colored pansies, and the modest violets mingling their perfume with that of the tea roses which form a hedge about the well kept lawn, when



EX-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT MEETING MR. SMILEY AT SMILEY HEIGHTS

"The House on the Hill"

"The palm, the palm, that tree divine,
That all necessities for man combine,—
House, and raiment, food and wine."

The followers of Islam worshipped the palm as a gift from Allah, be-

or from the trout streams where he has angled for the elusive brook trout, he finds broad verandas and shady lawns in which to rest, where he can look out upon a fragment of California's fairy land, encircled by the majestic mountains.



CASA LOMA, "THE HOUSE ON THE HILL"

cause it provided all necessities for man. Hence the palm leaf adopted by Casa Loma, as a coat of arms is most appropriate, for the "House on the Hill" supplies man with all the material comforts of life. More than this, it gratifies his aesthetic tastes. The lobby is a most artistic combination of light and color effect, with rare pieces of old furniture and works of art. It is quietly elegant and very "homey." Good music "steals upon the ear" through the day, and every

Or, if the day is cool, there are the sun parlors where he may literally absorb all he wishes of California's most glorious sunshine. If he prefers the "cheerful blaze of the glowing hearth," there is the great fireplace in which the logs burn brightly, with comfortable chairs into which he may drop and indulge in dreams "begotten of nothing but vain Fantasy."

Nor is the "inner man" forgotten. Even a poet, popularly supposed to live upon the beautiful, says



A "HOMEY" SPOT IN THE CASA LOMA

evening the social side of life is a feature, receiving careful consideration.

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Christian Science Services

Second Church of Christ Scientist — Simpson Auditorium, 734 S. Hope Street. Services Sunday 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.; sermon from the Christian Science Quarterly. Subject: "MAN"

Children's Sunday School 9:30 a. m. Wednesday evening meeting at 8 o'clock at Simpson Auditorium, and also the Gamut Club, 1044 South Hope Street, at 8:15. Reading rooms, 510-511 Herman W. Hellman Bldg., Spring and Fourth Sts., open daily, Sundays excepted, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.



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One of the chief charms of Casa Loma is its homelike atmosphere. Mr. Palmer P. Day, the manager, gives most cordial welcome and that spirit of home hospitality extended to the expected guest, pervades the whole house. One feels it as he enters and it grows upon him during his visit; when leaving he adds to the treasure box of memories collected in California, many happy recollections of his stay at Casa Loma.

* * *

HIT OR MISS

Mrs. John LaFarge is stopping at the Raymond Hotel in Pasadena with her sister, Mrs. Pepper. She expects to move on to the Hotel Potter in a few days. Mrs. LaFarge was entertained at the home of Mr. E. P. Vernon on Avenue Fifty-six last Tuesday.

Washington is not the only town that was distinguished by an inaugural ceremony on March fourth. We have in our midst presidents of our own, to say nothing of budding republics. Inspired by Mr. Oliver W. Best, a young republic sprang into existence on the Echo Park Playgrounds on Thursday. Speeches were made by the first president and by his cabinet officers. Following the Swiss custom the chief executive is elected for only a year. God speed to this miniature attempt at social control. It must be just as much fun to play at being good as to pretend to be a bold bad robber with masks and sacks of stolen goods. Some day we may have political as now we have military schools for boys.

Mrs. Marion Craig Wentworth opened her readings in Los Angeles yesterday at the Friday Morning Club, giving at that time "Votes for Women", and in the evening in Pasadena, reading "The Servant in the House" at the Shakespeare Club House. Her first public reading will be given in this city on Tuesday at Cumnock, when "Monna Vanna", by Maurice Maeterlinck, will be given, and "Captain Brassbound's Conversion", by Bernard Shaw, at the same place on the eleventh. In the evening on the twelfth, in Pasadena, Mrs. Wentworth will read before the students of the Normal School. This is a rare opportunity to hear a woman of exceptional skill in the difficult art of public reading. Mrs. Wentworth's method shows subtlety and restraint, and brings out in the best way the higher possibilities of the drama, both as a moral force and as an expression of the highest poetry, and it is poetry, after all, that keeps us from fainting by the way. We need an interpreter, once in a while, to remind us of the dreams

which alone can sustain us, giving glimpses of that fairy land which is the realest realm, perhaps, we know of.

Fred B. Smith will arrive in Los Angeles on Thursday next and will be tendered a banquet at the Y. M. C. A. building Friday. He is a widely known worker along evangelistic lines. Anyone who desires to attend will be welcome at this repast, the only requirement being the payment of the modest sum of half a dollar. Mr. Smith speaks before the students of Occidental College in the morning of the twelfth.

Ballington Booth will soon be in Los Angeles. He will speak before the members of the Los Angeles Fellowship on Sunday the fourteenth of this month. His subject will be, "Rescue Work in the Slums of the Great Cities." The same evening he will speak in the First Presbyterian Church in Pasadena, and on Monday he will make an address in the First Methodist Church in this city. The Federation Club will be formally opened by him in the Wright and Callender building on Tuesday the sixteenth, when a banquet will be given in the club rooms. Major General Fielding of Chicago, of the Volunteers of America, accompanies General Booth on his visit to the coast.

At the City Club luncheon held at the Westminster Hotel this Saturday, at 12:15, Rev. Dana W. Bartlett will speak on "A New Political Alignment". Mr. Julius A. Brown will speak on "The Washington Conference for the Care of Dependent Children and Its Lessons." Mr. Bartlett has been spending several months in eastern cities studying civic and national problems, and Mr. Brown was a participant in the Washington conference which was called by President Roosevelt.

The following notification has been sent out to the members of the New England Society:

CALL FOR TOWN MEETING

To E. L. Hutchinson, Constable:

You are hereby notified to warn all duly qualified voters of the town of Boostville to assemble on Tuesday, the 9th day of March, at the hour of 8 o'clock p. m. at Blanchard Hall, 233 South Broadway, for the purpose of considering and acting on the following articles:

Article 1—To choose a Moderator.

Article 2—To elect three Selectmen for the ensuing year, the same to act as officers of the New England Society, in the capacity of President and Vice-Presidents respectively.

Article 3—To elect a Township Clerk for the current year, said clerk to act as Secretary of the New England Society.

Article 4—To elect a committee of twelve, as Overseers of the Poor, said Overseers to serve with the Selectmen as members of the Executive Committee of the New England Society.

Article 5—To elect a Treasurer,

said Treasurer to be likewise Custodian of the Funds of the New England Society.

Article 6—To elect a Road Commissioner.

Article 7—To elect two Surveyors of Lumber, who shall likewise serve as Measurers of Wood and Bark.

Article 8—To elect two Fence, Billboard and Moving Picture Viewers.

Article 9—To see if the town, with the permission of the press, will appropriate \$354.73 for school purposes for the ensuing year.

Article 10—To see if the town will appropriate \$7,000 for an automobile, for the exclusive use of the Road Commissioner, his family and his friends.

Article 11—To take action on the proposed substitution on Main Street of horse cars for the existing omnibuses.

Article 12—To see what action the town will take towards establishing Harvey eating houses and hotels on the car lines to Highland Park and Garvanza.

Article 13—To see if the town will appropriate a suitable sum for the erection of a worthy building to house the New England Society.

By order of the Selectmen of the Town of Boostville.

H. W. CHASE,
DR. SHERWIN GIBBONS,
HUGH W. ADAMS, JR.

A true copy.

Attest:

E. P. VERNON, Clerk.

* * *

Literary Notes

By Perez Field

Signor Gabriele D'Annunzio, the famous Italian playwright and poet, has just performed one of the most remarkable feats of composition on record, for he has written a new play containing three thousand verses in only seventeen days. Not content with this, he is now engaged on another drama which he hopes to finish in a fortnight. He attributes his remarkable powers of writing quickly to the fact that all his work is done at night. At eight o'clock in the evening, after a substantial meal, he sits down at his desk, and as a rule works steadily on till nine in the morning. Then, after a light breakfast, he goes to bed for the day. It is not generally known, by the way, that the Italian poet's name is really Gactano Rapagnetto, but he prefers the more poetic pen-name of "the angel of the Annunciation."

Latterly D'Annunzio has gone in for investigating spiritualism; and is said to be very interested in table-turning and allied phenomena. It is related that some time ago the poet had an amusing, albeit a somewhat alarming, experience at a seance when the table "leapt at him with such violence that he was thrown against a wall," and the "spirit" controlling the table informed him by raps that his literary reputation would end in "smoke." The poet, indeed, has a marked fond-

ness for things occult, and he has declared that he was compelled by a power outside himself to write his drama "The Daughter of Jorio." The idea of the story was presented to him in real life many years ago, when he saw a crowd struggling over a poor old woman who was reputed to be a witch. Although D'Annunzio tried to write his play, he was not satisfied with it, and gave it up altogether until he felt obliged to go on with it by the "unseen power" mentioned above.

A good story is being told about Mr. Rudyard Kipling's visit to a bookseller's shop some time ago. The famous author commenced casually to turn over some books, entering into a conversation with the shopman as he did so. "Is this good?" he asked, suddenly taking up a volume. "I don't know, I've not read it," replied the bookseller. Kipling frowned. "A bookseller," he said, with mock solemnity, "and you don't read your own books?" To which the other answered sharply: "If I were a druggist would you expect me to take my own drugs?" A piece of philosophy which the author of the "Jungle Book" did not venture to discuss.

It is not generally known that Mrs. Besant, whose name is once more prominently before the public in connection with the "split" in the Theosophical movement, was for some time connected with the Theistic Church, under the Rev. Charles Voysey, when the services were held at St. George's Hall, Langham Place, London. Her contributions to Theistic literature at that time included three hymns, which are to be found in the hymn book still used by the Swallow Street church. The opening verse of one of the hymns runs:

Father, in thy mysterious presence kneeling,
Fain would our souls feel all thy kindling love:
For we are weak, and need some deep revealing
Of trust and strength and calmness from above.

"Fate and the Butterfly", is a novel by Forrest Halsey which is to be published this spring by B. W. Dodge and company. The scenes are laid in New York, Egypt and Florence. It deals with the hypocritical conventions that destroy the souls of men.

* * *

By Right

"I understand you thrashed my boy this morning," the angry parent said, striding into the schoolroom after the children had been dismissed.

"Yes, I did," the master answered; "but I did not thrash him severely."

"That's what I am angry about," rejoined the parent; "you didn't hurt him at all. Now, look here, sir; I'm one of the largest ratepayers in my street, and my boy is entitled to as good a thrashing as you give any other boy. Understand that! If you slight him again you'll hear from me in a way you won't like. Good afternoon, sir."

ART

The pictures of Jules Pages are cheerfully greeted by artists, students, and lovers of art for the second time in Los Angeles. Everyone delights in being able to look upon a work of art in which the sunlights we love can be so admirably depicted.

His honest, straight-forward, simple way of applying his medium, and the balance of light and dark, are the great charm and individuality of his work.

The memory of the last exhibition has remained a source of joy to every student who took time to study this master.

There are a few of the same pictures shown again, but are good to

held in the Art Gallery of the Blanchard Building. And so again we are

Street scenes are a favorite subject with the artist. Some are brilliant in sunlight and shadow; others are grey and rather cold in contrast. "Old Street at St. Jean de Luz" (after the service) is especially the latter. The interest in this picture is expressed in its varied roof lines.

"Village Street of Pont Aven" is brilliant; the grey plaster on the old house is realistic and splendid in technique. "Friends", Venice, also shows high technical ability. "The Fishermen's Huts", "Isle de Brehat", "Las Ventas, Madrid", "Gales at Rome", are examples of brilliant handling of sunlight scenes.

An exhibition of water colors by Marion Kavanaugh Wachtel is being

of pastoral scenes will admire "A Hope Pastoral", charming in theme, good in color, perspective and technique. His treatment of the shadows of the evening hour, the warm rays of the setting sun as it stretches across the divide, gives life and intent to this piece of work.

One might write at length in describing the treatment of clouds, sky, and all that go to make this collection of Arizona pictures one of unusual merit, but surely enough has been said to draw the attention of those who care to see pictures of a characteristic nature.

Among the pictures of local color we would especially mention "The Sierra Madre Mountains" as being the best of this group in harmony of color, and general treatment.

We think that if in one or two of the other pictures, the blue was less intense, a more pleasing and realistic result would have been attained.

Hennietta Spaden

Mr. Paul de Longpre has addressed a letter to the people of this country, making a strong plea for the advancement of National Art.

The letter, which follows, will be sent all over the United States, and should result in much good to the cause which Mr. de Longpre has espoused:

O people of the United States, richest country in the world, when will you awake to the fact that it is not money alone that makes a country great, that it is (and will always be) its great men in Art and Literature.

Have you yet to learn that, with very few exceptions, the greatest geniuses in Art spring from the poorest people, from the peasant's sons?

Don't you feel that it is the most sacred duty of a patriotic government to do all in their power to bring out those geniuses? And they can be found in the United States more than in any other country.

Read again that most striking of contrasts existing between two great sister Republics:

Extract from editorial Philadelphia Evening Item, (Feb. 28, 1908):

"Our Paris correspondent writes that we must do, the French senate and chamber of deputies the justice, that whatever may be the financial strain and political entanglements, both bodies are always ready to help, financially, any scheme for the furtherance of national art. Often American onlookers have been utterly astonished at the senate or the chamber of deputies curtailing for the sake of economy, budget items relating to such vital matters as the army and navy and yet voting at the same sitting large sums of money for new art items. It seems, indeed, as if there were an absolute agreement upon this point, that artistic culture is the most precious treasure of France."

Two thousand million dollars are going to be voted by Congress for this year's budget of the United States, and of that fabulous amount probably not one dollar will be voted for the furtherance of National Art.

Paul de Longpre



JOSEPH GREENBAUM

see. "Vielle Francois" (Salon picture, 1908), is among the number. An old woman in a meditative attitude seated by the fire is particularly fine; the grey interior is so well handled in color that one feels the space and atmosphere of the poorly furnished room of the peasant. In the picture "My Garden at Brehat", the tall hollyhocks and snow-balls stand erect against the sunny stone wall of the house, and it is masterful in the brilliance and simplicity of its treatment.

"Up to Mischief" is a smaller picture of a Dutch interior, vibrating with light and life. "Back from Market" is one of the gems of the collection in color and composition. One lingers long to enjoy the perfect balance and harmony in the few colors chosen.

given the good fortune of seeing this well-known artist's work. In her Arizona pictures she interprets in a strong and simple manner the dignity of the desert, and from point of color, grouping, and light, she shows feeling and understanding.

The quality of Mrs. Wachtel's technique, which is of unusual skill, adds charm to her work. Fairly crystal is the atmosphere of the desert pictures, done at mid-day.

"Water Carriers of Walpi" is one of the Arizona group and is interesting in color, treatment of distance, and for the well drawn figure which gives the picture its name. How welcome to man and beast are the water holes of the desert, which subject has been so well handled by the artist in her picture, "At the Water-hole". Lovers

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A bill was introduced in the Senate on February 10 having as its object the creation of a National Art Salon in New York City. The National Academy of Design will provide the funds for the erection of a suitable building, if the Department of Parks will donate the site of the present Arsenal in Central Park. Mr. Frederic Dielman and Mr. Henry W. Watrous, president and secretary of the Academy, are much in favor of the design, as are many of the prominent painters and sculptors throughout the country.

Edwin Blashfield, the painter says: "I welcome anything that makes for federation in art, and a building that would lead to unity and enable the different organizations to get together, would be a fine thing."

The Painters' Club has decided to hold its spring Exhibition at Hamburger's on March 22, and the members are planning to make it the largest and best exhibit in the club's history. Following is the committee in charge: C. A. Rogers, Harry L. Bailey and Martin J. Jackson.

At the last meeting of the club Mr. Wm. A. Matern was presented with a set of illuminated resolutions in appreciation of the many favors he has bestowed upon the organization. The address was illuminated by Mr. Martin J. Jackson.

The Painters' Club is in flourishing condition and has lately taken in a number of active and associate members. The object of the organization is to further the highest type of art, and to that end it invites persons interested in art to become associate members. Brothers of the brush are invited to submit work for active membership, and the Secretary, 437 Copp Building, will be pleased to furnish any other information.

The following extract from the New York Tribune of February 21, shows the wonderful versatility of Mr. John S. Sargent:

It was long ago made manifest that the most brilliant of modern painters could do pretty nearly anything that he wished to do that involved sheer power of brush work. It is as a portrait painter pure and simple that Mr. Sargent has for years been known, and it seemed unlikely that he would ever achieve fame in other fields. Recently, however, it was said that he had resolved to diminish his activity in portraiture, giving himself more and more to landscape. It was interesting to see in London, some three years or so since, the first fruits of this resolve. They consisted of a number of water colors, vivid notes of travel in which the artist seemed to have given free play to a gusto scarce hinted at in any of his works in oil. These same water colors, with a number of others added, so that the catalogue runs to more than eighty numbers, have just been brought over to this country and may be seen at the Knoedler galleries. They make an extraordinary exhibition, for they are the sketches of a master.

Mr. Joseph Greenbaum has just completed his canvas, "The Island by the Sea". In this bizarre composition, the color scheme of blue and gold is used most strikingly, producing a very attractive picture. One notices the realistic effect of the ripple on the water. This canvas is to be sent to the Seattle Exhibition and one of the prominent clubs in town is trying to secure an option on the picture before it goes.

In his studio, Blanchard Hall, Mr. Greenbaum is showing a portrait of Miss Lillian May Kahn, daughter of John Kahn. This rather unusual portrait shows little Miss Kahn in pink kimono serving tea to her Teddy Bear and dolls.

An exhibit has been opened within the past few days, in New York City, of the work of the Arts and Crafts classes in the public schools of the city. All the work, which comprises pieces of furniture, drawings, water-colors, designs and metal-work, has been done by children averaging fourteen years. Three model rooms are shown, in which every article of furniture, chairs, bookcases, lamps, picture frames, etc., have been made by the pupils. Twelve classes actually at work were also shown.

There will be an exhibition of paintings by Elmer and Marion Wachtel, in the Blanchard Gallery during the month of March. This gallery will be used by the camera club for an exhibit from April 1 to 15, following which will be a showing of portraits by local artists. The Ruskin Art Club will occupy the gallery some time in May.

The showing of water-colors by Norman St. Clair, in the Kanst gallery, has proved most interesting. Most of the subjects are found in local scenes of hill, valley, and coast; but the treatment is so versatile that there is no feeling of monotony.

C. A. Rogers, a local landscape painter, is at present at work on pictures of Italy. His former collection of Italian scenes was destroyed during the San Francisco earthquake, as also some valuable sketches of the old Chinatown of that city.

AMUSEMENTS

Babes in the Wood

When the curtain rose upon the village school in the first act of "Babes in the Wood" at the Auditorium this week, round after round of applause swept through the house. The old familiar row of black-boards, scores of white frocked, pink-legged pupils, the dunce on the stool, the boy with his face to the wall and the schoolmaster's wooden desk, brought back many a memory of by-gone days.

It has been the writer's privilege to witness some of the notable, spectacular pantomimes produced in this country, but it is doubtful if any has

equalled the present production at the Auditorium.

The extremely large stage enables the management to make an elaborate scenic display and Manager Ernest Crawford has spared no expense in his productions.

One wonders where Florence Leslie contrived to pick up such a bewilderingly large number of chorus girls, who possess beauty of face and figure, something painfully lacking in most of the present day productions.

Beautiful indeed is the Grand Corps de Ballet of Flowers and a Field of Poppies in act two, accompanied by a Crocus Solo by Miss Swan Wood, in a bewitching lavender costume. The work of Walter Reed and Billy Onslow as the two bold bandits is clever, their duel in the forest being exhercinatingly funny. Roscoe Arbuckle as the Baron, shows to advantage and contributes a splendid singing number. The Letitia of Peter

trous as are now being offered at this Theatre Beautiful.

"Peter Pan"

The Burbank Theatre was crowded to the doors this week, where Barrie's delightful play of "Peter Pan" is being given. Mr. Morosco has achieved a remarkable feat in the staging of this piece, miracles in stagecraft being performed in a short time. There is no doubt that this production is the equal of the original one, which required several months to bring out.

Monday night's performance marked the re-appearance of an old Burbank favorite, Miss Blanche Hall, who made a decided hit as Peter, Miss Jessie Mac Hall's Wendy is a delightful and lovable creation. Especially noteworthy is A. Byron Beasley's Captain Hook. It is doubtful if this clever actor ever appeared to better advantage. The entire cast is excel-



THE ELLIS QUARTETTE

—Photo Old Mission Studio

Gerold, while occasionally overdrawn, is good. Ben Sellar as Billy Buttons, with his good singing, graceful dancing and delightful English accent, predominates throughout.

Maud Beatty, as Robin Hood, the outlaw, is a commanding figure, and the Alan Dale of pretty Miss De Loretta, is pleasing.

Olga Stech as Claudio, appears for the first time as a boy and makes a very pretty picture in "Knickers." She is clever and magnetic, a graceful dancer, and possesses a beautiful voice. Taken all in all she is about the best singing soubrette the stage has today and has a brilliant future before her. Olive Dumond as Evelyn was cute to look upon and spoke her lines cleverly.

It will be a long time before the theatre goers of this city are given the opportunity to witness such produc-

tion and the production is a notable one in every respect.

The Ellis Quartette, appearing in San Diego, week of March 7th, and at the Burbank Theatre, Los Angeles, week of March 14th.

"El Capitan"

Ferris Hartman and his merry band, including the "Queen of Smilers," Christine Nielsen, produced John Philip Sousa's "El Capitan" at the Grand Opera House this week. It is a hard matter for any company, however strong, to make a complete change weekly, so much credit is due the Hartman company. It is a hard working, capable organization, and one can easily overlook an occasional slip. Ferris Hartman loses nothing in comparison to De Wolf Hopper in the title part, barring some of his

vocal numbers.

His humor is well placed, never offensive and he carries the audience with him. Walter De Leon as Senor Pazzo is excellent, his topical song in act three calling for several encores. The Scrambo of Joseph Fogarty deserves mention. Interest of course, centered in Christine Nielsen, in the part of Isabel. She made a charming picture, her blonde beauty being set off with a costume of black velvet. Her vocal selections were much appreciated.

Josie Hart as Princess Marghauza, made an excellent impression.

Muggins Davies as Estrela, was sadly mis-placed and none realized it more than this clever young actress. The production as a whole went with a surprising dash.

"The Three of Us"

"The Three of Us," which received creditable treatment at the hands of the Belasco Company this week, had an instantaneous New York success two seasons ago, introducing Miss Rachel Crothers, a Smith College graduate, as a playwright. It was produced at the Belasco last year.

This play is a sharp contrast to those two other dramas of Western life, "The Girl of the Golden West" and "The Great Divide." It is based upon a rich strike in a Nevada mine, and pictures with absolute fidelity the homely details of the mining camp existence. How the sale of the mine threatens to rob Rhy McChesney of her brother and her lover, and how she regains both despite overwhelming obstacles, is the plot thread which is unbound with power and sincerity. The big scenes are tense with honest human emotion and bright with faith in the ultimate triumph of good.

Rhy's noble characteristics afford Miss Florence Oakley rare opportunities, which she does not fully utilize, although she is wholly lovable in the role. She might have instilled more dignity and backbone into the scene with Beresford in the third act, but her winning-over of her vacillating brother in the last act was good, and this is the stronger, if not the more dramatic, of the two scenes.

Charles Ruggles as the brother, Clem, walked away with the honors, giving a clever and artistic portrayal of restless, disgruntled, but warm-hearted youth. His melting under Rhy's appeal to his protection was remarkably fine.

Lewis S. Stone as Steve, the young miner, played with unvarying sternness, but this was consistent with his rather unsympathetic role. On the whole, he was satisfying.

Miss Ida Lewis as Maggie kept the audience in good humor, and every other part was excellently played. The Belasco players are at their best in this simple and wholesome drama of real life. The staging is commendable, and the entire performance compares favorably with that of the original company, which the writer witnessed in Boston. Rhy was there played by Miss Laura Nelson Hall, who once was a popular stock actress

in this city. Miss Hall created the part of Pamela Gordon in the original "Girls" company.

"Who's Your Friend?"

"Who's Your Friend?" Who would not enjoy a hundred laughs at Harry Beresford at the Majestic this week? Here is a farce comedy with a unique basic idea. Mr. Hake, an old inventor, (Mr. Beresford) is threatened with ruin by a villainous creditor, and to save his daughter from poverty declares himself willing to sell his soul as did Faust. Instantly there appears at the door a merchant whose eagerness to secure Hake's invention has led him to make this unexpected night call. By the cleverest possible play upon words the wobbly, terrified old man is led to mistake his visitor for His Satanic Majesty himself. He sells his invention, believing that he sells his soul. The situations that follow are ingenious and whimsical in the extreme. The plot is intricate, yet coherent, and the dialogue sparkles throughout.

Mr. Beresford is no ordinary comedian. His humor is not "funny-man" buffoonery, but finished artistry. He makes the gentle, stammering, absent-minded old inventor so lifelike that it is hard to imagine him in any other role. At times he is almost great, especially in the poverty-stricken despair of the first act.

At the Hotels

Mr. and Mrs. W. P. McPhee of Denver, Colo., are at the Alexandria. Mr. and Mrs. McPhee show their love for Los Angeles by an annual trip. They have been coming here for a number of years.

Otto Scholtz, one of Chicago's prominent piano manufacturers, is in the city for a few days and is a guest of the Alexandria.

Eighteen or twenty members of the Chicago Travel Club, under the leadership of Dr. C. St. Clair Drake, are touring the coast. While in Los Angeles they are guests of the Alexandria.

George A. Schroeder of Denver, Colo., prominent in the mining industries, is a late arrival at the Alexandria.

Mrs. Julia A. Burleson and Miss Burleson, tourists from Chicago, are among the late arrivals at the Hayward.

Mr. George P. Blair and wife of Imperial are paying Los Angeles a visit and are at the Angelus. Mr. Blair is president of the Imperial Bank and prominent in the business affairs of the valley.

Mr. J. N. Roddy and Mr. Samuel B. Walton of Pittsburg, Pa., are touring California and while in Los Angeles are stopping at the Hayward.

Mr. H. N. Swift, Mr. B. S. Coryell and Mr. H. P. Henning, tourists from New York City, are guests of the Hayward.

W. W. Hurt of Searchlight, Nev., who has large mining interests in Nevada, is taking a short vacation in

Los Angeles and is stopping at the Angelus.

Mrs. Carrie Jacobs-Bond of Chicago is a guest of the Hollywood Hotel at Hollywood. Mrs. Jacobs-Bond is universally well known for her songs, words and music, and the guests at the Hollywood are anticipating the evening of Sunday, March 7, when Mrs. Jacobs-Bond will interpret some of her own compositions.

Mrs. Milton V. Snyder, prominent in newspaper work in New York City, is in Los Angeles on business, and is staying at the Van Nuys.

Henry F. Brown, a wealthy lumberman of Minneapolis, Minn., who with his sister has been spending the winter at the Angelus, returns to his Minnesota home this week.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Baker of Spokane, Wash., are in the city, and are guests of the Van Nuys. Mrs. Baker is better known as LaReme Baker, and is a prominent woman suffragist.

Mrs. Ely S. Pardee of the Herschey Arms, gave a bridge whist party on Wednesday last. There were twelve tables.

E. S. Pillsbury of San Francisco, one of the ablest corporation lawyers of the Pacific coast, is paying Los Angeles a week end visit, a guest of the Van Nuys.

J. G. Woolly and wife are stopping at the Van Nuys. Mr. Woolly is prominent in prohibition affairs and was candidate for president on the prohibition ticket. Mr. and Mrs. Woolly are on their way to Honolulu.

Mr. Thomas A. Ross of Nome, Alaska, and wife are guests at the Hollenbeck during their stay in Los Angeles. Mr. Ross is a successful miner of Nome. Both Mr. and Mrs. Ross are much in love with Los Angeles, but business interests hold him to Alaska.

George E. Gunn of Salt Lake City is stopping for a few days at the Van Nuys.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Ensling of New York City are at the Westminster for the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Duncan from Cleveland, Ohio, are at the Van Nuys.

Mrs. J. V. Painter of Cleveland, Ohio, and her son are at the Van Nuys. They are making an automobile tour of Southern California.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Bottomley of Ilkley, England, are at the Lankershim. Mr. and Mrs. Bottomley are making a tour of the United States.

Mr. E. S. Luther and wife of St. Paul, Minn., are guests of the Hollenbeck.

Mr. David Bispham, the famous baritone, who will be heard in Los Angeles the coming week, is at the Alexandria. Mr. Bispham arrived in Los Angeles today after a tour through the South.

Mr. and Mrs. Carlton Gilbert of Seattle are at the Angelus during their visit in Los Angeles. Mr. Carlton is proprietor of the Butler Annex hotel at Seattle.

G. Harold Powell of Washington, D. C., representing the department of agriculture, is stopping at the Hayward.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Camp of Hart-

ford, Conn., are stopping at the Hayward. Mr. Camp is a wealthy merchant of Hartford.

M. A. Potter and daughter of Indianapolis, Ind., are guests at the Hayward. Mr. Potter is secretary and treasurer of the well known house of E. C. Atkins & Co. of Sheffield, England.

Forthcoming Events

March 6 to March 13)

Theatres Next Week

Auditorium—"Uncle Tom's Cabin".
Belasco—"The Dollar Mark."
Burbank—"Peter Pan".
Grand—"Olivette".
Majestic—"The Gingerbread Man".
Mason—"The Right of Way".
Orpheum—Vaudeville.
Walker—Vaudeville.

Exhibitions

Steekel's Gallery—Paintings, Jules Pages.

Blanchard Gallery—Paintings, Mrs. Wachtel.

Bentz Gallery—E. Schneirer, Water Colors.

Kanst's Gallery—Water Colors, Norman St. Clair.

Southwest Museum, 2 to 4 p. m., Hamburger Building.

Today (Saturday) March 6, 1909—6:13 a. m. Sunrise.

12:15 p. m. City Club, "A New Political Alignment", Rev. D. W. Bartlett.

6:30 p. m. Severance Club, Hotel Westminster.

7:30 p. m. Meeting of National Association of Rural Letter Carriers, Rest Room, Times Building.

7:30 p. m. Playground No. 1, Violet street, Drama, Huntington School for Girls.

7:30 p. m. Playground No. 2, Echo Park, Musicale, L. A. Conservatory of Music.

8:00 p. m. Playground No. 3, St. John street, "Experiments in Oxidation", Prof. M. S. Moore.

8:00 p. m. Violin Recital, Chas. Yglesias, Garfield Hall.

8:00 p. m. Meeting of National Letter Carriers' Association, 211½ West Second street.

Sunday, March 7.—10:30 a. m. Socialist Lyceum, Howell Hall.

11:00 a. m. "What the World Owes to the Sceptics", Mr. Blythe, Blanchard Hall.

2:30 p. m. E. A. Cantrell, Mammoth Hall, "Jesus and World-Life".

3:00 p. m. Concert, Gamut Club.

3:20 p. m. Address, Dr. McClish, Y. M. C. A.

8:00 p. m. "Labor", Jack Wood, Howell Hall.

8:00 p. m. "Bible Morality", J. A. Wilson, Mammoth Hall, Liberal Club.

8:00 p. m. "Materialism Defeated", J. H. M. Le-Apsley, Paracelsus Club, Music Hall.

8:15 p. m. "Spain", Prof. Baumgardt, Symphony Hall.

Monday, March 8.—9 a. m. Board of Public Works.

9:30 a. m. Board of Supervisors.

10:00 a. m. Finance Committee.

10:30 a. m. "Physical Deformities

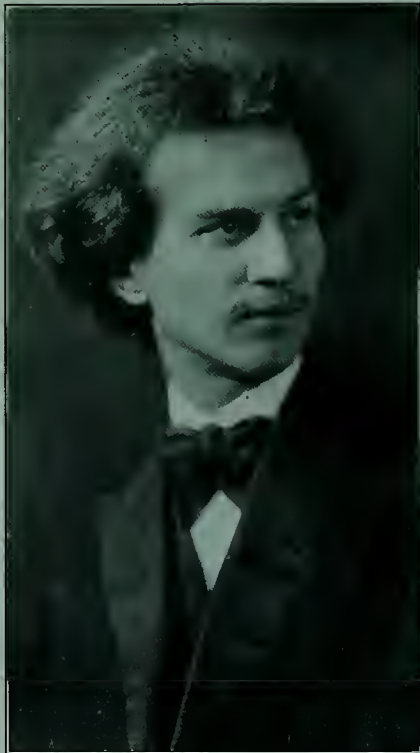
Mrs. Ada Marsh Chick and Miss O'Donoghue
 "Cupid Made Love to the Moon"
 Smith
 "Gallia" Gounod
 "O Wert Thou in the Cauld, Cauld Blast" MacDougal

(Charles Farwell Edson, president of the Gamut Club, returned Sunday morning from Sacramento and San Francisco where for several weeks he has been engaged in furthering the bill for state art education. Mr. Edson is confident that the bill will receive favorable consideration at least.

Mischa Elman, who will appear in Los Angeles the latter part of April, is a violinist, who though still a very young man, is recognized as a musician of the first order. He played the Tchaikowski Concerto on December tenth, with the Russian Symphony Orchestra, displaying his remarkable talents in this difficult composition. Throughout his present tour he has

Quintette, A Major, Op. 81, with Mr. Dalhousie Young at the piano. This will afford an opportunity to those who were unfortunately obliged to miss the last concert on account of the inclement weather, of hearing the splendid rendition of this number given by Mr. Young and the Krauss Quartette. C. E. Pemberton's Quartette No. 2 will be presented for the first time in Los Angeles, also Mozart's D Major Quartette. Mr. Lott will be heard in a series of songs.

The Orpheus Club, under Mr. Dupuy's direction, will give a concert on March 18. The following soloists will assist: Mrs. Bertha Vaughn, soprano; Mr. Roy Jepson, tenor; Mr. Harold Ostrum, baritone; Mr. Chas. W. Halet, baritone. A feature of the evening will be a reading by Miss Bessie Herbert Bartlett, for which as accompaniment the club will sing the "Miserere" from Il Trovatore. Saint Saens' "Winter Serenade" will be



IGNAZ EDWARD HAROLDI—CONCERT VIOLINIST

met with unvaried success, and his advent in Los Angeles will be awaited with interest.

The College of Music of the University of Southern California announces a course of four lecture-recitals by Miss Annie Keller-Wilson on "The Ring of the Nibelungen". The first was held March 4. The remaining dates are: Monday, March 8, "Die Walkyre"; Friday, March 12, "Siegfried"; Monday, March 15, "Gottterdammerung". The price for course tickets is \$2.50.

We learn with pleasure that at the next Lott-Krauss Chamber Concert, March 11, will be repeated the Dvorak

given, and also some lighter numbers.

Mr. Haroldi was the soloist at the Symphony concert yesterday afternoon, playing the famous Saint-Saens Concerto. He will go north on an extended tour some time in May.

Professor Versie Reidy, pianist and musical director, is open for engagements for concerts, at homes, and dances. Good orchestra furnished. Best and latest music. Studio room 21 Walker Theatre Building. Main 5180.

Miss Florence Miriam Johnson, lyric soprano, will give a recital in Blanchard Hall on March 12.

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At 8:44. Wherell, pupil of the Los Angeles Conservatory of Music and Art, will give a piano recital in Symphony Hall, March 13, at 3 p. m.

The beauty of chamber music lies in its power to uplift, to refine, and cultivate, not only those who play, but those who listen.

Mozart, Haydn, Beethoven, Schumann, were some of the first exponents of this form of art, and from their times to the present day composers have carefully preserved the character of this, the highest form of musical art.

The Fuhrer String Quartette in their forthcoming series of recitals will present a carefully prepared chamber music programme and will give the first concert on the afternoon of Wednesday, March 17, at 3 o'clock in Symphony Hall, Blanchard Building. The personnel of this quartette is as follows: Miss Bessie Fuhrer, first violin; Miss Dickinson, second violin; Miss Ainsworth, viola; Miss Lucy Fuhrer, 'cello.

Mr. Bispham arrived in Los Angeles Wednesday afternoon, coming from El Paso, Texas, where he gave a recital. He, with Mr. Josef Lievinne, the pianist, were entertained by the Gamut Club, Wednesday night.

Bispham sang in San Diego Thursday night, and gives a recital at Pomona College, Claremont, tonight. After his appearance here on Tuesday next, he will go north to fill a number of engagements.

Mr. Tom Karl will give a recital next Wednesday morning at the Ebell Club House. His programme will be "Ballads of Ireland".

The Musical Salon is rapidly filling up its application list, and expects soon to have the hundred members, who will form the charter membership. Mrs. E. R. Visner, the president, has the incorporation papers under way, and hopes later to have a mixed chorus of 200 voices. The club will give a concert about the third of May and will in the near future have a violin recital given under its auspices, by a talented young lady.

Mr. Dalhousie Young will give his second lecture-recital in Symphony Hall, Blanchard Building, Friday, March 12. The subject will be "Beethoven's Pianoforte Works".

Mr. Young showed himself, by his lecture last Friday evening, to be a thoughtful and entertaining lecturer, and a brilliant pianist. No music lover should lose the opportunity of attending these most interesting lectures.

In the current number of the Craftsman Mr. David Bispham gives some views on the possibility of a National music in America. Mr. Bispham is the president of the New York center of the American Music Society, an organization which has as its object the encouragement of the American composer, and the discovery of fine music by natives or residents of this

country. He insists that the time is ripe for the evolution of a national music. Of course, it is a matter of doubt whether music can be termed American music, any more than we could speak of American mathematics; still there are American musicians, and American mathematicians, and these, by virtue of their activities, have every right to be known to the world at large as having carried on their work as Americans. Mr. Bispham does not believe it possible that there really is a lack of good music by American composers, but that it has lacked discovery and recognition. It is not possible that the output from our musical colleges can be barren of results. The field of Grand Opera seems particularly suitable for American artistic endeavor, as there is a growing feeling among those who attend operatic performances that there should be an opportunity of hearing these works in the English language. After discussing this subject at length he concludes by saying: "When we think of the mixture of races in our body politic, there is indeed no telling what a wisely directed enthusiasm may not produce. There is no more use enforcing such a growth than in patronizing it. Each is distasteful to art; but encouragement—yes, that is the need of the moment."

Mr. Bispham will be heard in Simpson Auditorium on Tuesday, March 9.

The Gamut Club, as part of its effort for musical education in this city, is arranging for a series of popular Sunday afternoon concerts. A varied program will be selected, but will represent only what is both interesting and elevating; capable soloists will be selected from the ranks of the musicians of this city, and help will be extended by some of our local orchestras. It is hoped that these concerts will provide a clean and educational recreation for those who might spend Sunday afternoon in a less advantageous manner. The price, 25c, will put these concerts within the reach of all.

The retirement of Mme. Marcella Sembrich is regarded with peculiar regret by those untainted by the modern false ideals so prevalent in the vocal art, who love the refined, elegant and musically beautiful style of singing. Mme. Sembrich is one of the few remaining exponents of the almost lost art of "bel canto".

New Books at Public Library

*Full History of Modern Painting, by Richard Muther, in four volumes Dutton, 1907—No. 750:21), is unusually well illustrated both in black and white and in color. Chapters are devoted to the art of cat country and the text is no less interesting than the pictures reproduced.

*Travels in Arabia, by Charles M. Doughty (Schribners, 1908—No. 915:3:10, 2 vols.), is an abridgment of a work which appeared nearly twenty years ago in England. Mr. D. G. Hogarth in writing of this work in 1907 says: "On reading Doughty's personal

adventures, one feels him to be less an individual than a type of all his kind undergoing a certain trial of spirit. His book belongs to that rare and supreme class in which the author speaks not for himself, but for all who might find themselves in like case."

Juggling a Proverb

He was from down somewhere or out somewhere and on his first visit to the city. He had often heard of the highball and went up to the cafe of an expensive hotel to make the acquaintance of this luxury. To enjoy it properly he took a seat at a table.

When the waiter brought the tall glass, the visitor said to himself: "Distilled waters run deep."

When he saw the amount of his check he perverted the proverb still further, thus:

"Distilled water run steep."

The Maid Wanted Help

This story would read better if the incident had happened when there was company at dinner. As a matter of fact, however, only the family was present. The new maid had recommended herself as having been employed in the households of various people of fashion. Things went smoothly enough at the first dinner which she served until the meat and vegetable course was finished. Then, instead of taking away the dishes, she stood idly in a corner. Finally her mistress said:

"You may remove the dishes, now, Kate, and serve the desert."

"All right, mum, I'm waiting."

"Waiting for what?"

"Waiting for you to stack."

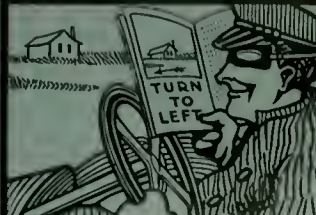
"Stack what?"

"Why, to stack the dishes and shove them down to this end of the table."

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PACIFIC OUTLOOK

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Los Angeles, California, March 13, 1909.

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The Editor of the PACIFIC OUTLOOK cannot guarantee to return manuscripts though he will endeavor to do so if stamps for that purpose are inclosed with them. If your manuscript is valuable, keep a copy of it.

THE PACIFIC OUTLOOK'S POLICY

The Pacific Outlook desires to state unequivocally that it is not the organ of any creed, sect, political party, organization, corporation or person, but is absolutely free and untrammelled in its associations.

It stands unqualifiedly, and without fear, for that which it believes to be true, clean, honest and right in human affairs—political, secular, commercial and industrial; and in its columns will always maintain an unprejudiced and impartial attitude in its discussion of all subjects of universal or local interest.

GEORGE BAKER ANDERSON, EDITOR

COMMENT

DIAPHANOUS

THERE are two principal methods of arriving at a conclusion as to the sentiment of the people on a public issue. One is by questioning the people. The other is by reading many editorial expressions—the more the better; for there is no doubt that the modern newspaper, as a rule, fairly reflects public opinion. The first method is impracticable. The second is practicable—to newspaper editors and those interested persons who patronize press clipping bureaus. When the great majority of the newspapers, regardless of party, and the great majority of citizens personally interviewed are agreed, all doubts as to the demands of the people are removed.

Basing its belief on the expressions of opinion found in nineteen out of twenty newspapers in the State and a similar proportion of private citizens interviewed, the Pacific Outlook is convinced beyond all possibility of doubt that the people of California (excepting, of course, the practical politicians of the machine brand and office-seekers of a class which, though far from extinct, is rapidly dwindling numerically) have for some time desired and still desire a direct primary law which will enable them not only to name their own candidates for State and local offices, but which will give them an opportunity—as the people of a common-

wealth, not of political subdivisions of a commonwealth—to give expression to their preference for United States Senator.

The Wright Direct Primary Bill, so-called, as originally drafted, was intended to permit the voters of California, as a homogeneous political body, to express, within their respective parties, this preference. The bill as mutilated and distorted by the Assembly Committee on Election Laws probably will go back to the Senate, where it originated, with this provision eliminated. In its place will be substituted a provision for an "advisory vote" by legislative districts.

Obviously at the behest of the Southern Pacific organization within the Republican party the Assembly committee, at the head of which is Walter R. Leeds of Los Angeles and dominating which we find Philip A. Stanton, by the grace of the Herrin "organization" speaker of the lower house, has ridden rough-shod over the heads of the people. To Leeds, Stanton and Rech of Los Angeles, along with G. Johnson, the ancient Performer of Sacramento, and Johnston of Contra Costa county, an apt pupil of the Sacramento opponent of a direct primary law acceptable to the people, will attach the greater measure of the discredit for the defeat of this particular provision of the original bill. And among these Stanton is the most influential.

A majority of the Senate, Democrats and "insurgent" Republicans—men like Bell, Black, Boynton, Caminetti, Campbell, Cartwright, Cutten, Roseberry, Stetson, Thompson and Walker—organized several weeks ago for the purpose of defeating the ends sought to be attained, have stood firm for a provision for a state-wide advisory vote for United States Senators. A majority of the members of the Assembly have expressed themselves as favoring the bill as it came from the upper house. The chief obstruction to its passage lies in the person of Speaker Stanton, who, indorsing the views of Leeds, has declared himself in favor of an advisory vote by districts.

Such a provision, if finally agreed upon by both houses and accepted by the Governor, will mean that the choice of the successor to Frank P. Flint in the United States Senate will be in the hands of the Southern Pacific machine, as it was four years ago. The Los Angeles members of the Assembly referred to do not attempt to hide their desire to make the election of Flint easy—further than that, even, to insure such choice, regardless of the desires of the voters of the State at large. Boldly have they taken a stand against the people; boldly have they declared, almost in so many words, that they will stop at nothing to accomplish the downfall of the people, so far as the nomination of United States Senators is concerned.

The worst feature of the whole affair is that the Assembly opposition to the people's bill will result in its defeat, and this

fact has been made known to Stanton, Leeds and the other active opponents of the measure.

Advisory vote by districts, as advocated by the machine members of the lower house, would mean that one hundred and twenty different pieces of advice might be offered to the Legislature. It would mean that so numerous a body of candidates for election to this office might be presented to the Legislature that the will of the people might be defeated just as easily two years hence as at any preceding time.

There are now about thirty Democrats in the Legislature on joint ballot. Next year there will be twenty hold-over Senators, not pledged to any particular man for the United States Senate. As sixty-one members can block the election of any candidate, a simple mathematical proposition presents itself: Eleven legislators as obedient to the will of the Southern Pacific machine as those now attempting to do to death the Wright Direct Primary Bill might kill all hope of the election of a Senator actually desired by a majority of the voters of the State.

It is easy to see how the advisory vote by districts, as proposed by Stanton and Leeds, might work. Let us say that the chief candidates before the people two years hence were Frank P. Flint, John Brown and John Jones. Brown might secure the indorsement of fifty-nine districts, Flint might get ten districts, Jones might get thirty, and the remaining twenty-one districts might divide on two or three or a dozen local favorites. Flint might be third, or even fourth or fifth choice. But by a coalition of all the opposition to Brown, who receives the vote of fifty-nine districts, and perhaps seventy-five per cent or more of the entire State, Brown might be defeated and Flint elected. Or, for the purpose of defeating the popular choice of the voters, the least popular Republican candidate, or a Democratic candidate, might be elected.

This is no idle dream. It is a mathematical possibility, and, judging from the character of the work now being done in Sacramento, it is exactly what might be expected, providing the choice of the people should happen to be some strong man radically opposed to the methods employed by the Southern Pacific machine and such henchmen as it sends to Sacramento to perform its bidding.

The only direct primary which will give the people of the State the right they seek is the primary proposed by the majority in the Senate. If the bill intended to vest the people with this right be defeated and all the work of the true representatives of the people in the Senate fall to the ground as the result of the tearing down of its foundations by the clique bossed by Stanton, California will have Stanton, and Stanton alone, to blame for the disastrous fraud; for it lies within his hands to make or break.

THE GAME

FOR two or three years past students of political economy have had laid before them examples of what is commonly known as "government by commission." The "Des Moines Plan," the "Texas Idea"—these are two of the principal modern experiments in municipal government. The "Oregon Plan" is one of the most widely discussed modern systems of state government. But soon there may come in vogue a system which will be known as the "California Fish Commission Plan," or some such name.

A month or two ago a member of the lower house of the Legislature of California introduced a little resolution which, after reciting the fact that the political activities of a state commission known as the Fish Commission of California, but which properly might be designated as "The Fish and Game Constabulary Commission for Doing Politics on a Large Scale and Paying Certain Expenses Thereof with the Moneys Raised by the Imposition of License Fees on Men Who Hunt Game and Who Fish for Fish"—that the political activities of this state commission were a matter of common talk, asked that such reports and the work of the commission in general be investigated by a committee of seven members of the Assembly. Fortunately for the commission referred to, but rather unfortunately, we believe, for the common people of the State who foot the bills, Speaker Stanton's Committee on Fish and Game, one of the most active spirits in which is Leeds of Los Angeles, immersed the Fish Commission in political whitewash, as the act of reporting no foundation for a demand for an investigation is commonly called.

From one end of the State to the other the Fish Commission, of which one George Stone is president, is reputed to be a big and growing adjunct of the political machine maintained by William F. Herrin, who is popularly credited with having more or less to do with Southern Pacific politics in California. The commission has on its salary list something like ninety attaches. Besides these it employs certain persons for special service, for which it pays "fees." The commission disburses in the neighborhood of \$5175,000 annually. All of which would not be objectionable, perhaps, were it not for the fact that some of the men on its payroll are believed to spend little time, if any, in labor for the State, but such time—aside from that devoted to their own personal affairs—in behalf of the upbuilding and strengthening of the Republican "organization," i. e., the Herrin machine.

So much for the Fish Commission.

There is now in the hands of the Governor a bill providing for the extension of the terms of the county horticultural commissioners to four years, and conferring upon such officers the power to district the counties for which they are commissioners and to appoint local inspectors, "to hold office at the pleasure of the commissioners." That such an organization as this is desired by a large number of fruit-growers is not doubted. If the Governor approve this bill and the work of inspection be performed by the commissioners in accordance with the spirit of the law, there is no doubt that the horticultural and viticultural interests of the State will be benefited; but if the horticultural commission go the way the Fish Commission is commonly reported to have traveled, devoting its time largely to "playing politics," then, indeed, will not only the hunters of the State but the fruit growers

as well do wisely to "watch out" that they stand in political favor with the powers that may be.

The political status of the Railroad Commission has been notorious for many years. This commission differs from the Fish Commission and the proposed horticultural commission in that it has no army of employees to carry orders into the remote country districts about primary time, and during the campaign that follows.

For the sake of the fruit growers of California, let us hope that the proposed horticultural commissions to be established on a strong basis in every fruit-producing county in the State, provided Governor Gillett sign the bill, will be kept out of politics. Two mighty bad precedents have been established in the Fish Commission and the Railroad Commission; but the next Legislature may abolish, or radically reform, both these commissions.

Let the county horticultural commissions look after the oranges, the lemons, the peaches and the apricots, and steer clear of politics. The temptation to play "the game" will be strong, for under the system proposed in the bill referred to a political organization more powerful than the Fish Commission itself as at present constituted is possible. Whether the new commission attends to the business of protecting the interests of the horticulturists rather than the political interests of the Southern Pacific will depend largely upon the resisting powers of the individual commissioners.

If anybody doubts that an early effort will be made to convert the new organization into an adjunct of the Herrin machine, let him keep his eyes open for the next year. For the sake of the fruit men of California, let us pray that this important industry may not become a medium through which the grasp of the Southern Pacific political outfit on the State may be temporarily strengthened.

California wants no more "government by commission" such as has been tried by the Fish Commission.

* * *

MR. SPEAKER!

SPEAKER STANTON introduced the Direct Primary Bill in the lower house of the State Legislature. He doubtless followed its course through the Senate committee and on down to its transmission to the Assembly. It is to be presumed that he was aware of its provisions, in the main, when he presented it to the Assembly for consideration. If he did not know when he introduced it, he must have known before the bill left the Senate, for Speaker Stanton is an intelligent man.

After having introduced the bill and after having offered no opposition to it for several weeks, he suddenly proposes to eliminate one of its most vital sections and substitute provisions which will make the bill, not a measure for the people, but a measure calculated to advance the political welfare of one individual, Frank P. Flint, former Southern Pacific railroad attorney and now, by grace of that railroad's political bureau, a United States Senator and a receptive candidate, we are informed, for re-nomination.

In view of the peculiar, almost mysterious, shifting of the attitude of Speaker Stanton, we are moved to ask:

Did he introduce the Direct Primary Bill in the Assembly in good faith? Let him answer "yes" or "no."

If he introduced the bill in good faith, the only consistent and decent thing he can do is to continue to support it, rather than lend his influence to effecting its emasculation.

If he did NOT introduce the bill in good faith, let him confess and prepare for the political oblivion that surely awaits him.

* * *

FLINT FIRST

CONVICTED out of his own mouth of a desire to thwart the will of the people of California stands Walter R. Leeds, railroad "organization" politician and member of the Assembly from a Los Angeles district.

Leeds has declared that he opposes the advisory vote provision of the Wright Direct Primary Bill as it came from the Senate because under such a law the election of Flint to the United States Senate would be impossible.

What does Leeds care most for—a Direct Primary Law acceptable to the people of California, or a Direct Primary Law that may be depended upon to land Flint in the Senate again?

Possibly Jere Burke and his pinochle club might answer the conundrum.

* * *

STOLEN LAURELS

WERE it not so serious a matter, the action of the Legislature of California in the case of a certain joint resolution introduced at the beginning of the session by Senator Sanford of Ukiah would loom up in great proportions as a farce. The original resolution, after directing attention to the recent increase in freight rates on the transcontinental lines, and the report of Special Panama Railroad Commissioner Joseph L. Bristow recommending the establishment of a federal line of steamers on the Pacific to connect with the Panama Railroad, and charging that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company is dominated and controlled by the transcontinental lines, urged upon the California delegation in Congress the desirability of giving speedy consideration to the Bristow report recommending the establishment of the proposed competitive lines at the earliest possible date, denounced the arrangements made by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company with the transcontinental lines and urged that every effort be made by the California Congressmen for the furthering of the measures granting increased powers to the Interstate Commerce Commission, particularly those measures relating to giving it power to pass upon the reasonableness of rates prior to the taking effect of any proposed advances.

While this resolution lay in the hands of the Senate Committee on Federal Relations, some opposition developed, but the Senate soon "found itself," realizing that public opinion is overwhelmingly in favor of the measure, and adopted it without a dissenting vote. It then passed on to the tender mercies of the Federal Relations Committee in the Assembly.

Mott of Alameda, chairman of the Assembly committee, did his best to smother the resolution, but without success. Finding that its friends were going to make a desperate fight to secure a favorable report upon it, he finally permitted it to go to the lower house where, on February 18, on motion of G. Johnson, it was amended by striking out all reference to the Bristow report and the recommendation that a federal line of steamers be established.

Shorn of its most vital feature, the resolu-

It was then passed on to the Senate, which refused to concur in the Assembly amendments. Senator Wright took the lead in the Senate movement to re-consider its previous action, but was defeated. The resolution then went back to the Assembly, which stood pat. The next step was a free conference in which, under the leadership of Transue of Los Angeles and Johnson of Sacramento, the innocuous character of the resolution was insisted upon.

The action of the two houses and their respective committees on this resolution of Sanford's may be taken as a criterion of what is to be expected from the present Legislature on measures affecting the railroads. While some legislation demanded by the people unquestionably will be forced through, the old railroad leaders who were not ousted at the last election may still be depended upon faithfully to perform the services assigned to them by their masters.

The worst feature of the whole situation, so far as the Sanford resolution is concerned, is that, though Senator-elect Bristow was solely responsible for the recommendation that a federal line of steamers be established and that greater powers be conferred upon the Interstate Commerce Commission, under the kindly ministrations of Johnson of Sacramento and Transue of Los Angeles the credit for the work initiated is given to Senator Flint and Representative McLachlan.

Plainly put, the Legislature of California has stolen the laurels from Bristow and placed them upon the brow of Flint.

* * *

DIRECT LEGISLATION

AT THE first public hearing given by the senate judiciary committee on Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 6, providing for Direct Legislation, or the Initiative, the chief opposition to the adoption of the amendment came from Senator Wright of San Diego and "Constitutional John" Curtin, who claimed that the constitution would not permit the people to have a direct voice in legislation. It has been shown by friends of the Initiative that already several states whose courts have been called upon to pass upon the question have declared similar measures to be constitutional.

Several cases have arisen in Oregon since the adoption of the Initiative in that state. When the first case came before it the supreme court declared the Initiative not to be in conflict with the Constitution of the United States, Article 4, Section 4, guaranteeing to every state a republican form of government, on the ground that the amendment merely reserved to the people a large share of the legislative power. The supreme court of California has declared that the section of the Constitution of the United States referred to is not violated by the Initiative provision of the Charter of the city of Los Angeles. The ground is taken that the question is a political, not a judicial one.

Cooley's Constitutional Limitations declares that the people of the state have the right to change their government in a peaceable manner, and the section of the Constitution of the United States referred to in the foregoing does not prevent them from doing so. It is expressly stated that the purpose of this provision is to protect the people of the several states against aristocratic monarchical invasions and against insurrections and domestic violence.

Hamilton says, in the Federalist, that this guarantee could be no impediment to reforms in the state constitution. By a ma-

jority vote of the people, in a legal and peaceable mode, this right would remain undiminished. The guarantee could operate against changes to be effected by violence only.

It is noteworthy in this connection that the state of Oklahoma, whose constitution contains provisions for both the Initiative and the Referendum, was admitted into the Union by Congress after its constitution had been approved by the President. It is also worthy of note that at the time the Constitution of the United States was adopted, four of the states had local self-government by the people. These forms of government the Constitution did not change, but accepted just as they were. This form of government is still to be found in several of the New England and other states.

The only argument that has been raised in the legislature against the adoption of Senator Black's constitutional amendment proposing the Initiative is that it contravenes the Constitution of the United States. This is the same cry that has been raised in every state in the Union by enemies of Direct Legislation, and in every single instance thus far where the issue has been tried out Direct Legislation has come out victorious.

As a matter of fact, Direct Legislation has nothing to fear but demagoguery. It certainly has nothing to fear from the Constitution of the United States.

* * *

DIVORCES MADE EASY

THE establishment of a "divorce court" in Los Angeles, where marital infelicities are aired altogether too much, by the way, to suit even a slightly fastidious moral appetite, is a reminder that there is at least one corner of the world where divorces may be procured with fully as great ease and expedition as in our own hospitable and accommodating city. We refer to Persia.

In Persia, according to an authority, Colonel Mesrop Newton, Khan, member of the Imperial Persian Legation, whatever that may be, women are not considered perfect. According to the Moslem religion, it is only by the grace of a husband that they succeed in getting into Paradise, and so they get married with a vengeance—some at eight, ten and twelve years. The boys and girls are brought together for the ceremony, seeing each other for the first time.

But if it is easy to get married in Persia, it is easier to be divorced, also. A man may have four wives, and when he wishes to get rid of one of them he merely says, "I divorce thee," and they are divorced. But to protect the woman under such conditions, there is a contract made before marriage, so that all Persian women hold property. Before the law they have equal property rights, and many of them manage their affairs with great ability.

And in this latter respect the women of Persia are better off than the women of California.

* * *

Some Striking Figures

The United States buys annually 90 per cent of the mica exported by Canada, which industry has grown to nearly 2,000,000 pounds a year.

According to a well known anthropologist, the influences of city life tend toward the reduction of the human stature.

Of the 65,441,275 gallons of alcohol manufactured in France last year more than 30,000,000 gallons were made from beets.

A Pennsylvania farmer has begun to breed

ladybugs to combat the attack of plant lice and the San Jose scale.

Yellow soap and whiting, mixed to a thick paste with water, will stop a leak as effectively as solder.

Vegetarians claim that an acre of land will comfortably feed a family of four persons.

An entire battalion of the German Army is being trained in the use of airships.

Australia has but a single beast of prey, the dingo or wild dog.

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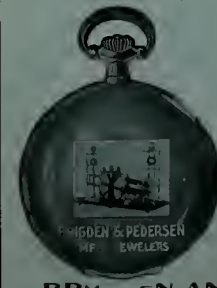
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Elbert Hubbard Writes of Riverside's Famous Hotel



A GLIMPSE OF THE GLENWOOD MISSION INN'S SIMPLE ELEGANCE

Elbert Hubbard, lecturer, traveler, writer; well known throughout the English speaking world, some time since made a trip from East Aurora, New York. Southern California was included in Mr. Hubbard's itinerary.

Now from what we know of "Fra Elbertus," which knowledge has been acquired entirely from his writings and from what Mr. Hubbard's critics think of his writings and of him, we have formed the opinion that if there is any one thing in the wide, wide world that Mr. Hubbard is qualified to sit in judgment on it is the modern hotel. Mr. Hubbard's experience, tastes and education certainly should fit him to know a hotel's adaptability to promote happiness, longevity, peace of mind and the other phases of helpful consciousness into which "Fra Elbertus" in his desire to make more contented men and women is earnestly endeavoring to get us.

Now that so much thought is being directed throughout America toward making for better citizenship, more happiness and longer lives, a hotel, then, that does its part to that end, using as a means a chef that really understands gastronomy, a matron that knows the art of preparing a bed in a manner to give a comfortable feeling when it is got into and a hotel management throughout that adds to the joy of living, will attract the best people from all over the globe.

So Mr. Hubbard got to Southern California and he went to Riverside and he stopped at the Glenwood Mission Inn. That Californians may know Mr. Hubbard's opinion of what Frank A. Miller has created in their midst, a part of Mr. Hubbard's writings on the Glenwood Mission Inn are here reproduced:

"Well, well, well! We have traveled about eight thousand miles since we left good old East

Aurora, but we never saw a hotel to equal this. It is built on the plan of the old mission monastery or hospice. There was a line of these missions, a hundred years ago, skirting the coast from San Diego to San Francisco, just a day's journey apart. These missions were a refuge and a home for the worn traveler—he could stay as long as he wished and pay what he could afford, and when he went away he took with him the blessing of these men of God.

"And if they served mankind and made the world better, were they not truly men of God? I think they were, and any man who does the same now, is too.

"This hotel is built and furnished after the general style of the mission. Its mission is to serve mankind and benefit humanity. And surely if one of those good old monks could drop in here he would think he was in Paradise. The place is really most luxurious, yet the luxury is so subdued and unobtrusive that you do not notice it—it ministers to your every want.

"When we were shown to these rooms there was that great half bushel basket of roses—the morning dew still on them—upon the dresser, and baskets of fruit—oranges, bananas, peaches and plums—on the table. A pitcher of ice water is at hand, and in the funny little corner cupboard are sugar and lemons and things galore. And if we run short of lemons, why, we can just lean out of the casement and pick a few from that tree where the mocking bird warbles us welcome. No servants seem to be in sight—they move with soft-slipped feet—and everywhere we find this same quiet courtesy and good cheer and loving attention.

"What is beautiful is right. One man's spirit seems to run through the place—that man is Frank A. Miller, Royal Roycroft, fit successor to the men of God who looked after the mission that once stood on this same spot, and Miller does things in a masterly way. Well, well, it is good to be here. What a beautiful world it is!"

It should be added that shoulder to shoulder in the Glenwood's success and reputation with Mr. Miller is a woman—Mr. Miller's sister, Mrs. Alice Richardson. Little the world realizes the

influence for good that is being exerted upon it today by women. Little it realizes the number of women entering every phase of business life and entering it solely through the avenue of merit. Mrs. Richardson has brought into the affairs of the Glenwood that charm, grace, kindness and exquisite daintiness so essentially a woman's, and to this Mrs. Richardson has coupled an unusual executive ability.

Mr. Miller is not happier, when he is asked to tell of the Glenwood, than when his remarks include mention of what his sister's influence and ability has brought of sweetness, harmony and simple elegance into the hotel atmosphere of the Glenwood Mission Inn.

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The Realization of An Ideal

By MARIE J. BRESEE



PAUL DE LONGPRE

"For God's rose-thought, that blooms
in thee,
Shall bloom forevermore."

Coleridge says: "It is a story from the world of spirits, when a man obtains that which he merits." But I want to tell you a story, not from "the world of spirits", but a really true story of a man, who not only obtained that which he merits, but who merits all that he has obtained. Fortune did not throw favors into his lap; they were obtained by indefatigable hard work, by right living and right thinking. This man is Paul de Longpre, the famous flower artist and one of the best known and most talked of citizen of California.

A figure clad in brown velvet corduroy and cap; a smile that reflects all cheer and sunshine within; a manly, pleasant voice saying "I think I know you; come in; I join you in five minutes". This was my first impression of the well known artist. Time made me more familiar with the smile and voice, but the impression of cheer and sunshine, simplicity and affability, becomes stronger with time and it is the secret of the love and popularity in which Paul de Longpre is held.

Mr. de Longpre disclaims any title but that given him by France, "The king of flowers". But flowers are a beautiful kingdom, with all subjects pure and loyal. As I walked through the garden, I saw thousands of his subjects, all looking proud and happy. They nodded their heads to me as if to say, "See how he loves us; even if he has to chop off our heads, we know

that we will reappear in never fading splendor", and as I passed into the gallery and found hundreds of them looking as proud and happy as their companions in the garden, I knew they spoke truly. For here were the stately rose, the brilliant poinsettia, the lilac, the violet, the gentle daisy, the unpretentious wild flower,—in fact the whole realm of flowers, which Paul de Longpre has made his life study. One does not think of brush, paint or labor in connection with these beautiful creations, but we revel in their beauty as we do in the originals in garden. His latest piece "Cherokee Roses", occupies a position of honor near the door.

The home in which the artist and his creations are housed, was designed by himself and his charming wife, and is a picturesque combination of Moorish and Mission style, both unique and beautiful. The rooms are large, furnished most artistically and filled with works of art from all over the world. Situated in the midst of a garden containing a variety of trees and shrubs, a wealth of blooms and plants, with thousands of roses of every variety, it is just the home for a poet-artist. We were not surprised to find the birds nesting in the window boxes, nor to find the bees making their home in the arches over the entrance to the house. The bee, by the way, appears in almost every picture. While the artist admires them in a picture as a bit of life, he protests against their coming to live with him.

To his love of flowers and his association with them, Mr. de Longpre attributes all his success in life and

all of his good qualities. "No one can live with flowers," he said, "and not be good". We might add that no one who was not good, would care to live with flowers. But the qualities of his character that endear him to all people are his sunny disposition, his unselfish nature, his love for all men. He talked as cheerfully to me as if an interview were a novel thing. It was not only from what he said, but from much that was left unsaid, that we gather that success has come to him from hard work and a continual looking on the bright side.

He was born in France, and was one of ten children. He early learned the lesson of economy and hard work, but his love of Nature kept his life bright. "I do not know when I did not love flowers", he said. But this love of the woods and the wild flower made school life a hum-drum affair, and he accepted any excuse for

substituting the fields and the flowers for the school room. "The field was his study; nature, his book."

The growing demands of the large family made it necessary for the young Paul to paint fans, an occupation followed by his two older brothers. His talent for creating designs from the flower kingdom, brought him success and he added greatly to the family income.

He married early,—not quite nineteen. As married life brought extra responsibilities, he continued to paint fans for half the year, but the remaining half he lived in the country sketching and painting from Nature. He had already "hitched his wagon to a star" and never for a moment lost sight of that ideal. But he had not the false notion that it is degrading a talent to use it in a small way, and so for a time, to meet the needs of the hour, he used his God-given



AMERICAN BEAUTIES

talent painting fans. One can't live on an ideal, but he may work towards it, and Paul de Longpre kept right on climbing.

Eventually there came a red letter day in the life of the young artist. When he was 21, his first picture was hung in the Paris Salon. The result was increased orders, increased prosperity, and a very promising outlook for the future. Success continued. But one day, very unexpectedly, For-

mon sense. Mr. de Longpre possesses both these qualities. His business ability has enabled him to realize his ideals and to enjoy the fruits of his hard work. His good sense has kept him free from all affectations or mannerisms. He is an unaffected, genial American citizen; as one admirer puts it: "Six feet of humanity, full of love and indulgence for his fellow men."

To these good qualities he owes much, but he owes more to his right

shall adorn the homes of far off lands and from out thy speaking canvases shall bloom forever."

* * *

California Native Flower Seeds

California tourists particularly are pleased with the great variety and beauty of our native flowers. The favorite of all is, of course, the California Poppy "Copa de Oro" or "Cup of Gold," as it is called in Spanish.

The Theodore Payne catalogue in-

Her sands of gold—of gold thy petals spun.

Her golden glory, thou! On hills and plains,

Lifting, exultant, every kingly cup
Brimmed with the golden vintage of the sun.

* * *

Terrible Mistake

"I made the mistake of my lifetime the other day," complained a young woman to a friend in a tram, as the two rode into the town together.

"What did you do, dear?" asked her friend, sympathetically.

"Oh, it's too stupid to think of. I feel crushed over it. You know I called on Mrs. Blank, who has met with a recent affliction. I had just one card, and, as I did not expect she would see me, I wrote 'Condolence' in one corner and had it ready to leave."

"Why, that was correct, dear."

"Wait till I tell you all. Mrs. B. saw me and told me her troubles, and we talked and talked, and I didn't leave any card. But I went from there direct to return a call I owed in that neighborhood on a bride."

"You poor thing!"

"Yes. You've guessed it. She was out and I left that card, and never once thought of the word I had written on it. I hardly knew her at all, so she will not take it as a joke, and—well, there's only one hope I have left."

"What is it, dear?"

"That the writing is so bad that she can't read it, and will think it's some kind of a new fad."

The two friends left the tram at that point.

* * *

In Danger

It is well known that certain vagabonds desire nothing better, especially when the cold weather comes on, than to be arrested and locked up in order that they may be taken care of for a while. One of this fraternity succeeded in getting himself arrested for vagrancy, and on the way to the lock-up he was much overjoyed by the prospect of not having to sleep in the open air that he behaved somewhat boisterously.

"Keep quiet!" threatened the policeman; "if you don't, I'll let you go."

* * *

Queer Postage Scales

An old negro had gone to a post-office in Mississippi and offered for the mail a letter that was over the weight specified for a single stamp. "This is too heavy," said the postmaster; "you will have to put another stamp on it." The old darkey's eyes widened in astonishment. "Will anudder stamp make it any lighter, boss?" he asked.—Buffalo Commercial.

* * *

Natural Question

Howell—It is hard for a woman to understand statistics.

Powell—I guess that is so. I told my wife that for every passenger the railroads of this country transported two tons of freight, and she wanted to know why the passengers were allowed to carry so much baggage.



VIOLETS

time's wheel took a wrong turn, and the artist lost almost all the savings of fifteen years. Did he sit down and mourn over it? Did he give up then and there? Not a bit of it. Like the old Roman, he was made of sterner stuff; that same spirit that overcame the difficulties of the boy and of the youthful Benedict, served him now. With what he had saved from the wreck, he came with his family to America. There is no royal road to success for an artist in a new country, and there were days in which Mr. de Longpre had difficulty to keep on smiling. Finally as the family purse grew flatter, he decided on a venture; this venture in the affairs of Paul de Longpre was a tide, which taken at the flood, led on to fortune. He held an exhibition of his paintings. An exhibition of floral pictures alone, was a novelty, but the novelty attracted fickle New York, and the beauty and the merit of the pictures did the rest. It was a tremendous success.

This initial display in 1895 was followed by others, with the same suc-

cess. Today these wonderful flower creations have a reputation, which carries both fame and picture to all parts of the earth. Paul de Longpre has attained his heart's desire, that of being the greatest flower painter in the world. He has attained his ideals, —a beautiful home, amidst beautiful surroundings, with all material comforts and loved by all.

Fortune does not often condescend to be the companion of Genius, but haven't you noticed that it is often the fault of the genius? Genius, as a rule, affects to scorn the companionship of business ability and good com-

mon sense. Mr. de Longpre possesses both these qualities. His business ability has enabled him to realize his ideals and to enjoy the fruits of his hard work. His good sense has kept him free from all affectations or mannerisms. He is an unaffected, genial American citizen; as one admirer puts it: "Six feet of humanity, full of love and indulgence for his fellow men."

To these good qualities he owes much, but he owes more to his right living and right thinking. The dominant note in his life is love. Love for his work, love for his fellows, love for God.

Mr. de Longpre is still an indefatigable worker. Since adding musical composition to his pleasures, (I almost said 'labors'), he is more occupied than ever. What a trinity is "poetry, music and art." He says, "Flowers are the poetry of life; when I paint them I paint poetry", and then music came in to satisfy the whole of his poet nature. He said in his charming, quaint way, "Maybe I not make you understand, but sometimes in the car, I hear not the noise of the wheels, but a beautiful piece of music." No, I did not understand, but I remembered what Shakespeare said, "Such harmony is in immortal souls; but while this muddy vesture of decay doth grossly close it in, we cannot hear it."

Mr. de Longpre will in a short time leave for Honolulu for a vacation of a few months. After recuperating his energies, he will return to his California home, and no doubt be filled with new melodies, which will sing in his

mind while he paints a successor to "Cherokee Roses."

His happy recollection is the occasion a few years ago when friends gathered by hundreds to congratulate him on his fiftieth birthday. The expressions of love and affection given him that day touched him deeply and I close with an apostrophe made to him on that occasion:

"O wondrous wizard of light and shade, of tints and colors. To thy floral creations there shall come no frosts, nor winter snows to dim their beauty,—but born of the love of Art, the glories of California's flowers

Not dyes of olden Tyre, not precious things

Regathered from the long-forgotten tombs

Of buried empires, not the iris plumes
That wave upon the tropics' myriad wings,

Not all proud Sheba's queenly offerings
Could match the golden marvel of thy blooms.

For thou art nurtured from the treasure-veins
Of this fair land; thy golden root-lets sup

ply

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Of this fair land; thy golden root-lets sup



CHRYSANTHEMUMS



Marion Craig Wentworth's readings have been most enjoyable features of the past week in Los Angeles and Pasadena. Her first effort is to make the play the thing. Therefore she chooses not the most easily effective dramas, but those which lead to something, those which hold an inner truth worth revealing. This explains her preference for "Monna Vanna" instead of "Palcas and Melisande", although she could impersonate Melisande adorably. Without accessories of any kind, without moving from the rack that holds her book, without resorting to any of the devices of the actor or the elocutionist, Mrs. Wentworth interprets and illuminates each play, bringing out points often missed in a regular theatrical production. By the power of her dramatic imagination and her distinct and intelligent conception, she becomes a part of the illusion she creates. Having the sense of character and the gift of delineating it, she makes each part a separate creation. She was least successful, perhaps, in "The Servant in the House", and because of difficulties inherent in the piece, and most successful in "Votes for Women" because the play has such a strong purpose back of it and because it gave her fullest opportunity for vivid characterization. From "Monna Vanna" she extracted the deepest poetical significance, "The Flower Shop" will be given at Cumnoek Hall on the sixteenth and "The Sunken Bell" in Pasadena on the eighteenth in the evening. "Votes for Women" was repeated in Pasadena Friday night.

Mrs. Nixon left for Mexico last week. At El Paso she was joined by Miss Burton, the daughter of Congressman Burton of Delaware. Together they will tour Mexico for two months, after which Mrs. Nixon will return to this city for another short visit. Mrs. Nixon has been studying assiduously with Mr. George Edwin Burnell while in town. Her son, who lives in Reno, will sail from San Francisco on April eighth for Japan, to be gone six months. Mrs. Strobridge is finishing a guest book for Mrs. Nixon. It is made up of two hundred pages of doubled Whatman paper, decorated in water colors by local artists, among whom are Hanson Puttoff and Norman St. Clair. Mrs. Strobridge will also bind two books for the University of Nevada, one being destined to grace the library of Clarence Mackay and the other being intended for Mark Twain.

Mr. Arthur S. Bent has just returned from a trip to Colorado where he has entered into a contract to construct a concrete pipe line for the purpose of irrigating the apple lands on Beaver Creek. The line of pipe will be thirty-five miles in length. This

is one of the longest lines of the sort on record. It will require six months or more to finish the work. This is the first contract let in Colorado for an irrigation system planned according to California methods. The pipe will range from twenty-four inches in diameter downward. The apple lands which are to be served with water are near Canyon City at the eastern end of Royal Gorge.

Mr. John Blackwood, the manager of the Belasco and Grand Theatres, has rented the house of Mr. E. K. Foster for a year. Mr. and Mrs. Foster and their son, Mr. Noel Foster, leave this month for New York, which is the first stage of a journey around the world. While in New York Mrs. Foster will be with her niece, Miss Virginia Wright, who was for several months a member of the Belasco company. It seems most fitting that Mr. Blackwood should be a tenant of the Foster house, for it has long been a centre where matters of interest to the local stage have been discussed and intelligently commented upon. Mrs. Foster will leave Los Angeles about the twentieth, Mr. Foster not being able to get away until ten days later.

Mr. Rudolph Spreckels has given a handsome cup as a trophy for the international polo tournament which is to be held in San Diego today. The cup was made in this city by Brock and Feagans. The match will take place at the Coronado Country Club. A polo team from England will compete with California players.

Mrs. M. E. Evans gave an exhibition of her pictures at the Friday Morning Club this week. She hopes to leave for Mexico City in about a fortnight to be gone for a year at least. Today and tomorrow, Sunday, she will give a reception in her studio, at 657 Witmer street, when her pictures will again be on view, both afternoon and evening.

Mr. George Cole has just returned from a visit to Coronado where he went to visit Mrs. Curtin of Colorado Springs. Before going South he painted a portrait of Mrs. Curtin's young daughter while they were stopping with Mrs. Adelbert Fenys in Pasadena. Mr. Cole tells me that the Grant Hotel in San Diego is nearing completion and that it promises to be one of the handsomest hotels on the coast. It is a large structure and seems to be somewhat ahead of the immediate needs of the city in which it is built. The construction of the new railroad to Yuma, however, is really at last about to begin. This will bring to San Diego its rightful heritage of prosperity and importance, when the Grant Hotel will doubtless have a chance to fulfill its function of

hospitality in fullest fashion. Mr. Rudolph Spreckels is doing his utmost through his interest in the new line to Yuma to make San Diego as active commercially as it is now as a pleasure resort. Commerce will in this case, therefore, come in the train of fashion.

The Woman's Press Club gave a farewell luncheon to Miss Doratha Parry Jones at the Y. W. C. A. on Tuesday last. Miss Parry-Jones is about to return to Wales. She has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. John Michel, and has become so well known and has made so many friends during her stay of several years in Los Angeles that her departure will be greatly regretted by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

Prof. C. F. Palmer of the Normal School has prepared a most valuable chart for the use of the students. It was published this week. It is a vegetable chart suitable to Southern California, giving information in a small space that it would be difficult to find anywhere else collected together. The chart shows when to plant by months, the amount of seed required to sow a 100 feet of row, the depth to sow and the number of seeds per foot of row. It further gives the time required for germination, distance apart to leave the plants in the row, transplanting, the number of days required to mature and best of all it tells the part of the plant to eat and how to cook it. Twenty-four well known vegetables are in the list. We regret that we have not space to reproduce the chart in this issue. It would be most serviceable just now to many amateur gardeners. Prof. Palmer has also a chart of flowers which may some day also be published by the authorities of the Normal School.

Today is Arbor Day postponed from last Saturday on account of the rain. The circular sent out by the Arbor Day Association shows that sixty-four societies and individuals are to participate in the ceremonies. The following is the order of exercises for the celebration:

Selection The Band
President's Address..... J. A. Haskett
Address Dr. E. J. Harper
City Forester

Selection The Band
Address Orville J. Nave
Orator of the Day
Tree Planting, Directed by City Forester, Dr. E. J. Harper.

* * *

A True Incident

Following the cruel assassination of a much beloved President of our Republic, an order was issued by his successor, that on the day of the funeral of the martyred president at the hour set apart for the burial, all business, as far as possible, should cease. That all men, women and children for the brief period of five minutes, should suspend their busy occupations, and bow in quiet reverence.

* * *

In a home in one of the cities of the North, a party of friends who had

come together at the hour set apart, sat silent. As the hands of the clock marked the hour, the outer world assumed so great a stillness that all forms of life seemed to have become extinct. The silence was broken only by a church bell in a distant part of the city, slowly tolling off the minutes of that solemn hour.

In all large cities of our land, the wheels of commerce became motionless for a few moments. The mighty engines that had kept thousands of life like machines in action, stopped. Miles of electric cable that a moment before had teemed with life and power, became lifeless. Locomotives that had been dashing over the rails through the entire land, stood still. The great propellers that had been churning the waters to a foam behind lake and ocean steamers, ceased to turn, and mighty ships drifted on the wave or in the calm. Electric cars stood in the city streets, while the life giving current ceased to flow in the cable above them. Throughout the whole country, when the material pulse ceased to beat, people in every walk of life, became silent. The rich and poor alike, stopped in the city or village street, and with downcast eyes and uncovered heads, stood in silence. It was an occasion never to be forgotten.

Two days later, a salesman entered a village store in the northern part of the country; in conversation with the merchant said: "Two days ago I was seated alone in the waiting room of a small railway station. I took out my watch and noted the hour,—two o'clock. The train for which I was waiting, was due. The station agent who had been busy at the wire, rose from his seat and closed the ticket window. The telegraph instrument became silent. I walked to the window from which point I could see a mile or more down the right of way, my train standing upon the track. For a moment a feeling of awe seemed to come over me. I cannot tell you just what my experience was, but I felt a desire to be with my family. I should tell them that I wanted to be a better husband and father. You will say that is a good idea, but can you tell me why that experience came to me at that special time, and why I repeat it to you? I am not a man easily moved by impulse."

* * *

This was only one of a number of instances showing the moral influence of those few moments. But why should they not have had an influence for good? Consider what occurred within those few minutes. During that time, the angry forgot his anger, the revengeful forgot his revenge, the rich forgot his riches, the poor forgot his poverty, the sick forgot his pain, the sinful forgot his sin; within those few moments, when all hearts were emptied of hate, anger, revenge, strife, there came in to fill the void, the softening influence of Love. So great was the general affection for one man, and so keen the sense of loss in his taking away, that during those few moments of time this great nation bowed in silence prompted by

the holy and softening influence of Love.

What happened within that brief space of time, can happen for all time if we but keep these sins out of our hearts. Love cannot abide where any form of evil is making its home. If

we wish this same softening influence of Love to dwell with us, we must put away all anger, hatred, pride and selfishness. The supreme work of our lives should be to learn Love, to practise Love, to live Love, for God is Love.

Almanacs of Yesteryear

BY DOROTHY RUSSELL LEWIS

Today I found a pile of dilapidated, stained, yellow pamphlets, the oldest of them bearing the title: "An Astronomical Diary or Almanack for the year of Our Lord 1766. Printed and sold by the Printers and Booksellers of Boston."

These musty little volumes exhale the very odor of antiquity. Imagine our Puritan forefathers conning the stilted phrases, the "Judgments of the Weather," the "Moon's Rising and Sitting," and all the quaint admonitions and frugal advice!

According to the authors, these almanacs contain "matters useful, curious and entertaining," and to us of today they prove all three, though not in exactly the sense intended. The "Generous Reader" of those days probably considered the "Farmer's Calendar" of most importance, but we moderns could be more interested in the homely wisdom in such sayings as these: "Spring advances, snow and ice are softened, so are the hearts of some ladies. 'He would thrive must rise at five, but he who has already thriven may lie in bed till seven.'" "A man of sense never tells a long story." "Keen Northwester Old Maids doth pester." "Potatoes not dug this week will be regretted next."

The weather predictions are couched in such language as this: "Clear serene air, and salubrious." "Likely for thunder showers, which will be grateful to vegetation."

Turning the pages we find, "Lists of the Distances of the Principal Towns in New England from Boston;" "Lists of the Stages That Run from Boston, and the Places from Whence They Set Off." "Public Roads, with the Best Houses of Entertainment to Put up At;" "Friends' Yearly and Quarterly Meetings," and "Vacations at Harvard, Dartmouth and Williamstown."

The "Rates of Letter Postage" informs us that in 1800 every letter composed of a single sheet of paper, conveyed not exceeding forty miles, cost the sender eight cents. A two-paged letter sent four hundred miles required forty cents postage!

Next come instruction concerning the making of "Dutch Quills" and a "Wick That Will Not Cost a Man a Cent," (made of a mullein leaf.) "Whip or Splice Grafting" is explained, but no other grafting mentioned. The sins of that time were evidently of another character. Extravagance was described by the thrifty author of the 1808 almanac as follows:

"I saw two men going to work. They had the proper tools on their

shoulders,—they were clad in superfine broadcloth coats, black satin vests and velvet pantaloons, those two dollar calf skins, with silk strings, but, if I recollect, no stockings, seven dollar hats, and long watch chains with elegant keys and seals! The same day I saw two young women who I think ought to be industrious to gain an honest livelihood. Red morocco slippers, and up along in proportion—dainties, laces and muslins—but no homespun about them!"

And in 1815 he lamented thus:

"Bowling greens have become of late mightily the fashion, to the ruin of many unfortunate young men. Scarcely a day passes without the rattle of the pins in front of Landlord Toddy Stick's house. Haying, hoeing, plowing, sewing, all must give way to sport and toddy. Now this is no way for a farmer!"

Fancy one of our ancestors reading the above, with stern emphasis, to a circle of embryonic farmers, whose youthful spirits droop submissively!

The almanac says of parental discipline:

"What joy to see your children gambol wild,

Or hear them prattle with remarks acute,

To blend amusement with instruction mild,

And teach the young idea how to shoot!"

But the lord and master comes in for his share of exhortation:

"Now be not a laggard and oblige your poor family to live upon potato skins rather than spend a few of your hoarded shiners for the comforts of life."

Queer mixtures of sentiment and poesy meet our eye. "Come, Flora, and bring me a nosegay! What a delightful month is this. Turn out your cattle. Plant potatoes, beans, etc. See that your land is in order for Indian corn." Is Flora to do all this, we involuntarily ask?

The almanacs of later date were quite frivolous in tone, the "Kind Reader" was diverted by riddles and epigrams, the answers to which appeared the following year. Anecdotes were numerous. Some almanacs published serial stories, the moral always conspicuous. How appalling to realize that "Continued in our next" doomed one to a year's suspense, with the fair heroine, meanwhile, swoning in the villain's clutches.

In 1818, advertising contaminated the almanacs' pages. The Worcester Bookstore announced that it had for sale "A Very Large Collection of

Books in the Various Branches of Polite Literature."

Altogether, the variety compassed by these fascinating booklets makes us realize how the old Bostonians must have relied upon them for newspapers, magazines, calendars, directories, philosophies, guide books, cook books and agricultural journals, all in one.

* * *

Censors Motion Pictures

It has been announced in New York that motion pictures will henceforth be censored before being shown to the public of that city. This fact was made known by Milton Gosdorfer, acting secretary of the Motion Picture Exhibitors' Association of New York.

"All films are to be subject to scrutiny by the committee of censors and must be approved by them before being thrown on the screen or otherwise exposed to public view," he said, according to the Christian Science Monitor.

Los Angeles could copy New York in this respect to advantage.

* * *

One of the 400

She stepped from her automobile and entered a meat market on upper Broadway. Her raiment had set

somebody's bank account back quite a few chapters. Her hair was the golden yellow that costs money every once in a while. "How much are chicken livers?" she asked the aproned being with the cleaver in his mitt. "Eighty cents a pound," he urbanely replied. "You may give me a pound," she said, "and cut them in half—each one exactly in half. You see," she sweetly smiled, "I have two dogs, and if the liver is not exactly halved, they fight 'just something awful."

* * *

Frozen Chinese Pork

Frozen Chinese pork is to be imported into England, which recalls to a writer in "The London Chronicle" the fact that the frozen meat trade is nearly a century old. On January 30, 1816, three Esquimaux arrived at Harwich, England, by the packet from Gothenburg, bringing five sledges packed with ptarmigan, blackcock and other game, frozen and packed in airtight cases. The enterprising northerners had to pay over \$250 duty on the consignment and \$50 for carriage from Harwich to London; but as the game was in excellent condition it found a ready sale and brought high prices.

Strangers in a Strange Land



are liable to get lost if they attempt to travel over strange roads without the latest Pictorial Road Map to guide them. By the aid of this book the veriest stranger can take the wheel of an auto, start from the City Hall, and without asking a question of anyone, sit in the driver's seat and be absolutely positive of every foot of ground he is traveling, no matter what direction he desires to go, whether to Pasadena or to Santa Barbara or even to Mexico.

The map shows actual photos of turns, forks and cross roads, as well as pictures of Hotels, Inns and Garages which are situated near main highways.

Another feature is that of having all roads spaced off into miles and all grades, bridges, fords and sandy places marked.

These books are for sale at garages, hotels and news-stands. They can also be secured by sending \$2.00 to the publishers who will mail a copy, prepaid, to your address.

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Chamber of Commerce B'd'g, Los Angeles.

Theatre

Auditorium—"Uncle Tom's Cabin"
Belasco—"The Dollar Mark".
Parkland—"Peter Pan".
Grand—"The Fortune Teller".
Majestic—"Black Patti's Troubadours".
Orpheum—Vaudeville.
Walker—Vaudeville.

"The Dollar Mark"

"The Dollar Mark", George Broadhurst's vigorous vivisection of present-day financial conditions, met with signal success at the Belasco this week. This play handles with fearless directness and sincerity a timely and tremendous issue: the contest between right and might—the might represented by the dollar mark. Technically, it is irreproachable. Its plot is immense, its interest absorbing, its characters living and breathing. It bristles with quotable lines.

Mr. Broadhurst's "The Man of the Hour" was recently cited by John Temple Graves as an example of the preeminently successful clean play, and a potent factor in the present wave of reform. "The Dollar Mark" is even more universal in its appeal. Every phase of the tyranny of the dollar is touched upon: its dehumanizing of character, its separation of families, the weak men and unhappy women it engenders.

Lewis S. Stone was masterful as young Gresham. The heavy demands of the part called forth his finest work. He portrayed a man of grit, humanity and uncompromising integrity. Some years ago the notion of such a character surviving the Wall Street whirlpool would have tickled the public funny-bone; but today,—well, times have changed. David M. Hartford as Baylis played with credit the merciless mental giant who manipulates millions as Caesar did men, and is only a coward in the face of his one fear, death. DeWitt C. Jennings scored in a witty character part. Miss Florence Oakley looked charming, but had little acting to do.

Mason Opera House

"The Right of Way", Eugene Presbrey's dramatization of Sir Gilbert Parker's well known novel, headed by Guy Standing and Theodore Roberts, is being played this week at the Mason.

In the character of Steele, the lawyer, Guy Standing is at his best. It is a character which calls for great versatility and this excellent actor's conception of the part, fulfills expectations.

Theodore Roberts as Portugais, gives a faithful conception of a part which can be easily overdrawn, but he makes the character of the French Canadian an ideal one.

Evelyn Walls as Paulette Du Bois,

is excellent, especially in the third act.

The cast is a large one and every part admirably done. Without a question, the production is the strongest drama of the local season.

"Olivette"

This week's offering at the Grand Opera House, is Andrew's tuncful comic opera, "Olivette". The presentation as a whole is meritorious. Ferris Hartman in the role of Coquelicot is good.

Oscar Welch, the tenor, Manager Blackwood's latest importation, easily carries off the honors. He has a good stage presence, speaks his lines clearly and with his splendid singing, deserved the warm reception given him. The "Grag-orient Chant" of Walter De Leon was clever.

Christine Nielsen as the Countess, sang her solos effectively, but of late she has fallen into the nasty habit of slurring her speaking lines, which at times mars her good work. The Olivette of pretty Grisella Kingsland was praiseworthy, especially her "Sob Song" in act one. The ensemble was good.

Ellis Quartette

The Ellis Quartette, through the reputation and the good work it has been doing, had an offer to go on the road with the Gingerbread Man Company, but was unable to accept; one of the reasons being that the quartette has been engaged for the opera company which will hold the boards this coming summer at the Majestic Theatre.

Grand

Ferris Hartman and company will present "The Fortune Teller" at the Grand Opera House next week. After an experiment covering a fortnight, Hartman has decided to resume commencing his week's performance with the Sunday matinees.

"The Fortune Teller" is the successful comic opera by Victor Herbert and Harry B. Smith that was used to exploit Alice Nielsen as a prima donna.

Burbank Theatre

At the Burbank next week "Peter Pan" will enter upon its final performances, Manager Oliver Morosco having announced that the play will be withdrawn March 20 to make way for the first stock production of "Arizona". By that date "Peter Pan" will have been played thirty times at the Burbank and will have been seen by more than 50,000 Los Angeles playgoers.

Uncle Tom's Cabin

Manager Ernest Crawford promises an elaborate revival of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" at the Auditorium next week. In the hands of the present company,

the presentation ought to be a good one. It is the intention of the management to use the entire strength of the company. Olga Stech will play Topsy.

Black Patti Troubadours

The famous Black Patti Troubadours will appear at the Majestic Theatre, Sunday, March 14, opening with a matinee performance at 2:30 and continuing the balance of the week in the musical comedy "The Blackville Strollers". The following, furnished by the company's press agent, is "rich":

"Thus does pleasure dawn and joy spring up. The coming of the delectable diverters, these cirescent terpsichorean trippers, these thrush like wondrous warblers, and laughter side-splitting and tears of pleasure-drawing children of Africa, banish care and fill expectation to the brim."

The company is headed by the "Black Patti", Mme. Sissteretta Jones, supported by a competent cast, including Tim Owsley, Billy Young, Sallie Green, Daisy Brown and a host of others.

Christian Science Services

Second Church of Christ Scientist.—Simpson Auditorium, 734 S. Hope Street. Services Sunday 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.; sermon from the Christian Science Quarterly. Subject: "MATTER"

Children's Sunday School 9:30 a. m. Wednesday evening meeting at 8 o'clock at Simpson Auditorium, and also the Gamut Club, 1044 South Hope Street, at 8:15. Reading rooms, 510-511 Herman W. Hellman Bldg., Spring and Fourth Sts., open daily, Sundays excepted, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.



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By MAY RAMSEY THORN

The name of David Bispham proved potent to attract a large crowd to Simpson Auditorium last Tuesday evening, and his splendid voice and consummate art of interpretation to send them away with expectations entirely fulfilled. Mr. Bispham's voice is most pleasing and his control perfect, but it is his power of throwing his whole personality into what he is singing, his intensely dramatic interpretation which is his great charm. Nowhere was this better exemplified than in his rendering of the ballad "Edward". This composition is a favorite with Mr. Bispham, and also with his audiences. Of the group of German songs, all given with artistic feeling, Franz' "Liebchen ist da" was perhaps the most pleasing. "A Boat Song" by Harriet Ware was dainty, and "Danny Deever" was given a spirited rendering. Mr. Harold Osborn Smith played the accompaniments with intelligence and sympathy.

Two organizations tending toward the musical advancement of Los An-



JOS. N. WHYBARK, DIRECTOR EDUCATIONAL CHORAL SOCIETY

geles have lately been formed, one the Educational Choral Society under the direction of Mr. J. N. Whybark, and the other the Musical Solon with Mrs. E. R. Visner as its president and one of our best-known conductors as its director. They are alike in that they both purpose the formation of a mixed chorus, but differ materially in details of aim and organization. The Educational Choral Society, as its name implies, has been formed primarily to offer an opportunity to young singers who are not members of other musical organizations; and part of each rehearsal is devoted to instruction in the elements of sight-singing, breathing, etc. The works at present taken up will be suited to the capacity of inexperienced singers, and

the chorus will be led through these to more advanced study. The membership is at present about seventy-five, and there is still room for good voices. The society rehearses every Friday evening in Music Hall, Blanchard Building.

The Musical Salon will follow as far as possible the plan of the Musical Salon of New York of which Walter Damrosch is the director. It is making its social side a strong feature, which should be an important factor in its success. They have at present a membership of seventy-five, and purpose giving two concerts this season, at the first of which, about the latter part of June, it is the intention to present Beethoven's Ninth Symphony. A strong orchestra will assist the chorus at their public appearances. A rehearsal is held every Monday evening at the Gamut Club, and the management are anxious to increase the membership.

The Lyric Club, Mr. J. B. Poulin, director, gave a most pleasing performance last Friday evening in Simpson Auditorium. The audience was large and appreciative. The club sang with spirit and feeling; and the good balance, prompt attack and accurate phrasing showed careful training. Although not intended for ladies' voices, Gounod's "Gallia" was given with good effect. The lighter numbers on the program were attractively given, the final number being MacDowell's setting of "O Wert Thou in the Cauld Blast".

When those in authority at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, learned that Mr. Hammerstein was contemplating giving a season of "opera comique" at his opera house next season, the following statement was issued:

"The Metropolitan Opera Company announces that it has owned for a considerable time the exclusive rights to Alfred Bruneau's 'L'Attaque du Moulin' and Xavier Leroux's 'La Reine Flammette.' This announcement is made in view of certain erroneous statements printed in today's newspapers."

Mr. Hammerstein did not seem at all perturbed by the announcement. He said that not only had he in his closely guarded vaults in the Manhattan the complete scores of all the works he had promised to produce, but that he had another, whose title might interest his rivals. "Sour Grapes," he opined, would be a brief and expressive title.

The first Gamut Club "pop" concert was successfully given last Sunday afternoon. The artists participating were Miss Elizabeth Fisher, dramatic soprano, of Chicago, and

Charles F. Bulotti, tenor, of San Francisco. An excellent and enjoyable program was heard by a good-sized audience.

Thursday evening, March 4, at the fourth concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra in Sanders' Theatre, Cambridge, Miss Germaine Arnaud, the young French pianist, made her first public appearance in America. At the same concert there was played in honor of President Eliot, now retiring from the leadership of Harvard, the tone poem of Richard Strauss, "A Hero's Life".

Mr. Ignace Haroldi was the soloist with the Symphony Orchestra in



MRS. E. R. VISNER, PRESIDENT MUSICAL SALON

Temple Auditorium on Friday, March 5. The concert opened with a MacDowell Symphonic poem, "Lancelot and Elaine", as is usual in this composer's work, the general tone of the number was rather sad, but it abounded in harmonic beauties. In contrast to this was Goldmark's "Country Wedding", containing figures supposed to interpret "The Bride's Song", "A Serenade", "In the Garden", "The Wedding March" and a final "Dance". Mr. Haroldi chose Saint-Saen's third Concerto on B Minor, giving a well-executed and finished rendering.

The following is an extract from the New York Sun:

Richard Strauss is the most discussed musician in Europe today. The first performance of his "Elektra" at Dresden took on the importance of a national event. Never before was a composer made the subject of such interest. Commentators have found forty-five themes in the score, which is said to show less inventiveness even than "Salome," and the orchestra is depended on more and more for the effects.

The Berlin performance has been delayed for two days on the ground that the difficulties of the scenery made the production impossible on the day set for it, but it is understood that the singers were voiceless from rehearsals and compelled to have

some rest before the opera was sung. Both the principal sopranos in Vienna refused to sing the title role on the ground that it was too great a strain on them, although the critics asserted that the singers need not give voice to half the text set down for them. So overwhelming is the orchestra that it is sufficient to stand with their mouths open and let the orchestra Niagara conceal their silence. It is impossible to understand in the uproar more than a few words at intervals.

Oscar Hammerstein is paying \$5000 for the rights to produce "Salome," but from present indications the investment will be a good one. This time it will be "Salome" that will save the season at the Manhattan. For the right to "Elektra" the manager has to pay \$18,000, which is \$600 for each of thirty performances. Then he pays in addition \$6,000 for the right to perform the opera and \$5,000 to guarantee the return of the score. The German impresarios are compelled to pay \$1,750 for the preliminary rights to give the work. After the Berlin production Richard Strauss is to go to Italy to prepare the performances in Milan, Turin and Naples.

Some of the Behymer attractions for the balance of the month are. Tuesday, March 16, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Fickenschier, pianist and vocalist. Mr. Fickenschier is one of the best pianists in the West and Mrs. Fickenschier is a well-known dramatic soprano, their concerts having been great successes in San Francisco and Sacramento.

On Thursday, March 18, Antonio de Grassi, violinist from Prague, will be heard in recital.

On Tuesday, March 30, Ossip Gabrilowitsch, pianist and composer, will present the same program which made such an impression in his Boston concert last month.

A branch of the Von Stein Academy for pianists is to be opened at Alhambra next week.

Among those gathered to hear an impromptu rendition of some of the old favorites by several visiting celebrities, recently, comment was made upon the excellent tone quality of the McPhail piano used for accompanying. In and around Boston there are 20,000 McPhail pianos in the homes of some of the best musical people. Generations of experience are embodied in their manufacture, and for seventy years they have been "Made on Honor—Sold on Merit."

* * *

The Rise of Ceramic Art

That art lies only in the painter's canvas, is a popular misconception which is being dispelled as people become educated to the possibilities and beauties of other forms of art, among which Ceramics has a well-established place. To properly appreciate this medium of the artist's skill requires careful observation and some study, as the uninitiated is apt to be influenced by display of color or elabora-

Europe gathered round the art, the alchemist and not the potter strove to produce the material, and a number of kinds of porcelain inferior to that made by the Chinese, were produced with varying success. After numerous experiments it was finally, in the 19th century, successfully manufactured in France, where Royal patronage gave it a further impetus. During that period porcelain was manufactured which is much sought after today by connoisseurs.



Examples of the famous Sevres china have been purchased at fabulous prices by collectors and museums. One of the most famous manufacturers of the day was Pierre Poyat, a man who enjoyed a great reputation among his contemporaries, and who contributed in no small degree to the advancement of French ceramic art. The establishment acquired fame and distinction through his success in appealing to cultured taste; and it was the introduction of the famous Poyat china, which exhibited to the world the qualities that make hard porcelain the finest ceramic product in the world. The illustrations used are from examples of Poyat porcelain in the showrooms of Messrs Brock and Feagans.



Examples of Poyat porcelain in the showrooms of Messrs Brock and Feagans.

A Warning to Bridegrooms

A young man who recently got married insisted that it was his duty to make a speech.

And this is how he did it:

"My dear friends, I—er—it gives me great pleasure to tell—that is, to inform you that I shouldn't like to be a widow—I mean a bachelor—again, and I'm sure my wife wouldn't either. No, no! I should have said that my wife wouldn't be a spin—that is, a spinster if she could. Er, I cannot sit down—I mean I cannot resume my seat without thanking you for the birthday—er—I mean wedding presents which you have showered upon me with such confusion—er—profusion. You have made us

very happy with your gifts, which we value far more than your presence—er—I mean—that is—I should have said exactly opposite to what I said when I said that I mean I—she—or rather we—said—"

Here he gave it up

Happy Prospect for Them

Good Minister (a married man). "Do you wish to marry this woman?" Man. "I do." Minister: "Do you wish to marry this man?" Woman: "I do." Minister: "Do you like the city as a place of residence?" Man: "No; I prefer the suburbs." Minister: "Do you like the suburbs?" Woman: "No, indeed; I prefer the city."

Minister: "Are you a vegetarian in diet?"

Man: "No; I hate vegetables. I live on beef."

Woman: "I can't bear meat. I am a vegetarian."

Minister: "Do you like a sleeping-room well ventilated?"

Man: "Yes; I want the window down summer and winter."

Minister: "Do you like so much fresh air?"

Woman: "No; it would kill me. I want all windows closed."

Minister: "Do you like a light in the room?"

Man: "No; can't sleep with a light; want the room dark."

Minister: "Are you afraid in the dark?"

Woman: "Indeed, I am. I have always had a bright light in my room."

Minister: "Do you like many bed-clothes?"

Man: "All I can pile on."

Minister: "Do you?"

Woman: "No; they suffocate me."

Minister: "I hereby pronounce you man and wife, and may every blessing and happiness in life be yours!"

Other Places—Other Tastes

"What's for breakfast?" asks Mr. Hubby.

"Oh, just a couple of chops," replies Mrs. Hubby.

"Always those infernal chops!" howls Mr. Hubby, and he goes off in a rage to his club.

He sits awhile, then takes a cocktail and hies him to the dining room.

"What can I have to eat?" he asks the obsequious waiter.

"Nothing much ready yet, sir," says the waiter. "Can cook you a nice chop, sir."

"Good!" cries Mr. Hubby. "Make it two."

Knew He Was Safe

She—Come into the parlor and sit a little while, my dear.

He (with hesitation)—I—I—don't think I'd better.

She—Oh, do. It's so lonesome. Mother's gone out and daddy's upstairs groaning with rheumatism in his legs.

He (cautiously)—Both legs?

She—Yes, both legs.

He—All right, I'll come in.

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Exhibitions

Steckel's Gallery—Jules Pages, Paintings.

Blanchard Gallery—Mr. Elmer Wachtel.

657 Witmer St.—Mrs. M. E. Evans, Paintings, March 13 and 14.

Southwest Museum—Hamburger Bldg., 2 to 4 p. m.

Gould's Gallery—Paintings, Cipoli and Vitollo.

An exhibition of hand-wrought jewelry by May Mott-Smith Cunningham of San Francisco, also some of her

Wunderly's Galleries, Pittsburg; Columbus Art Gallery, etc.

Mr. Elmer Wachtel will exhibit about thirty canvases in Blanchard Art Gallery, from March 15 to 27. The subjects include California and Arizona landscapes, studies of Hopi dwellings, and pictures from the Hopi and Navajo reservations. Three large canvases measuring three by four feet will be shown.

Mr. Charles A. Rogers, whose painting, "A Social Call in Chinatown, Old

of the city' life. Unfortunately, however, all of his collection of more than one hundred and seventy paintings was destroyed, except seven or eight. Mr. Rogers has lately sold his picture, "Outpost," a painting of the property of General Otis at Hollywood, to Mr. G. D. Sherman of Syracuse, N. Y.

In a recent issue of "American Photography," the question of the status of photography as an art is discussed at some length. Briefly the points touched on are as follows: The first question, of course, is what is art? If it is the impossible representation of nature or persons, or the more or less unsightly caricatures which some photographers turn out, then photography emphatically is not art. If, however, art can be characterized as nature interpreted by a personality, the degree of excellence depending on a special training, then everybody could be an artist. Almost everyone has some art sense, and the difference between the artist who accomplishes and the one who sees and appreciates is in kind, not in degree.

If this is the case, then the most obscure person can take a camera and take a picture which is art, as it interprets nature as this person sees it. The question to be considered in examining a picture is what did the maker see and is his work such that we see the same thing in the same way, or as near the same way as the difference in individuals admits? If we do see it the same, then the artist has done his work well and has proved his claim to be called an artist.

Of course many photographs are merely records, but if the camerist tries to pose a subject in a way to permit some individual expression, or if he undertakes to record the beauties of a landscape, he has entered the

realms of art, and deserves encouragement. He is an artist in the embryonic sense, perhaps, but still an artist.

His Trusting Client

Counsel (to the jury)—The principal fault of the prisoner has been his unfortunate characteristic of putting faith in thieves and scoundrels of the basest description. I have done. The unhappy man in the dock puts implicit faith in you, gentlemen of the jury!—Tit-Bits.

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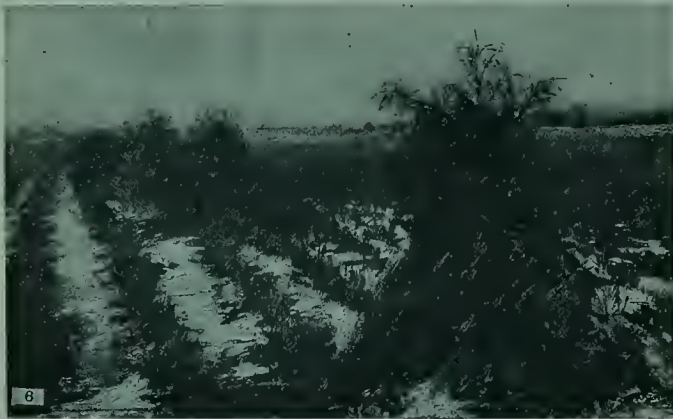
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"THE CORNFIELD"

Martin J. Jackson

sketches in oils, is being held at the Gould Gallery, West Fifth street. Mrs. Cunningham is the originator of hand-made jewelry and the first person on the coast to introduce jade. Mr. Gould is showing some new studies of Indian children by Grace Hudson.

In London the struggling artists no longer stand and wait at the doors of the Academy and the other established societies. They are leaguering for common defense and arranging exhibitions where their work can be seen to advantage.

Work by S. Cipoli and Vitollo, two Italian artists, is being shown at the Kanst gallery, together with recent work by Mrs. Harris. The paintings by Norman St. Clair, which have occupied this gallery for the past two weeks, will continue on exhibition next week. The Indian paintings by Miss Cory recently shown at this gallery have been transferred to the Indian crafts exhibition where they will be shown for some time.

"The Cornfield," a reproduction of which appears in the present issue, is from the brush of Mr. Martin J. Jackson. The picture was painted near Newburgh, N. Y., and has been most highly commended on every occasion of its exhibition. It has been seen at the following galleries: St. Louis Museum of Fine Arts, Cincinnati Museum, Chicago Art Institute,

San Francisco," is reproduced in this issue, spent three years in San Francisco's Chinese district before the earthquake, making many careful studies of this most interesting side



CHARLES A. ROGERS

Literary Notes

By Perez Field

The student who appreciates acquiring a knowledge of history from biographies will be delighted with "Great American Lawyers", five volumes of which have already been issued from the John C. Winston press at Philadelphia. This work is to the United States what North's famous lives of the judges and chancellors is to England—a trustworthy, instructive, and entertaining account of the men who have dominated American Jurisprudence and left a controlling as well as permanent influence over it. Not only will the lawyer find this publication of inestimable value, but the layman also cannot escape from being interested in what way these great intellects have contributed in making individual rights and judicial decision as they are today in the United States. We know a great deal about Hamilton the statesman, but few of us have any knowledge whatever of Hamilton the great lawyer, for he was essentially a legal giant as well as a constructive statesman. Every volume contains several biographies and they are all written by men especially well qualified for the subject. The editor is John Draper Lewis, dean of the law department of the university of Philadelphia, and Los Angeles will be interested in the fact that James Brown Scott, Solicitor for the Department of State, has contributed extensively to this publication. The physical appearance of the books is very attractive for the paper, type, and binding are all of the highest class.

There is a story current of a man who stood on Brooklyn Bridge offering in a tray five dollar pieces for a cent. And in the whole day he sold but two. People were unable to believe that gold could be found in such a place at such a price.

Even thus among the novels of the year,—mere counters of literature—are true coin which find little appreciation among the reviewers or purchasers. Yet, the title alone of Mr. Mallock's new book "An Immortal Soul" should, in these days of popular interest in psychical research, arrest attention. This is a study of dual personality, each clearly defined, yet in either manifestation subtly revealing characteristics common to the underlying whole. The refined and delicately constituted heroine, Nest Vivian, exhibits in the most charming manner just enough selfishness, indecision and perverseness to make it possible for her to be the lovely shadow cast by the robust, nay coarse, Enid Vivian, who passes as her half sister in the story, in the intervals when she occupies the body common to both.

This psychological problem is the chief interest of the book, but Mr. Mallock achieves some of his effects by his lack of finality. He leads nowhere, he persuades you to nothing, he establishes no dogma. But where

in English fiction of today will you find as many felicitous phrases, as much cultivated conversation, as much exquisite apprehension and description of natural beauty, or more poignant sensibility to the whole range of emotion?

It would seem there is no crevice in the human heart he has not explored.

New Books at the Public Library

A number of interesting books came to the shelves this week. First we notice two volumes of plays by Wm. B. Yeats, (No. 821-89:Y 411:10; Macmillan, 1908 and No. 821-89:Y 411:9). The first volume contains "The Countess Catherine" and "Shadowy Waters" and the second volume, "The Unicorn from the Stars". The last play is written in conjunction with Lady Gregory.

***The Andes and the Amazon**, by C. Reginald Enock (No. 918-5:7—Scribners, 1907), is an account of life and travels in Peru.

"Do not write of the Incas: of our buried temples; of a past civilization," the Peruvian will entreat you, "but tell of our natural resources; of what we can offer to capital and emigration" and this the author has tried to do.

***Bernard Shaw**, by Holbrook Jackson (Jacobs, 1907—No. 822-891:S1), is divided into four parts, the man, the Fabian, the playwright and the philosopher. The author says "As Shaw has grown towards mysticism his plays have become more static. His characters talk dynamics, but they do next to nothing."

Queer Things About Japan (No. 915-2:72) and **More Queer Things About Japan** (No. 915-2:73) are two books by Douglas Sladen (Dodge Pub. Co.). The latter volume contains a Japanese history of Napoleon which contains as an illustration a picture of Napoleon roasting the British ambassador over a lively fire. Of such are our chronicles made.

A Book of Saints, by Sady Gregory (Scribner, 1907—No. 398:11), recounts legends concerning St. Patrick and other holy people of Ireland.

Curiosities of Natural History, by Francis T. Buckland (Methuen, 1903—No. 590:123). This is a new edition of a book which first came out in 1857. It contains among other subjects a long chapter on rats.

A Birdseye View of American History, by Leon C. Prince (Scribners, 1907—No. 973:144), is a concise account of our history coming down to the present time, even into the Twentieth Century.

The remaining volumes are chiefly technical. They are:

The Principles of Electric Wave Telegraphy, by J. A. Fleming (Green, 1906—No. 654:30).

Wireless Telegraphy, by Prof. Domenico Mazzotto (Whittaker, 1906—No. 654:22).

Motor-car Mechanism, by W. Poynter Adams (Griffin, 1907—No. 621-48:14).

Practical Bridge, by J. B. Elwell (Scribners, 1908—No. 795:25).

Indicators and Test-papers, by Alfred I. Cohn (Wiley, 1907—No. 543:11).

We have the new French books on the list:

Rhin et Westphalie, par Jules Huret (Clapartier, 1907—No. F914 3.2), and **Astronomic Populaire**, par Camille Flammarion (Paris, 1905—No. F520:2).

* * *

Forthcoming Events

(March 13 to March 20)

Meetings and Lectures

Today (Saturday, March 13).—6:07 a. m. Sunrise.

12:15 p. m. City Club. The Recall, Prof. Lorin A. Handley of Occidental College.

12:15 p. m. Association of Collegiate Alumni, Y. W. C. A., Hill street.

7:30 p. m. Playground No. 1, Violet street, Musicale, Y. W. C. A. Director, Miss Chappel.

7:30 p. m. Playground No. 2, Echo Park. "Evolution of American Life", Prof. Knowles.

8:00 p. m. Playground No. 3, Holly street. Play by Huntington School for Girls.

Sunday, March 14.—9:30 a. m. Men's Lyceum, Fellowship, Blanchard bldg. "Self Culture", Mr. Williams.

9:30 a. m. Woman's Lyceum, Fellowship, Blanchard Bldg. "Religious Opinions", Miss Thole.

11:00 a. m. "Rescue Work", Gen. Ballington Booth, Blanchard Hall.

3:00 p. m. "Following Jesus", E. A. Cantrell, Mammoth Hall.

3:00 p. m. Address, Fred B. Smith, Temple Auditorium.

8:00 p. m. "Charles Darwin", W. C. Owen, Liberal Club, Mammoth Hall.

8:15 p. m. "Rome", Prof. Baumgardt, Symphony Hall.

Monday, March 15.—9 a. m. Board of Public Works.

9:30 a. m. Board of Supervisors.

10:00 a. m. Finance Committee
1:00 p. m. Parliamentary Law, Mrs. J. R. Osgood, Ebell Club.

2:30 p. m. "Saul", by Mrs. M. M. Grigg, Ebell Club.

3:30 p. m. Water Commission.

6:30 p. m. Orchestra Rehearsal, Y. M. C. A., Hope street.

7:30 p. m. Board of Trade, Colegrove, Cole's Hall.

8:00 p. m. Glee Club Rehearsal, Y. M. C. A., Hope street.

8:00 p. m. "Life Abundant", Mrs. M. W. Sewall, Y. W. C. A., Hill street.

8:00 p. m. "Paradise Lost," Dr. Sprague, Y. W. C. A.

Tuesday, March 16.—10 a. m. Current Events, Mrs. Coman, Highland Park Ebell, Masonic Hall.

10:30 a. m. "The Over-Soul," discussion, Ebell Club.

10:30 a. m. 100 Year Club, Woman's Club House.

11:15 a. m. Class exercises, Cumnock School of Expression.

1:30 p. m. City Council.

2:00 p. m. Woman's Lyric Club Rehearsal, Symphony Hall.

2:30 p. m. Shakespeare Section, Mrs. H. C. Gower, Cosmos Club, Ebell Club House.

2:30 p. m. Police Commission.

2:00 p. m. "Beginnings of New Race", Dr. L. E. Landone, Ebell Club.

3:00 p. m. Woman's Orchestra Rehearsal, Blanchard Hall.

3:00 p. m. "The Flower Shop", read by Marion Craig-Wentworth, Cumnock Hall.

4:30 p. m. Civil Service Commission.

6:00 p. m. "Wireless Telegraphy," Engineers and Architects' Ass'n, Holtenbeck Cafe.

7:00 p. m. Monthly Dinner, Y. M. C. A.

7:30 p. m. Biblical Archaeology," Prof. Renison, Y. M. C. A.

8:00 p. m. Orpheus Club Rehearsal, Gamut Club.

8:00 p. m. Ellis Club Rehearsal, Symphony Hall.

8:00 p. m. Minnesota Society, Chamber of Commerce.

8:00 p. m. "Current Events", Mrs. F. C. Porter, Cal. Business Association, Columbia Trust Bldg.

8:15 p. m. Concert, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Fickenschier.

Wednesday, March 17.—10:00 a. m. "Wall Covering", Ruskin Art Club.

10:00 a. m. Hamlet, Act V, Ebell Club.

10:30 a. m. Park Commission.

10:30 a. m. "Cherry Blossom Day", Mrs. Glasgow, Wednesday Morning Club.

11:00 a. m. Playground Commission.

2:30 p. m. "Double Consciousness", J. H. M. Le-Apsley, Paracelsus Club, Music Hall.

3:00 p. m. Fuhrer Quartette, Symphony Hall.

3:00 p. m. Board of Directors, Chamber of Commerce.

3:00 p. m. "The Romancers", Read by Mrs. Cohn, Woman's Club, Hollywood.

4:00 p. m. Board of Directors, Southwest Museum.

4:00 p. m. Board of Health.

8:00 p. m. Camera Club, Blanchard Bldg.

Thursday, March 18.—10:00 a. m. "Painters of Germany," Mrs. Barlow, Ebell Club.

10:30 Fire Commission.

2:30 p. m. W. C. T. U., First Methodist Church.

3:00 p. m. "The Faith Healer," read by Mrs. G. V. Wright, Friday Morning Club.

3:00 p. m. Afternoon Club, Tropico.

8:00 p. m. "The Sunken Bell", Read by Mrs. Wentworth, Shakespeare Club House, Pasadena.

8:00 p. m. "Yosemite", Mrs. F. K. Headlee, Y. M. C. A.

8:00 p. m. Debate, "Universal Divorce Law", Y. M. C. A.

8:15 p. m. Concert, Antonio de Grassi, Simpson Auditorium.

Friday, March 19.—10:00 a. m. Supply Committee.

10:30 a. m. "California and Japan", J. A. B. Scherer, Friday Morning Club.

2:00 p. m. Board of Public Works.

4:30 p. m. Housing Committee.

8:00 p. m. Improvement Association, Chamber of Commerce.

Saturday, March 20.—12:15 p. m. City Club.

6:03 p. m. Sunset.



Mr. and Mrs. Milton McRae of Detroit, Michigan, are guests at the Alexandria. Mr. McRae is at the head of a large newspaper syndicate, with offices throughout the United States.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Housh of Boston, Mass., were guests at Ye Alpine Tavern Saturday night.

Mr. G. H. Lermitt, general manager of the Northern Assurance Co. of London, with headquarters at Chicago, is at the Lankershim for the week.

Among the recent arrivals at the Leighton are Mr. Jacob Dodd, and wife, of Buffalo, N. Y.

Mrs. J. R. Minor, wife of Judge Minor of Kentucky, was at Ye Alpine Tavern last Sunday.

Francis C. Lea of Philadelphia, who has wintered for several years at the Casa Loma, Redlands, is there on his annual visit.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Harper of Baltimore, Maryland, were so pleased with their visit at Casa Loma last season, that they returned this winter.

Mrs. P. O. Heashy and Mrs. J. C. Porterfield of Pittsburgh, and Mrs. L. E. Hemsher of Bedford, Ia., are guests for the season at the Leighton.

John J. Healy, State Attorney General of Illinois, is spending a few days in Los Angeles, and is a late arrival at the Van Nuys.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Butler, Jr., of Buffalo, N. Y., are spending their honeymoon in Los Angeles and are guests at the Angelus. Mr. Butler is a prominent journalist of Buffalo.

Mr. A. Duke and Mr. Sidney S. Whalan of New York City, are late arrivals at the Alexandria.

Mr. Thomas J. Mullen of the San Francisco Call, is taking a vacation from his journalistic duties, and is registered at the Angelus.

Mr. Warren Swetland and wife of Portland, Oregon, are spending a few days at the Hayward. Mr. Swetland is manager of the Perkins Hotel of Portland.

Fritz Bon and Fritz Keller, prominent hotel proprietors of Lucerne, Switzerland, are touring California, and inspecting the larger hotels on the coast. They are guests of the Van Nuys.

Mrs. E. Montgomerie Lang of London, England, who is making a tour of the world, is a guest at the Alexandria.

J. Y. Callahan of Chicago, General Freight Agent of the Nickle Plate Route, is paying Los Angeles a visit, and is registered at the Hayward.

Mr. Harry A. Lane and wife of San Francisco are spending a week on Mt. Lowe, guests of Ye Alpine Tavern.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred J. Graves and the Misses Graves, of Philadelphia, Pa., are late arrivals at the Alexandria.

Mr. Graves is a well known banker of the Quaker City.

Mrs. W. H. Crowl and son of Detroit, Mich., are late arrivals at the Leighton. They will spend some time in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. I. Chase, Jr., of New Bedford, Mass., are at Redlands and guests of the Casa Loma for the season.

Mrs. D. Turney-Krauss of Memphis, Tenn, prominent in social circles of Memphis, is at the Lankershim for two or three weeks.

Mr. B. B. Rich of San Francisco, connected with the United States Cigar Stores, is in Los Angeles on business, and is staying at the Alexandria.

Mr. Harry D. Clark, manager of the Arlington Hotel at Santa Barbara, is a guest at the Hayward.

Frank I. Towle, the famous maple sugar manufacturer of St. Paul, Minn., is a late guest at the Van Nuys.

The Blue Goose Insurance Company's banquet was held at the Hayward Saturday evening, March 6. Covers were laid for thirty.

Mr. and Mrs. Prusser of Brooklyn, N. Y., are enjoying the hospitality of the Angelus. Mr. Prusser is a prominent stock broker of the Empire State.

Mrs. A. B. Carson and Mrs. C. W. Shippey of Chicago made a trip to Mt. Lowe Sunday last, and will spend a few days at the Alpine Tavern.

Nicholas G. Roosevelt, of New York, a relative of the ex-president, is enjoying California's sunshine for a few days, and is staying at the Angelus.

Countess Helen Von Schmidt, of Berlin, Germany, was a day's guest at the Alpine Tavern.

Mr. Alex Macgillary of Toronto, Canada, the distinguished Presbyterian divine, is at the Lankershim.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Ferry Smith, of San Diego, are guests at the Angelus. Mr. Smith is a well known attorney of San Diego.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Mercer of New York City will be in the city for a short time at the Van Nuys. Mr. Mercer has extensive interests in Honduras, in the development of the American Railroad Company.

Mrs. J. V. Thompson, son and maid, are spending several days at the Angelus. Mrs. Thompson is the wife of the president of the Philadelphia Railroad system.

Mr. J. B. Elliott, correspondent of the Associated Press of Southern California, spent last Saturday and Sunday at Alpine Tavern.

Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Boyd, and Mrs. E. V. Price of Pittsburg, Pa., are enjoying a visit at Hotel Hollywood.

William Herring of Tucson, Arizona, is in Los Angeles for rest and recreation. Mr. Herring is a noted attorney of Arizona and representative

of Copper Queen Mining Co. Mr. Herring is enjoying the hospitality of the Van Nuys.

Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Mullen of Denver, Colorado, are touring the Pacific Coast and are at the Lankershim. Mr. Mullen is a retired capitalist of Denver.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Reynolds and children from Des Moines, Iowa, have engaged suites at the Hollywood Hotel for a protracted stay. Mr. Reynolds is president of the National Bank of Des Moines.

C. A. Henry and wife of Ogden, Utah, are visiting Los Angeles and are guests at the Lankershim. Mr. Henry is connected with the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

The Sierra Mining Club held its regular Thursday banquet at the Hayward this week.

Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Sommerville of Toronto, Canada, have engaged quarters at the Hollywood for an extended stay. Mr. Sommerville is a retired merchant of Toronto, and is enjoying a well earned rest.

G. W. Curtis, who is prominent in the orange industry of Riverside, and whose home is in Clinton, Iowa, is registered at the Lankershim.

Louis W. Hill, wife and four children of St. Paul, Minn., are guests at Casa Loma, Redlands. Mr. Hill and family spent last season at the Casa Loma, and were so pleased with their surroundings, that they returned for this season.

* * *

Effective Defense

"We propose to show, gentlemen of the jury," said counsel for the defense, "that it is impossible for the defendant to have committed this crime.

"In the first place, we will prove that the defendant was nowhere near the scene of the crime at the time the crime was committed.

"Next we will offer the indisputable testimony of persons who saw defendant on the spot, and who did not see the defendant commit the crime.

"We will show that no poison was found in the body of the deceased.

"Not only that, but we will prove that it was put there by the prosecution in this case.

"We will furthermore show that the deceased committed suicide.

"And last, but not least, we will prove, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that the deceased is not dead.

"In view of all of which corroborative facts, gentleman of the jury, we respectfully ask for an acquittal."

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Playa Del Rey—Just south of Venice and Ocean Park. Beautiful lagoon. Los Angeles-Pacific cars reach Playa Del Rey in thirty-five minutes. Cars leave Fourth street station every ten or fifteen minutes. Seen on the Balloon Route Excursion.

Redondo—A beautiful beach about eighteen miles from the city. Reached by Los Angeles-Pacific cars on Fourth street. Many amusement features. Also one of the points on the Balloon Route.

San Pedro—The shipping point for Southern California. About forty-five minutes from Los Angeles on Los Angeles-Pacific lines and Pacific Electric lines. Gateway to Catalina Island.

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Soldiers' Home—National home for Veterans of the Civil War. Located at Sawtelle about 35 minutes ride on the Los Angeles-Pacific Railroad. This is also the first stop on the Balloon Route Excursion.

San Gabriel Mission—Located in the San Gabriel valley. About 25 minutes from Los Angeles. Cars from Huntington building every thirty minutes. Free admission is included on Tilton's Trolley Trip.

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THE PACIFIC OUTLOOK'S POLICY

The Pacific Outlook desires to state unequivocally that it is not the organ of any creed, sect, political party, organization, corporation or person, but is absolutely free and untrammelled in its associations.

It stands unqualifiedly, and without fear, for that which it believes to be true, clean, honest and right in human affairs—political, secular, commercial and industrial; and in its columns will always maintain an unprejudiced and impartial attitude in its discussion of all subjects of universal or local interest.

GEORGE BAKER ANDERSON, EDITOR

COMMENT

THE RESPONSIBILITY

HARPER! How significant has the name become! Two years ago a name to which attached, so far as the public was aware, nothing but credit, respect, honor. But behold! Today the name is a synonym for the direct antithesis of all that is honorable and just in civic affairs.

A little more than two years ago Arthur C. Harper began the foundations of a political career then full of promise. But instead of building upon the rock of public confidence, he marked out the lines for the foundation of his structure on the treacherous sands of political intrigue. Not in ignorance did he proceed on his undertaking, but in full knowledge of the awful possibilities should a high tide of popular disapproval wash away the shifty base on which the fabric of his schemes rested.

The people of Los Angeles have been tolerant. They have suffered long and much at the hands of Harper without going further than to warn him of his fate should he persist in his supreme folly. They have given him more ample opportunity to rectify his manifold errors and endeavor to rehabilitate himself in popular esteem than he has deserved, at any time. But the people of Los Angeles are generous and not inclined to be captious, and perhaps it was knowledge of these characteristics that led

Harper to carry his defiance of public sentiment to a point where it became no longer endurable.

Harper deserves, and richly, the punishment that has been meted out to him. The time when sympathy should be extended to him has passed. Probably but once in the history of American cities has a man selected as chief executive of a city of importance so flagrantly violated the "thou shalt nots" ordained by written and unwritten law for the guidance and governance of those potential in civic affairs, and that was when a mayor of Philadelphia threw all discretion and honor to the winds and hooted at more than a million of people. His ruin followed.

As Harper is spewed out and we are trying to eradicate the taste and odor, let us not forget that, though the chief responsibility for his ignominious failure to keep faith with the people of Los Angeles must rest forever upon his own head, he undoubtedly was prompted to and encouraged in his wantonness by those who, perhaps, may never be compelled to share the punishment meted out to him.

Harper's "cabinet" was a notorious institution. To his private secretary probably as much as to any other individual has been attributed advice which has contributed to the former mayor's downfall.

To the office of district attorney of Los Angeles county we must charge what we might call contributory negligence in a certain degree. It were hardly worth while to attempt to deny that this department of government hampered a free and full investigation into the charges preferred by City Prosecutor Woolwine. We cannot forget that during the early days of the investigation started by Mr. Woolwine, when the latter bravely attempted to draw from Edward Kern, then chief of police, certain information relative to conditions which had become notorious, District Attorney Fredericks, instead of allowing Mr. Woolwine a free hand, in keeping with his pledge publicly made, assumed an attitude, according to Mr. Woolwine's statements, inimical to the ends of justice. Seated near Kern, Captain Fredericks interposed an objection to practically the first leading question propounded by the intrepid young prosecutor, thereby placing himself in the position of defender of the official under fire.

Who shall say that the course of the district attorney in this instance did not lend comfort and encouragement to Harper, as well as to Kern?

There are other factors leading to the pitiable condition of the fallen ex-mayor. A once great daily newspaper which, through fraud and forgery, helped to secure his election, hesitated at nothing to keep Harper in office, defending him upon every charge brought against him, although it was fully aware of his guilt. Does any man possessed of a modicum of sense believe that if this newspaper—instead of heaping abuse upon every individual and institution which

sought to fasten upon Harper the responsibility for his outrageous official acts, instead of endeavoring to bolster up and perpetuate the Southern Pacific railroad machine within the Republican party "organization" in this city, instead of trying to protect vice by fighting off those who sought to fix the responsibility for allowing vice to flourish—had indicated to these influences that they must stand by the people regardless of what happened to any public servant of the people, that Edward Kern would not have been compelled to answer the certain question propounded to him by Mr. Woolwine?

We inevitably must conclude, therefore, that we must charge against this paper, among the numerous other items on the wrong side of the ledger, a big share of the infamies which have caused the name of Los Angeles to occupy big headlines over stories of official misdoings which have been published in every daily newspaper in America during the past ten days. There are those who argue that, inasmuch as this paper might have brought Harper and Kern and their associates and defenders to their knees months ago by withdrawing its support of them, it is the chief factor in the responsibility for what has transpired.

Twenty months ago the Pacific Outlook, after having engaged in superficial investigations of the protection of vice in Los Angeles, expressed the conviction, repeatedly, that the responsibility ultimately would be attached to Harper and that he would be recalled from office. At frequent intervals, for months, it asked that Harper's misconduct be investigated. The Express was the first daily newspaper to take the suggestions of the Pacific Outlook seriously. The Herald soon followed suit. The Times, pursuing its usual tactics, argued by applying a vile name to the Pacific Outlook, ridiculing it for the ground it had taken. Further comment along these lines is unnecessary.

Here is a "line-up" that tells, briefly, the story of how and why Arthur C. Harper is no longer mayor and Edward Kern is no longer a member of the Board of Public Works:

Pacific Outlook
The Express
The Herald
Thomas Lee Woolwine
The Municipal League
The People
The Times
And Its Creatures

Common decency is a good policy. Virtue is its own reward. And it may be pertinent to add that it is a long lane that has no turning.

Who next?

* * *

THE PRESS AND PUBLIC MEN

"A SCANDALMONGER of public men is shown the door in a newspaper office quicker than in any other place," declared Supreme Court Justice William J. Gaynor of New York, the other day in an address

before the New York Press Club. "But in their public conduct," he continued, "officials are justly held up by the press to the fullest publicity. In no other way can low, base and corrupt government be lifted up and made decent and kept so. And in this the press has come on the whole to be fair and honorable. The men of your profession draw a correct line between criticism and abuse."

"Some of the most powerful and financially valuable newspapers we have are of moderate circulation, and of course some of them are of very large circulation. I can see how a newspaper may be the exponent of the intelligent and thinking people who make public opinion—about one or so to a block on an average in this great city, and made up of all sorts; rich and poor, working people, business people and people of leisure—and at the same time entertain the rest of the community, even those who only eat, drink, sleep and thump one another; but the job is incongruous and a hard one. Probably limit has to be set on how low down you go, lest your height and your depth make too painful a daily contrast."

Judge Gaynor said that a free press in a free country ought to be able to give the true size and motives of demagogues and political humbugs who set themselves up as statesmen and put them in a separate bunch where they can be easily distinguished.

A free press ought to be able, certainly, to furnish a correct estimate of the size and motives of demagogues and, well in advance of conclusions reached by the general public, of corrupt public officials. One of the chief drawbacks to many papers having the best of intentions in this direction is fear of consequences. Many an otherwise strong newspaper falters when it finds itself in possession of evidence of the corruption of public men. It is the paper which, once convinced that a public official has gone wrong, to the great hurt of the people, does not hesitate to attempt to compel the righting of these wrongs that, in the end, like the name of Ben Adhem "leads all the rest."

Los Angeles recently has witnessed a stirring example of the power of the press in this direction. In forcing a conceited and defiant public official to return to the people the trust once reposed in him and by him betrayed, the Express, ably and fearlessly supported by the Herald, has simply performed its duty to the people of Los Angeles. The newspapers that have refrained from doing so, regardless of their motives, have lost their titles to public confidence. An individual or a newspaper which condones such monstrous offenses as those chargeable to the recent mayor of Los Angeles is equally culpable with the offender of the first instance. Citizens, as well as newspapers, have public duties.

* * *

POOR PROOFREADER!

AN innocent-looking little paragraph tucked away in an article on the art of making sponge cake, printed the other day in the Northwestern Christian Advocate of Chicago, has been followed by a deluge of protests from the readers of the publication. "One wine glass of whiskey" was the ingredient in the pound cake which brought down upon the head of the editor such a flood of criticism. The paper has always opposed the use of alcoholic beverages.

To square himself with the readers of the

paper Charles M. Stuart, the editor, is going to print another recipe for pound cake which will make no mention of whiskey in it. Incidentally, the blame has been placed on a proofreader.

That was mean—blaming it on the proofreader. But his offense in this instance probably will not be followed by such serious results as those attaching to the editor of a New York weekly, who, upon the return of a bride and groom from their wedding journey, permitted his paper to close an account of the social event thus:

"Mr. Apperson, most unfortunately, now finds himself confined to the house by a severe cold."

That editor had a hard time in convincing young Mrs. Apperson that he had written the last word "cold" and the proofreader had done the rest.

* * *

IN THE PAST TENSE

VICE was protected in Los Angeles. Let us put it in the past tense and keep it there. By the election of George Alexander as successor to the unspeakable Harper may we do so.

* * *

DEFEATED THROUGH TREACHERY

DIRECT legislation, or the Initiative, has been defeated in the State Senate through the treachery of certain Senators pledged to vote for it and the indifference of others similarly pledged. Senator Bills of Sacramento gave his definite pledge to two persons, taking their hands in token of the obligation, and voted against it. Senator Lewis of Stockton gave his solemn promise to vote for it the day before the bill was acted upon, and voted the other way. Senator Miller not only was pledged to its support by the platform of his party, but he promised his vote for it to at least two men. He voted against it. These changes of heart or of mind, with the absence of four Senators who had agreed to support the measure, resulted in its defeat.

The Senate has simply started off the inevitable. The people of California demand the power to initiate constitutional amendments and statutes when their wishes are not met by the Legislature. Their demand will be put in different form when the next campaign rolls around, and the issue will be big enough to engage the attention of most of the candidates for nomination. In the meantime voters throughout the State who believe that they should be permitted to say for themselves whether they want to take the initiative in legislation, as provided in the constitutional amendment defeated through treachery last week, will do well to bear in mind the names of these Southern California Senators who have so little confidence in the intelligence of their constituents as to oppose giving them the right to judge for themselves whether they want added power or not. Here are the names:

Senators Hurd of Los Angeles, Savage of Los Angeles, Willis of San Bernardino, soon to be of Los Angeles, and Wright of San Diego.

* * *

FOR JUSTICE

PLANS are being made for the organization of a national league of justice along the lines followed by the founders of the San Francisco League of Justice—to uplift the public mind and to prevent the State and the

nation from becoming satisfied in and with its own degradation. The idea of a national league was first suggested by the Rev. William Rader of San Francisco. Pittsburg and San Francisco are to join hands at once, and here will be the nucleus of the great organization that is to follow. The Liberator, the San Francisco paper published under the auspices of the League of Justice of that city, says of the plans for the proposed national league:

"The remarkable state of mind of a portion of our community which gives a fiercer opposition to the attempt to enforce the law against violators of the public honor than it ever did to the most flagrantly corrupt officials, bosses or bribers has shown the citizenship that back of the public corruption of cities is the corrupt mind, the lacking sense of public rights, a naive wrongmindedness toward the community that is of 'heathen Chinese' simplicity."

"The growing movement must be constructive, not destructive. It is not to be merely a movement to rake open the iniquities behind the scenes in the relation of great corporate power and corrupt official tools. Where any city presents that issue it must be met, however severe the tests it imposes. But the larger and greater work of the new movement will be constructive—leavening this wrongmindedness, this crooked attitude, with the sense of a common consciousness, of mutual need of fair dealing in the community life."

"This means an awakening to the larger and truer communal standard, to a social consciousness in ourselves, to the sense of a fuller responsibility of each one in relation to society. This means that the constructive policy has as its goal the passing of that blindness of which we are accused by Mr. H. G. Wells—the blindness to the State, the community."

"The new movement is destined to go forward."

"From different sources is coming an increasing demand for this national movement to stand for the interests of society against the private interests that reach out for privileges by public corruption. That is the secret war of strong but dishonest business against society—against the public interests of citizens."

"There is sounding a low rumble of revolt, gathering rapid fire, against this corrupt abuse of power throughout the country. It has not taken form yet, but from the small town and the great city, from the West and from the East, comes the call for a virile militant movement, national in scope, which shall never cease until public corruption shall be abhorrent and the public corrupter suffer the same disgrace as the private swindler; until the communal standard of honor and decency will make it impossible for the clubs and society of any community to protect, and themselves be used as a campaign instrument by men indicted for public bribes."

* * *

HICHBORN'S HISTORY

SOMETHING of a sensation has been created throughout the State, but more especially among the politicians who have just ended their labors at Sacramento, by the announcement that Franklin Hichborn will bring out, probably, some time in May or June, a history of the legislative session just ended.

Under ordinary circumstances such an announcement would not profoundly stir the

hearts of the men chosen to be the subjects of a literary work of this character, but the circumstances are not ordinary and the writer of the book is not an ordinary man.

Franklin Hichborn is one of the best informed, most fearless—if the adjectives be susceptible of comparison—and least prejudiced writers in California. He carries his lance high in the air, and he has the eye of an eagle and the instincts of a sleuth. He has chosen a cracking big subject, full of tremendous possibilities. Situations that arose during the session just ended—many of them—were pregnant with portent; results—ah! who can say?

The Hichborn history will be one of the most dramatic stories ever related on the Pacific Coast; and being history, not fiction, and of intense and immediate interest to thousands upon thousands of men who are wondering just what actually did happen at Sacramento, after all, there is not the slightest doubt whatever that it will be eagerly read.

Truth always was, and still is, stranger than fiction; and truth dressed in attractive habiliments is generally a welcome visitor, except to the homes and hearts of men who know not this virtuous maiden. Nobody who has ever paid any attention to the writings of Franklin Hichborn needs to be told that the truth he is preparing to tell about the doings of the statesmen and others at Sacramento during the first ten weeks of this year 1909 will be bewitchingly attired.

* * *

TO FIRST PRINCIPLES

WARREN R. PORTER and Philip A. Stanton have adjourned after having succeeded in cutting the heart out of Senate Bill No. 3, commonly referred to as the Wright Direct Primary Bill. The newspapers throughout the State have reported the adjournment of the Legislature. Technically this is true—the Legislature has adjourned. But the wise ones understand that Stanton, Porter and Jere Burke have done the adjourning.

Senator Wright of San Diego—he, too, has adjourned. Walter R. Leeds of Los Angeles—Leeds has adjourned, along with the rest, after a ten-weeks' record that will place his name in history on the roll upon which are inscribed the names of Herrin, Burke, Wright, Stanton, Beardslee, Hartman, G. Johnson, Summerland, Irwin, Parker, Perkins, Wolfe, General Stone and Constitutional John Curtin—all men of parts, politicians who do politics in the latest if not the most approved style, statesmen whose names we should paste on the desks in front of us, lest we forget.

Porter, appointed on the committee to which was to be referred the Direct Primary Bill nine men, all but two of whom were believed by the machine to stand ready to obey instructions. One of these men, sad to relate, fell down. Senator Estudillo of Riverside, one of the men on whom the "organization" depended, balked with the first swish of the whip and refused to "take programme" on the Direct Primary. The solid six—Leavitt, Hartman, Wolfe, Savage, Kennedy and Hare—stayed hitched.

Stanton appointed on his committee to consider the Direct Primary Bill nine men, a majority of whom were dependable (from the "organization" viewpoint). He made Leeds chairman, and with him he put G. Johnson, Johnston, Pugh and Rech, also of Los Angeles.

This tells the story. By their works we

judge them. To Stanton and Leeds must we charge the lion's share of the responsibility for failure to enact the Direct Primary Law demanded by the people of California. And as Stanton created Leeds the amendment manufacturer, we must hold Stanton responsible, must we not?

But, hold! Who created Stanton?

* * *

KICK PARKER OUT

IT IS TIME that Walter F. Parker were given to understand in terms unmistakable that his interference in local politics in Los Angeles will no longer be tolerated. It is largely to his domination of the Republican party in this city that the lamentable conditions now surrounding administrative affairs are due.

Parker represents the Southern Pacific railroad. Therefore when Parker takes a hand in local politics the Southern Pacific political bureau must be held primarily responsible. Parker is paid by the Southern Pacific for his political services, it is to be presumed; and it is hardly likely that his master would permit him to engage in any political undertaking during time for which he is paid by this corporation unless such participation were sanctioned by it.

Just so long as the local Republican organization permits its course to be dictated by Parker will the organization be in disrepute. If the Republican party in Los Angeles is to gain and retain the respect of the people, it must first gain and retain self-respect. And how can it respect itself when it willingly permits Walter Parker to boss it?

Parker should be notified that he must keep his hands off the city organization of the party, and the party should be prepared to enforce its demands. That he cannot remain actively engaged in his general political activities and refrain from trying to boss the party so long as he remains in this city, it is obvious that the place for him in the future is—well, anywhere but Los Angeles.

God knows we have suffered enough at his hands. It is high time to get rid of him.

* * *

The Texas Plan

A. M. Kennedy, speaker of the Texas house of representatives, was found guilty of official misconduct the other day and the house demanded his resignation as speaker by a vote of seventy-one to forty-eight. Two days were consumed, says a press dispatch, in a discussion of the speaker's conduct in connection with the employment of a woman who, it is charged, never rendered any service. The speaker had cashed his warrant for \$120 and sent the money to the woman in question. Protest was made by the state treasurer, which led to an investigation which resulted in a demand for the speaker's resignation.

This is the Texas plan. The Sacramento plan—we are making no reference to any particular representative of the people at the State capital—has been to let incidents of this kind pass by with a smile. Men have secured the appointment of their sisters, their wives, their daughters—even, it has been reported, mothers-in-law—who may or may not have done any work in return for the money paid them by the State.

Wouldn't somebody feel jarred if somebody else should institute expulsion proceedings in the case of yet somebody else, just because somebody had been a party to such

a little patronage graft as has been charged against the speaker of the Texas House of Representatives?

* * *

A Lesson from Los Angeles

When a politician resigns office under fire it is evident that he is in desperate case and this is what makes the hasty exit of Mayor Harper of Los Angeles look so black. He resigns, one learns, under threat of expos-



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ure of facts characterized as "unpunishable." The Call does not pretend to any inside knowledge of the nature of Mayor Harper's sins, but it is matter of record that the majority report of the Los Angeles grand jury, made within the last two months, set forth the fact that Harper had taken part in an "orgy" conducted in a house of ill fame. This report was regarded by Harper's friends as in some sort a white-wash, and a minority report from the same body was more severe.

The personal aspects of the campaign to unseat Harper have slight interest outside of Los Angeles, but the methods by which the endeavor to purify the city government were opposed present characteristic features that find a ready parallel in San Francisco and other cities that are or have been afflicted by vicious government. Day in and day out Harrison Gray Otis vociferated through the medium of the Los Angeles Times that the agitation was "hurting business," even as the graft prosecutions were said to have hurt business in San Francisco. This argument does not deceive anybody, no matter how loudly it may be shouted, and a Los Angeles civic publication under the name of Municipal Affairs thus states the case:

"Yes, Mr. Harper has made a bad mayor," says the Times. "He has permitted gambling and has not enforced the laws against saloons and the red-light district. We can not defend him. But those who are seeking to remove him are worse, because their agitation of the matter will hurt business."

This doctrine has no kind of standing among the people at large, who, if they had been given a chance, would have re-elected Agitator in Chief Roosevelt by an enormous majority, who are backing Heney and Langdon in the campaign for the reformation of San Francisco and whose votes in Los Angeles on March 26 will show whether civic decency or a few dirty dollars are of most concern to them.

Neither has the doctrine of "it hurts business" any standing whatever among intelligent, thoughtful men of affairs, because in the long run efforts to make things cleaner and better do not hurt business—they help business. To be sure, the business of the particular individual or corporation who happens to get a profit from the existing evil may be hurt. No doubt Standard oil and the tobacco trust think Mr. Roosevelt's activity against them hurts business; and the corporations that were sewing San Francisco up in a bag found their business interfered with by Mr. Heney; and the gambling dens, tough saloons and assignation houses that have been "let alone" by this administration will be out and injured by the recall.

The argument is that he who seeks to remedy an evil is more blameworthy than the evil doer. That was the position occupied by Otis and Hearst, and it was entirely consistent with their policy in relation to the graft prosecutions. Hearst was taught a lesson in this relation in San Francisco, but apparently from his course in the Los Angeles affair he has something yet to learn. He is still on the side of vice where he thinks it is safe. As for Otis, he is incurably wrongheaded and malicious.—San Francisco Call.

* * * Ghosts

By ETHELYN LESLIE HUSTON

Ashes and dust and wreckage,
Flotsam of wasted days,
The leaf unread and the word unsaid—
And the debt that memory pays!

The flower without fruition,
The sheaf without the grain,
The long years spent and the good intent
And the garner year of pain!

The owl that hoots in the shadow,
The night that is creeping near,
The silent Fates, and the closing gates,
And the hooded form of Fear!

CHILE CON CARNE

BY AUTOGENESIS

Death Rate in California.—California shares with Rhode Island, the smallest state in the Union, and with Colorado the distinction of having the highest death rate per thousand of any of the other commonwealths. We surpass even Rhode Island, however, by six-tenths of one per cent, our rate being 18.6 per thousand while our far eastern competitor comes as a good second with an even 18 per thousand. The Department of Commerce says in its last bulletin of March 9: The total number of deaths reported for the registration area in 1907 were 687,034, corresponding to a death rate of 16.5 per 1,000 of estimated population. In 1906 the rate was 16.1. Among the foreign countries for which rates for 1906 are available, Australasia (10.6), Denmark (13.5), Norway (13.7), Sweden (14.4), the Netherlands (14.8), and the United Kingdom (15.6) had lower rates than the United States in that year; while Belgium (16.4), Prussia (17.9), France (19.9), Italy (20.8), Servia (24.1), Hungary (24.8), and Spain (26.2) had higher rates. The total number of deaths from all forms of violence in the registration area during the year 1907 was 52,548, an increase of 2,996 over the number for the previous year. The death rate rose from 120.9 per 100,000 of population for 1906 to 125.8 for 1907. Of the deaths from violence, 43,094 were accidental, 6,745 were suicides, and 2,709 were homicides. Deaths from railroad accidents and injuries numbered 7,676, and deaths from automobile accidents 294. The death rate from suicide rose from 14.3 per 100,000 of population in 1906 to 16.2 in 1907. This apparent increase may be due in part to more accurate returns in the latter year.

A Dramatic Critic.—Some time ago Mr. Beerbohm succeeded Mr. Bernard Shaw as dramatic critic of a well-known publication: apropos of which fact, the following amusing story has been told: The manager told "Max" what salary "G. B. S." had received, and ended by saying, "Of course, being comparatively inexperienced, you can scarcely expect as much." "Oh, yes, I shall," replied Mr. Beerbohm with one of his genial smiles. "Indeed, I shall expect more! You see, as Shaw knows the drama thoroughly it was perfectly easy for him to write about it. Now, as I know nothing about it, it will be awfully hard work."

Coquelin as Model.—The brilliant French painter, M. Jean Beraud, has lately recalled the interesting fact that when he was at work on his (now famous) picture entitled "La Salle Graffard"—some twenty-five years ago—it was Coquelin who posed for the an-

archist orator. Modele incomparable, M. Beraud calls him, and adds that no professional model, however skilled, could have done such justice to the subject. Every day he turned up with the greatest punctuality and enthusiasm to give his sitting, with all the pleasure in life; and M. Beraud, who at that time was in close touch with Coquelin, is one of the many who will find life the poorer without his genial friendliness.

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Some Experiences of An Impresario

By L. E. BEHYMER

"There are two prime reasons why the best musical artists, instrumental and vocal, visit Southern California more frequently than other portions of the West," said Manager Behymer when called upon by an Outlook reporter and asked concerning a reminiscence of his artistic visitors.

"The first reason is undoubtedly because they get well paid for coming and the second they all wish to visit Southern California and enjoy its winters, its scenery and its sunshine. Each year when signing up my contracts with the leading stars they request at least a week's rest in and about Los Angeles and even talk of canceling engagements when they are rushed in and interfere with their few days of rest while in this vicinity.

"Of course it is hard work to get these people started this way. The jumps are so long, the dust of the desert so bad, and only a limited number of dates, that many first class artists will not make the trip, but after they have once reached Southern California they always want to come again.

"This year Mme Schumann-Heink, who opens in this territory in the middle of January, 1910, and who has always asked for five or six recitals a week, has made me insert a prohibitive clause where she sings but three times a week, and rests seven days while in Los Angeles. You cannot buy her concerts in this city, she will only play on percentage and sends me a letter or a postal card from every point in Europe, giving her love to the Gamut Club and her local manager. The last time she was here the ladies crowded around



MADAME SEMBRICH

feeling that he was the fortunate one. It is the Schumann-Heink way, and when she comes down to the front of the stage and starts to sing one of those beautiful numbers, you all feel that she is singing directly to you and those dear motherly arms are ready to take you in and cuddle you and chase away all trouble and care.

"In Paderewski you find a great lover of nature, a man who has done things and is constantly planning to do something great. He is not satisfied with being a mere virtuoso, he is looking for something bigger; he thinks that a year spent in Southern California would give him an inspiration for a music drama, or a symphony. The great mountains, their canyons, on one side, the flowers and fruits between and then the ocean, all have a fascination for him, and each time he comes he becomes more resolved to visit here for at least a season and do nothing but compose. He says 'it is well enough to be a great soloist to have the world at your feet and to earn thousands of dollars, but when you are dead, how soon are you forgotten. Your name may fill a paragraph in the encyclopedia, a few people will talk to their grand children and say I heard the great Paderewski, a monument of stone may mark your resting place, but that is all! But write one composition that will live and your name and your reputation are kept forever green as a composer and centuries afterwards you are even better known than when you lived upon this earth. I want to write the music drama that will make me famous, and I hope to do it in California.'

"Mme. Gadske, the last time she was here, told me that her longing for California, her splendid receptions here, the weather, the fruit and the flowers, had been an inspiration and that she sang better in her four concerts in this section of the country than she had sung for years, and those who heard her said the same.

"Mme. Langendorff received a letter from Mme. Schumann-Heink just before she reached Southern California, in which the Madame wrote her, 'You will be better received, you will feel better, sing better, when you reach Los Angeles than anywhere else. You get an inspiration from its people, its sunshine, its mountains, its flowers and its grand old ocean than you do not get anywhere else,' and Madame Langendorff said it was more like home than anywhere on earth to her.

"Arthur Hartmann, in speaking of Los Angeles and his visits here, said there was something about this place that put him at his ease, he felt the spirit of Paganini hovering over him, and he was almost tempted to believe that this was to be the future Garden of Eden, and that the reincarnated spirits were flitting to and fro touching those whom they dearly loved, and that he could play better here than anywhere else on earth.

"The jumps throughout the West are extremely hard ones for these musicians whose sensitive nerves and temperament cry out against night rides and delayed trains. I wrote a letter to Maud Powell before taking her on a long tour throughout the West that she would have to be a little lenient with our railroad facilities, but that as her family had been

pioneers she would be willing to do a little pioneer work herself, and that if she would be real good and not complain too much I would give her a nice red apple when she reached Los Angeles. A month later I received a characteristic Powell wire: Her train had gotten into Helena three hours late, the audience had waited until ten o'clock to hear the concert; she had played her best, only to find no restaurant afterwards and must content herself with some fruit. The next concert something had happened so it was a buckboard ride for many miles; in one of the other towns there was no heat in the room and at Pullman she was so far from the center that she was obliged to travel three nights and two days to get to her next date. This was the wire: 'I am cheerfully earning that red apple.'

"Mme. Calve, who is one of the hardest women to handle in musical circles, has caused but little trouble in this section of the country. I attribute it to the fact that she thoroughly enjoys carriage riding; she has but little use for the auto, but will put in six hours a day visiting points of interest in an easy riding carriage. She also likes to haunt the curio stores and particularly the Japanese and Chinese shops. She takes but little care of her health, relying on her magnificent physique to carry her through, which it usually does.

"Katherine Goodson is a superb horsewoman and had a most enjoyable time while in this section. Ossip Gabrilowitsch is a great admirer of our Gamut Club and also regards California as the coming center of music. He has heard many of our players



MANAGER BEHYMER

her at her farewell matinee wanting to hug and kiss her, and like the great generous soul that she is, she said, 'Oh, girls, don't kiss me, go over in the corner and kiss Billy'—by the way 'Billy' is Mr. William Rapp, her six-foot-four husband. At the Gamut Club she said to the boys, 'Dear boys, you have made me so happy I love you all,' and every fellow went home



MADAME SCHUMANN-HEINK

and is a great advocate of music festival ideas in this country.

"Mme. Lillian Nordica is probably the most patriotic of all the American singers and this season made her arrangements early to spend Christmas in Los Angeles. She did many charitable things while here, made many people happy, and has arranged to come back with us for at least a month next year.

"Kubelik and his wife used Southern California for their honeymoon, and always have pleasant memories and stop as long as possible when coming this way.

"When Raoul Pugno was here he had taken up the craze of visiting cheap theatres, so one evening I found him in a theatre where a young vaudeville artist who had never heard a word of French was singing a French song and doing a dance between each verse. The song was sung very badly, but the dance was exceedingly clever and Pugno was applauding the fair artist in such a hearty



OSSIP GARRILOWITSCH, PIANIST

manner that the rest of the audience had caught his enthusiasm and the young lady was undoubtedly bewildered at having for the first time in her life received two or three recalls. I was somewhat surprised and asked Pugno what on earth had pleased him so much. He said, 'Ze ladie sing so much better wid ze legs zan she do wid ze face.'

"Mme. Lillian Blauvelt never forgets Los Angeles. During her first visit here she asked me to secure a nice quiet suburban hotel for her. I tried the Alvarado, the Westlake, and others but found them all full. We were not as well equipped as now to take care of the eastern visitor. The Hotel Popper was to be opened in a few days. I told them my predicament and they placed seven rooms at the disposal of the Blauvelt party on the top floor, into which we moved a grand piano, the parrots and canaries, the maid and the accompanist, and for an entire week Mme. Blauvelt was the guest of honor and had at her disposal an entire hotel and its retinue, over which she was the acknowledged queen.

"Mme. Marcella Sembrich, who will be with us next year, had the honor of opening the Methodist Episcopal conference when old Hazard's Pavilion was turned into a church for the Baptist people, and sang for them on their initial evening. Probably the only time that an operatic star has received such an honor or extended such an honor.

"Mme. Nellie Melba in Hazard's Pavilion sang the role of Mimi in 'La Boheme' the first time it was sung in the United States by the Grau company, although two years previously a little Italian company, the Del Comte, had sung it for the first time on the American continent in this city. In fact, the Maurice Grau company opened their season in America in Los Angeles at the time they first produced 'La Boheme.'

"David Bispham heard several singers while in Los Angeles and it is strange to say that almost all of the visiting artists look toward the West for the coming singers and instrumentalists. Music apparently has a much greater impetus in the East than in the West, the houses are larger, more attention is paid to the work, heavier guarantees are given and it seems easy to keep up the interest in symphony orchestra and chamber concert music, though, of course, the West is doing its share. But when it comes to questioning the great instrumentalists and vocalists as to their successors, they all apparently have but one opinion, they will come out of our great and glorious West.

"I think we have much to be proud of concerning the musical life of Los Angeles, and although we are yet wild and woolly, we are far ahead of our western neighbors. The fact of our general public not being well advised concerning the newer musicians visiting this country is the fault of our newspapers, which give ten to twenty times the space to sports than is devoted to music and five to ten times as much space to the drama as that given to music. They seemingly wait until an artist has traveled over half of this country before they commence to let his name or ability become known to their readers. And if our local papers do not take these matters up how can



THE CARTOONIST'S VIEW OF MR. BEHMER

one expect our public to catch it from foreign papers whose local circulation is limited?

"Half of our papers devote but very small space to musical reviews and in many instances send an amateur instead of a qualified critic to write them up. Musicians delight to talk of their work and many an artist would

give a reviewer a delightful story if they were only approached on the subject. Most all the artists who have visited Los Angeles during the past few years have been astonished to know that we have a Woman's Symphony Orchestra of sixty-two members, who have been together for seventeen years; a men's orchestra, the Los Angeles Symphony, of seventy members, now in its twelfth year; two chamber music organizations, the Lott-Krauss Concert Quartet and the Nowland Hunter Trio; the Ellis Club, the Woman's Lyric Club, the Orpheus Club, the Treble Clef Club, and that we hear annually more high grade musical talent than anywhere else in the United States except four cities, Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Chicago.

"Every year at least a dozen students are recommended to go abroad from this section of the country and

usually fifty per cent of these students make good. We have better church music in Los Angeles and Pasadena than anywhere west of Chicago, and the singers are the most niggardly paid of anywhere in America. The entire music scheme as far as patronage is concerned in Southern California runs to cheapness and at the same time the artistic standard demanded is of the highest - in the United States. How you can reconcile these facts is a mystery to me. We have no municipal band, but with our many visitors, splendid weather, and great parks there is more demand for such an organization than anywhere else on this continent and as for an adequate music hall or a place for producing grand opera, large choral effects and big concerts, we have absolutely no place at all. If we are to have any musical future it is about time we were getting busy."

Stubbs, Traffic General

A MAN with sharp, piercing eyes and a face smooth shaven and heavily lined sat listening to the efforts made by the attorneys for the Government at a recent hearing to show that the combination of railroads formed by E. H. Harriman was illegal and should be dissolved under the Sherman act, says the New York Sun. At different times the testimony had to do with the peach crop of California, the apples of Washington, the mineral products of Arizona and the alfalfa grown on the plains of Kansas, but no matter what the crop was or where it was grown this man seemed to know more about it than the lawyers or witnesses. This was because he was the railroad traffic director of one of the biggest railroad systems of the country.

J. O. Stubbs is the traffic director of the Harriman lines. He is perhaps the best example in this country of what the railroad traffic man has become, because with the lines acquired by Mr. Harriman Mr. Stubbs now controls absolutely the traffic moving over 27,000 miles of rail and boat lines, a far greater mileage than it has ever before fallen to any one traffic man to control.

It is the business of a traffic man of a railroad to know not only all there is to know about a railroad itself, how steep its grades are, how many cars can be hauled by any of its locomotives and other things about its operation, but he must also know what crops are grown along its lines, what crops might grow and what industries can be fostered in the territory which his system covers. In short, he must know about as much as the Census Bureau and the Department of Agriculture combined. It would be a poor traffic man, for instance, who couldn't tell offhand just about how many peaches were produced in a State through which his

road passed, but when you are traffic director of a system covering with all its lines more than half of the country this becomes a pretty big job.

The traffic man of the big railroad generally ranks next to the president. Sometimes he is the president, for traffic experts have had the ability recognized by promotion to such places in many instances, as for example, President Ripley of the Santa Fe. In the case of the Harriman lines the president is not the practical traffic man. Among railroad men Mr. Stubbs is frequently spoken of as the traffic brains of Mr. Harriman, and to him have been credited many of the latter's moves, most of which are inspired by considerations of traffic, such for instance as the acquirement of the Illinois Central and the stock purchases in many of the important lines in the East.

In railroad circles Mr. Stubbs is held up as a shining example of what the traffic expert has become in this country through the consolidation of railroad lines any one of which years ago used to be considered about all a traffic man could look out for. It is something of a task to master all there is to be known about the crops and industries of such a diversified character as is to be found west of the Alleghanies, but Mr. Stubbs is credited with having done it.

"It would not surprise me," said a railroad official the other day, "if Stubbs could not tell me offhand how many figs there were growing this minute on the fig trees of California, for he's got the crop report of every State in the West in his head. That's why he's such a marvel."

In a new country it is often the traffic man who inspires the farmers to experiment with new crops and miners to look for new mines. That is because his constant aim is to get more traffic moving over his railroad,

passengers as well as freight. There are some who attribute much of California's growth to the genius of Mr. Stubbs in promoting new crops, but there are also those who just as vehemently hold that Mr. Stubbs by keeping up rates has retarded it.

Stubbs started in when a young man as clerk in the freight office at Oakland. That was back in the '70s, when Collis P. Huntington was building up his railroad system. When he found out how much Stubbs could file away in his head he began to promote him rapidly until he finally became the traffic director of the Southern Pacific, and as such the man who made the rates for the Pacific coast and its two important outlets. If a town didn't grow fast enough they blamed it on Stubbs then. It was all because he didn't make the right rate for it. It didn't matter how much its citizens put their shoulders to the wheel in its upbuilding, unless Mr. Stubbs smiled and offered to help there was a feeling that the town would stand still. That is why Mr. Stubbs for twenty years has been a more important figure in some new States than the President.

All of the business of a railroad, both passenger and freight, is under the traffic director. He is the commanding general of a small army which has nothing to do with the actual operation of the system. He builds up towns, attracts immigrants and starts them in business.

If a town wants increased facilities, an extra siding, perhaps, eventually it will be up to the traffic man to say whether or not the request should be granted, though of course generally the president and the directors must act formally upon his recommendation before it is authorized. The traffic man will determine it just in accordance with his estimate of the amount of increased business such a step may mean, an estimate formed after he has found out all about the town, its inhabitants and their activities.

Sometimes instead of one town it may be half a dozen little communities scattered over a valley yet untouched by the railroad which are to be considered, and in that case the traffic man must know all about the soil and what it can produce to make a branch line pay.

In northern California, for instance, both the Harriman forces, led by Mr. Stubbs, and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe decided that there was a fruitful soil and a country which could quickly produce revenue, and both projected branch lines, resulting in a railroad war. In Arizona three years ago the Atchison for the same reason started building through the so-called Gila Canon a line intended to open up a territory of 200,000 square miles, supposed to be rich in mineral resources and which would afterward be affected by the great irrigation scheme of the Roosevelt dam. This was another case where the traffic man of the rival line had to show that he couldn't be caught napping. In this case Mr. Stubbs was on the job, and the result

was another railroad war, ending in the agreement between the Harriman road and the Atchison road which is one of the subjects of the present inquiry.

While the territory in which the traffic man is such a factor in all commercial and industrial development has been greatly extended in the last ten years or so owing to the consolidation of railroads, the traffic man has not the arbitrary power he once had. This is due to legislation giving the right of appeal from his decisions to the Interstate Commerce Commission. Years ago a traffic man could fix a rate for a town on his line and boards of trade might protest in vain against his injustice, but now the Interstate Commerce Commission can step in and exert its authority. Nevertheless a traffic man of any of the big railroad systems, and particularly of a system covering the new part of the country, is a mighty big figure; bigger sometimes than a handful of Governors.

The headquarters of Mr. Harriman's traffic director are in Chicago. From there he gives his orders, which are executed on the boat lines on the Atlantic coast as well as on the rail lines across the Western plains, and all the time Mr. Stubbs is watching what the other transcontinental carriers are doing, particularly those dominated by the genius further north, J. J. Hill. Watching the flow of traffic from ocean to ocean and that put off at way stations, Mr. Stubbs keeps making mental notes and every week or so comes on and has a talk with Mr. Harriman, who got Mr. Stubbs when he got the Southern Pacific and immediately made him commanding general of the traffic of all the lines he controlled. Of course, Mr. Harriman's traffic general is not the only man whose task has become of great magnitude with the development of America's railroad systems. Charles F. Daly, for instance, who occupies the same relative position to the New York Central lines, has a job nearly if not quite as big, for while the territory covered is comparatively small in area as compared with that over which Stubbs holds sway, yet it is a territory where in one State are to be found more industries and more people than in that covered by Mr. Harriman. But the Eastern traffic men have little pioneering to do, and this is one of the great branches of the work done by the class of which Mr. Stubbs is the best example.

* * *

A new constable was on duty at one of the London police-courts, and was conducting a prisoner to the cells.

"Mind the step," he said, as they came to a dark corner.

"All right," muttered the prisoner; "I knew that step before you were born."

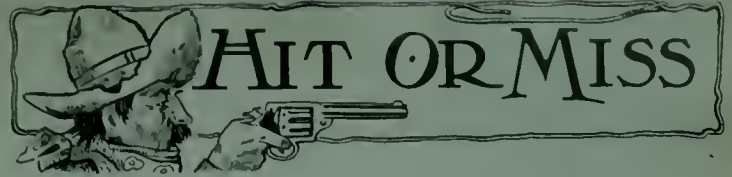
* * *

"How much are these chickens?" asked the lady in the market.

"I sell them at four shillings each," said the market man.

"Do you raise them yourself?"

"Oh, yes. They were three shillings and sixpence yesterday."



At the City Club's luncheon last Saturday, Professor L. A. Handley of Occidental College, speaker of the occasion, took for his subject, "The Recall."

Professor Handley was emphatic in his declaration that although the mayor had resigned, the Recall was not a dead, but a very live issue. He contended that the Recall movement was not a question which concerned personality, but that a great principle was at stake and warned his hearers that their work in behalf of good government had only begun.

Said Professor Handley, "We are not only fighting for Mr. Alexander's election, but for the larger issue of a decent city." He then went on to explain the Recall and its object; the charge that the measure was un-American he denied and said that, "it was one of our most American institutions, born of a sovereign people who when they have elected a man to the highest position in the city, state, or country, can by that same right deprive him of power if the trust is betrayed."

Professor Handley did not claim to be able to discuss the complex situation from a legal standpoint, but from the moral aspect of the question he thought that the proper solution of the issue was important, because, if the council was permitted to appoint a man to fill out the term of the deposed official it would create a bad precedent; any time the recall law was put into operation against a man, his supporters could induce him to resign, and appoint another man of their choice to succeed him, and so on ad infinitum.

Alderman Dromgold being present at the luncheon cautioned the club members against a too-free use of the recall privilege.

Mr. Dromgold claimed such a condition would defeat the Recall's intended object, and make the measure impractical. He defended his action in acquiescing to the appointment of Edward Kern to the Board of Public Works on the ground that a policy of obstruction at that time would have done no good. "Do the best you can, is my motto," said Mr. Dromgold, "and if you cannot realize your ideal, then do the next best thing."

John Burroughs has written from Riverside saying that it will be impossible for him to make any engagements to lecture while in Los Angeles owing to his ill health. His physicians have prohibited him from making any public appearances for the present.

The Pacific Coast Conference of the Y. W. C. A. will be held at Capitola from March 26 to April 6. Twenty-five delegates will go from the Y. W. C. A. of this city besides members

of the organization in the colleges and elsewhere. It is expected that two car loads of delegates will start north on the twenty-seventh.

Mr. C. B. Cass, a member of the playground association of Denver, is in the city. He combines business with pleasure and will make a study of our playgrounds, which seem to be justly famed, for the Alaska-Yukon Exposition managers have requested photographs of the playgrounds here to be exhibited in Seattle this summer.

Mrs. Willoughby Rodman will address the Ventura County Association of Woman's Clubs on April 14 on city playgrounds.

Mr. George Herriman, the well known cartoonist of the Examiner has recently built a charming bungalow overlooking the arroyo seco whence he may survey the activities of the artistic colony that nestle among the avenues called forty and odd.

A number of interesting novels will be discussed at the Friday Morning Club at their next meeting. Miss Packard will review two books by Robert Hichens, "Call of the Blood," and "Spirit in Prison;" Mrs. Evans, May Sinclair's, "The Judgment of Eve;" Dr. Dorothea Moore, novels by William de Morgan; Mrs. Davidson will present "The Halfway House," by Maurice Hewlitt, and Miss Van Dyke will notice, "Furze the Cruel," by John Trevena.

Mr. C. B. Raitt leaves today for Oakland where he goes to establish five city playgrounds which are to be laid out according to Los Angeles models.

The Hon. James Bryce, the Ambassador from England to this country, lectured before the city club on Thursday last at the Gamut Club house. His subject was "The Modern City." While in town he was the guest of E. T. Earl.

Evidence of the activity of the Southwest Society continues to manifest itself. A little over a year ago the School of American Archaeology was founded mainly owing to the enterprise of the South West Society. It is under the direction of the American Institute of Archaeology, which has schools in Athens, Rome and elsewhere. The American will study the remains of former civilizations on this continent. It is hoped that a building may be established for the school in Los Angeles. The scope of the work is to be of a national character. The committee of management consists of distinguished men from various parts of the country. They are: F. W. Putnam, Cambridge; H. M. Ami, Cam-

bridge; Clarence Moore, Philadelphia; Pres. Robert A. Falconer, Toronto; Prof. Byron Cummings, Salt Lake; Anna L. Wolcott, Denver; Ogden Armour, New York; Prof. Harry L. Wilson, John Hopkins; F. W. Hodge, Washington; Elizabeth Putnam, Denver; Fraz Boas, New York; Gov. Enrique Creel, Chihuahua, Mexico; John W. Foster, Washington; F. A. Wall, Salt Lake; J. Walter Fewkes, Washington; Dr. R. W. Carwin, Pueblo; Chas. P. Bowditch, Boston; Wm. H. Holmes, Washington; Mrs. John Hayes Hammond, Lakewood; Prof. H. R. Fairchough, Standard University; Charles F. Lummis, Los Angeles; Julia J. R. McFee, Santa Fe; W. K. Bixby, St. Louis; Frank Springer, Las Vegas; Joseph Scott, Los Angeles and Miss Alice C. Fletcher.

The legislature of New Mexico has just turned over to the school the old governor's palace in Santa Fe which has been fitted up as a museum, and furthermore has made an appropriation of five thousand dollars a year which is to be expended in field work. The museum is to be in charge of six regents of whom three are inhabitants of the territory and three of whom are from other parts of the country.

Dr. Charles F. Lummis of this city has just been made a member of the regents of the museum.

Miss Alice C. Fletcher, who has for many years been connected with the Peabody Museum of Cambridge, will visit Dr. and Mrs. Lummis, arriving in Los Angeles on March 25. She is one of the most famous women of science in America. She is to lecture for the Southwest Museum on Friday, March 26, in the Arrow Theatre, Hamburger Building, at 8 o'clock. Her subject will be "The Mythical Background or Archaeology." Miss Fletcher is president of the American Folk Lore Society and well equipped to disentangle fact from fancy in dealing with the traditions that are buried in household tales. She is also one of the most business like philanthropists in her endeavors to improve the conditions of the Indians and has done much to stop improper legislation in congress.

In 1905 the annual report of the Public Library said: "There were horse thieves and book thieves in Mexico 200 years ago. The owners of books and horses learned to 'brand' their stock. It is obviously an invention of the American frontier. . . . The library brand burned into the top of the volume (the end seen when anyone reads in your presence) is the surest identification yet invented. The brand is always in evidence and cannot be removed without ruining the volume." At that time the Board of Library Directors authorized the use of this method of marking the library books. The branding has just begun and we shall soon see the books marked in this unique manner. Our library is the first to do this. The department of public documents has

taken the idea by marking the edges of the pages of the books which they loan to public institutions with a rubber stamp. This is certainly a less picturesque and a less permanent method than branding. Perhaps some day we may see brands designed by master iron workers replacing the present bookplate which is so easily soaked off.

A concert of unusual interest will be given at Bethlehem Institution on Saturday evening, March 27, when instrumental music and songs in four languages will be heard. The Russian music will be particularly interesting.

The Board of Education will send to the Alaska-Yukon exposition a number of drawings and decorations made by the pupils of our public schools. These drawings are now on exhibition at the Olive-street school, where they may be seen for the next few days. They give an excellent idea of what might be done toward rendering the decoration of school rooms serviceable to the pupils.

A Transcript from the Sanskrit

Life is a waif of driftwood
Tossed on the watery main,
Another waif encounters,
Meets, touches, parts again.

Thus tossed and drifting ever
On life's unresting sea:
Men meet, and greet, and sever,
Parting eternally.

"But," protested the wayward son,
"you should make allowance for the
foibles of youth."

"H'm!" growled the old man. "If it
wasn't for the allowance you get
there'd be less folly!"

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The map shows actual photos of turns, forks and cross roads, as well as pictures of Hotels, Inns and Garages which are situated near main highways.

Another feature is that of having all roads spaced off into miles and all grades, bridges, fords and sandy places marked.

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Theatre

Theatres Next Week

Mason Richard Carle in "Mary's Lamb"
 Burbank "Arizona"
 Belasco "The Dollar Mark"
 Grand "Tales of Hoffman"
 Majestic "The Burgomaster"
 Auditorium "Uncle Tom's Cabin"

"The Fortune Teller"

This is Christina Nielsen week at the Grand Opera House, where Ferris Hartman and his company are presenting Harry B. Smith's and Victor Herbert's comic opera, "The Fortune Teller." All honors go to this golden haired girl, who is at her best, and ably supported by Oscar Walch and Charles Arling. As Boris, a gypsy, Ferris Hartman creates a great deal of merriment out of a character which is somewhat colorless. The presentation as a whole is good and the work of the chorus above the average. This company is slowly, but surely, being whipped into a good singing organization.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin"

Manager Ernest Crawford is offering the well known "Uncle Tom's Cabin" to patrons of the Theatre Beautiful this week. It is far removed from the spectacular pieces given at this theatre the past two months, but none the less enjoyable. The entire strength of the company is used, and their work is creditable. Olga Stech as Topsy is the life of the piece, but Maud Beatty, Alice Dumond, Billy Onslow and Roscoe Arbuckle, contributed their share toward its success. Owing to the great demand for seats this week, Manager Crawford will continue it another week.

Black Patti Troubadours

An uproarious band known as the "Black Patti Troubadours" make the welkin ring at the Majestic this week. The fun waxes so fast and furious that the audience becomes infected and roars at noisy inanity as if it were really wit. However, some genuine mirth is supplied by Tim Owsley, a black-face artist of the first rank, who impersonates Silas Green, heir to \$500,000, and an easy mark. Laughable situations are caused by the efforts of some theatrical sharpers to filch Silas's fortune from his pockets. The dancing is stampingly good and there is not the slightest danger that the songs will not be heard. Sarah Green relieves the ear-splitting ensemble with some pleasing melody. Black Patti (Sissieretta Jones) possesses a powerful and cultivated voice, and makes an imposing appearance gowned and bediamonded as Schumann-Heink ne'er dreamed of being. But why, in the name of common sense and art, are we inflicted with that painful make-up of one W. A. Cooke? Such hideousities cease to

be funny and become mere eyesores. With more toning-down of Mr. Cooke's face and the voices of the chorus, one could attend "The Blackville Strollers" with pleasure.

Belasco

"The Dollar Mark" is in its second week at the Belasco Theatre and continues to draw capacity houses.

The latest effort of playwright Geo. H. Broadhurst is presented in a splendid manner by the Belasco players, as there is not a weakling in the cast of this excellent organization.

"The Dollar Mark" is proving such an out and out success that it will be kept on for another week, enabling



RICHARD CARLE AT THE MASON

the hundreds who have been unable to secure seats, to witness this splendid production.

"Peter Pan"

For the third triumphant week, "Peter Pan" has refreshed the eyes, minds and hearts of Burbank patrons. The performance is admirable. The entire company is keyed up to the highest pitch of effort; and as one enthusiast remarked, "There is lots of stage settings." Miss Blanche Hall faithfully reflects the highly individualized Peter of Maude Adams' creating. She shows wisdom in following Miss Adams so closely. An attempt to evolve a new Peter would be little short of disastrous. Miss Hall is sturdier, and less eerie, than Miss Adams, but she succeeds in imitating certain magnetic mannerisms surprisingly well. A. Byron Beasley gets over the footlights with delicious humor, as the tragi-comic Captain Hook. The children are charming. And of Barrie himself, what can one say that has not been said? Only a

genius could make childhood reign again in the heart as he does.

Burbank

The first stock presentation of Augustus Thomas's successful play, "Arizona", will be given next week at the Burbank Theatre. Especial care is being taken to give the play a worthy presentation, special scenery and stage effects having been built.

The Burbank company should appear to excellent advantage in it. William Desmond will play Lieut. Denton and Miss Blanche Hall will be seen as Bonita.

Majestic

Pixley and Luder's musical production, "The Burgomaster", will hold forth next week at the Majestic Theatre. The music of "The Burgomaster" has made it one of the popular successes of the times. The costuming and scenery for this production have been made especially for this season and are entirely different from that formerly used. The cast, which is a large one, is headed by Harry Hermesen and Phemie Lockart.

Mason

Richard Carle, the comedian, will make his first appearance in Los Angeles next Thursday, Friday and Saturday, March 25, 26 and 27. He will present his own musical comedy, "Mary's Lamb", at the Mason Opera House.

He has the support of a splendid company, Julia Ralph appearing as the termagent and Cecilia Rhoda as the charming actress. Other principals include Violet Seaton, Rita Standwood, Mina Davis, Winifred Gilraings, Willard Smith, Sylvain Langlois, Harry Montgomery, George Bogues and Abbott Adams.

The chorus, as in every one of the Carle musical plays, is big, agile, pretty and graceful. There are whole beves of cowgirls, Dutch girls, athletic girls, society girls, grisettes and models, and their gowns are many, varied and picturesque.

Grand

Ferris Hartman and Company will produce Offenbach's opera, "The Tales of Hoffman", at the Grand next week.

"The Tales of Hoffman" has been sung in but three cities in this country, in New York by Hammerstein's company, in Chicago and San Francisco. The opera was originally produced in Paris at L'Opera Comique in February, 1831, under the direction of Leon Carvalho.

Edgar Walch will sing the name role of the opera and if managerial promises are to be believed, he will acquit himself with no little degree of artistic credit. Christina Nielsen's soprano will find splendid opportunities in the roles of Olympia, Juliette and Antonia in the different acts in which she appears. Miss Nielsen and Mr. Walch will bear the vocal brunt of the performance although the Hartman chorus will be much more in evidence than in most of the productions at the Grand.



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By MAY RAMSEY THORN

Mr. Rudolf Friml was heard by a good-sized audience in the Ebell Club House on Tuesday evening last, when he proved himself to be, beyond a doubt, an artist of unusual merit. His tone was full and resonant in the heavier passages, and delicately clear in lighter parts, and his technique was equal to the demands of the program. His style is sincere and free from mannerisms.

In his compositions Mr. Friml shows facility in the production of pleasing melodies and a good knowledge of the technique of composition; originality is shown more in the clever treatment of his material than in any striking originality in the material itself. In the final Rhapsody, especially, the themes were somewhat trite, this being the least attractive of the Friml compositions presented.

It was in his Chopin numbers, however, that the pianist scored his greatest success. The Etude Op. 10, No. 3 was treated with discernment and sympathy, and the second Etude with delicacy, though with a trifle of indefiniteness of accent. I have never heard the Ballade more satisfactorily played. A very attractive number was a descriptive piece by Smetana, "By the Sea Shore." The first movement of the "Moonlight Sonata" was not given with the breadth and dignity which we are accustomed to look for in its performance.

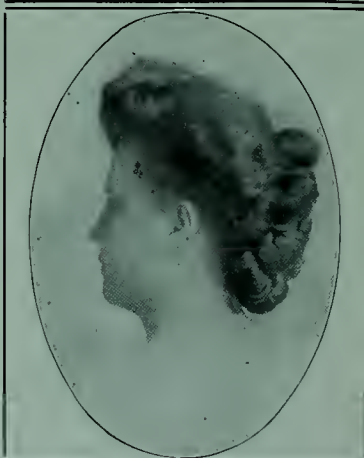
The fifth Lott-Krauss concert last Thursday evening opened with a quartette for strings by Mr. C. E. Pemberton, a musician well-known to Los Angeles people. The quartette is founded on negro folk-lore, and the themes are pleasingly characteristic. In the Allegro Vivace the melodies are treated in a way that shows Mr. Pemberton to be well-versed in the capabilities and scope of a string quartette. Mr. Lott has seldom been heard to better advantage than in the first Tchaikowsky song. Its sustained and beautiful melody seemed exactly suited to the quality and range of his voice, and the accompaniment was rendered exactly as it should have been. In the third song, "Nevertheless," by William Berger, the showy accompaniment was inclined to overbalance the voice, and the song itself seemed pitched rather high for the singer.

The Mozart D Major Quartet was characteristic of Mozart as he is best known and most loved—melodious, pure, refreshing. It was given a satisfactory reading by the Krauss Quartet, although the cello tone lacked in richness and volume. The final number, Dvorak's A major quintette, was as before-given with Mr. Dalhousie Young at the piano. Mr. Young is already known as a performer of unusual merit, and his work

Thursday evening was in keeping with that reputation.

Under the caption, "Music versus Emotionalism," a Boston paper discusses the capability of the average audience to listen intelligently to a program of music, claiming that but a fraction of such an audience possesses the necessary qualifications to render them properly appreciative. Regarding these qualifications it goes

Appears at the Y. M. C. A. this Month

MARIE AGNES MYERS
DRAMATIC SOPRANO

on to say: "A knowledge of musical forms is essential, a knowledge to some extent of the composer is desirable, a sympathy with his methods, and an understanding of his purposes are decided advantages."

In connection with this it is interesting to know that at Harvard the musical department has been conducting a series of expositions of classical and modern music by Arthur Whiting. Mr. Whiting chooses a program either with a view to continuity of idea, or to contrast of method and purpose. Having discussed his subject matter and its composer, he illustrates with passages which he himself plays on the piano, or has rendered by violin, string quartette or voice, according to the nature of the composition. Such knowledge forms a basis for intellectual as well as sensuous pleasure in the performance of a great artist.

At the next "Pop" concert given by the Gamut Club Sunday afternoon, March 21, the program will be supplied by Mr. Edwin House, basso; Miss Ethel Lucretia Olcott, guitarist; and Miss May Orcutt, pianist.

Marie Agnes Myers, a somewhat recent addition to the musical ranks of Los Angeles, will give a concert in the Y. M. C. A. on the evening of Tuesday, March 30.

Miss Myers is a dramatic soprano, and has been pronounced by those who have heard her, to possess a voice of very fine quality.

Mr. Lee Arthur Myers, baritone, will give a number of selections, and the other assisting artists will be Mr. A. Wilhelmj Albers, violinist; Mr. Jas. Myers, dialectician; Miss Mattie Sielschott, accompanist.

Miss Myers and her brother Lee Arthur Myers will leave for Chicago about April 5, giving a series of recitals between Los Angeles and that city. From Chicago they travel through Oklahoma, and end their concert tour at Springfield, Missouri.

The performance of Berlioz's Fantastic Symphony at a recent concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, recalled to mind the fact that the only composer of the past to whom Strauss bears striking resemblance is Berlioz. Both composers used every instrument they thought likely to be available in concert orchestras, and used them in original combinations that were never likely to be required again; both used toward the close the tolling of bells. However, the older composer's work differs from that of the younger in that it is always interesting.

The third of Mr. Dalhousie Young's recitals will be held in Symphony Hall, Blanchard Building, on Thursday, March 25, at 8 o'clock. The subject will be "Chopin," and the program will comprise Nocturnes, Studies, Mazurkas, a Ballade, a Scherzo, an Impromptu, a Polonaise and the Barcarolle.

THE J. B. BROWN MUSIC CO., 648 So. Broadway, are carrying an especially full line of teaching material, comprising all standard editions and many new novelties. Teachers will receive competent and courteous treatment.

The Symphony Orchestra season will close with a performance in Temple Auditorium on Friday afternoon, April 2. The program will be entirely of excerpts from the Wagner operas.

During Mr. Bispham's stay in this city interest was aroused in the American Music Society, of whose New York "center" he is the president; and that interest has taken concrete form in the establishment of a permanent branch of this society in Los Angeles. The American Music Society has for its object the encouragement of the American composer, and the discovery of good music by natives of this country, or those resident among us. Mr. Eugene Nowland is at the head of the local branch of the organization.

The season's succession of eminent pianists will close with the visit of Ossip Gabrilowitsch, a compatriot of Josef Lhevinne, and a most successful and finished artist. He will be heard in Simpson Auditorium on Friday evening, March 26.

The next concert of Chamber Music by the Bessie Fuhrer String Quartette will be given in Symphony Hall,

Blanchard Building, on the afternoon of Wednesday, March 31.

Miss Esther Butler, prominent local vocal instructor, gave her second pupils' recital of the season at her studio in Blanchard Hall last week Tuesday. Among the vocal numbers given Mrs. A. B. Wells, Miss Daisy Graham and Miss Helen Holmes, proved a credit to themselves and to their teacher. Mrs. Mitchell, a pupil of Miss Edna Zyc Modie, well known teacher of whistling, whistled two numbers that added variety and interest to the vocal program. The usual audience of Miss Butler's and her pupils' friends and admirers were present. Refreshments were served.

Appearing at Gamut Club
"Pop" Concert Sunday

EDWIN HOUSE, BARITONE

The Musical Play of the Future

By Richard Carle

Every now and then some enthusiastic author who happens to have the public ear rises up and in his wisdom dips his pen into the future and tells all about what the stage is coming to. Usually what they prophesy has already been done very well.

Recently I read the opinions of two French savants, and leave it to the Frenchmen to furnish the highlights.

The prophecy of one was in effect: "A century hence all expression from the stage will be made through the medium of music. There will be no spoken dialogue."

The gist of the other's prophecy was as follows: "One hundred years from now all music shall have been driven from the theatres."

"Can you beat that?"

And each proved his particular contention to his own satisfaction.

As for myself, one hundred years hence I won't give a merry hurrah whether dramatic expression finds its vent through a French horn or a stuffed club. By that time, the only music I shall be interested in will be the long expected toot of Gabriel's trumpet.

Forthcoming Events

(March 20 to 27)

Meetings and Lectures

Today (Saturday, March 20, 1909)—

5:54 a. m. Sunrise.
12:15 p. m. City Club.
12:30 p. m. Annual Luncheon, Delta Gamma fraternity, Y. W. C. A.
3:30 p. m. Juvenile Court, Chamber of Commerce.
7:30 p. m. Playground No. 1, Violet street.

7:30 p. m. Playground No. 2, Echo Park, "Wireless Telegraphy", Prof. L. Twinning.
8:00 p. m. Playground No. 3, Holly street. Lecture, Prof. W. A. Fiske.
8:00 p. m. Mass meeting, for Geo. Alexander, Blanchard Hall.

8:00 p. m. Mass meeting for Geo. Alexander, Odd Fellows' Hall, 723 Jefferson street.
8:00 p. m. Mass meeting for Geo. Alexander, 1938 Echo Park avenue.

Sunday, March 21—11 a. m. "Voltaire", Mr. Blight, Blanchard Hall.

3:00 p. m. "Leaders of Religion and of Science", E. A. Cantrell, Mammoth Hall.
3:00 p. m. Popular Concert, Gamut Club.

8:00 p. m. Mass meeting for Geo. Alexander, El Club Belen, 618 New High street. Speakers, Benj. P. Welch and Guy Garner.
8:00 p. m. "Christian Science", Channing Severance, Liberal Club, Mammoth Hall.

8:00 p. m. "Pompeii", Prof. Baumgardt, Symphony Hall.

Monday, March 22—9:00 a. m. Board of Public Works.

9:30 a. m. Board of Supervisors.
10:00 a. m. Finance Committee.
1:30 p. m. Maternity Committee, Civic Federation, Chamber of Commerce.

2:30 p. m. Two Plays, Mr. Hobart Bosworth and pupils, Ebell Club.

3:00 p. m. George Jr., Republic, Chamber of Commerce.

3:30 p. m. Water Commission.

6:30 p. m. Orchestra Rehearsal, Y. M. C. A., Hope street.

7:30 p. m. Board of Trade College, Cole's Hall.

7:30 p. m. Board of Education, Serenity Bldg.

8:00 p. m. Glee Club Rehearsal, Y. M. C. A., Hope street.

8:00 p. m. "Paradise Lost", Dr. Sprague, Y. W. C. A., Hill street.

8:00 p. m. Mass meeting for Geo. Alexander, Unique Club, 128 N. Main street. Speakers, Thos. L. Woolwine, J. D. Blair and Geo. Alexander.

Tuesday, March 23—10 a. m. "Women in Business", Dr. Rose A. Burckham, Highland Park Ebell, Masonic Hall.

1:30 p. m. City Council.

2:00 p. m. Woman's Lyric Club Rehearsal, Symphony Hall.

2:00 p. m. Press Club, Y. W. C. A.

2:30 p. m. Police Commission.

3:00 p. m. Woman's Orchestra Rehearsal, Blanchard Hall.

4:30 p. m. Civil Service Commission.

6:30 p. m. Orchestra Rehearsal, Y. M. C. A.

6:30 p. m. Banquet, Intermediate Christian Endeavors, Y. W. C. A.
7:30 p. m. Lecture in Russian, Mr. Scherbach, Bethlehem Institution.

8:00 p. m. Maternity Society, Annual meeting, Chamber of Commerce.

8:00 p. m. Lecture, Edmund Vance Cook, Y. M. C. A., Hope street.

8:00 p. m. Aero Club, Chamber of Commerce.

8:00 p. m. Fortnightly Club, Garvanza.

8:00 p. m. Glee Club Rehearsal, Y. M. C. A., Hope street.

8:00 p. m. Orpheus Club Rehearsal, Gamut Club.

8:00 p. m. Ellis Club Rehearsal, Symphony Hall.

Wednesday, March 24—10:00 a. m. Current Art Notes, Miss Horlocker, Ruskin Art Club.

10:30 a. m. "Books", Mrs. Hunt, Ebell Club.

10:00 a. m. "In the Footprints of the Stranger", Mrs. Bandini, Wednesday Morning Club.

10:30 a. m. Park Commission.

2:00 p. m. "Double Consciousness", J. H. M. Le-Apsley, Paracelsus Club, Music Hall.

3:00 p. m. Violin Recital, Mr. Wenzel Kopta, Woman's Club, Hollywood.

3:00 p. m. Board of Directors, Chamber of Commerce.

8:00 p. m. Mass meeting for Geo. Alexander, Odd Fellows' Hall, 723 Jefferson street. Speakers, Judge C. F. McNutt, Marshall Stimson and Geo. Alexander.

8:00 p. m. Mass meeting for Geo. Alexander, Conaty Hall, cor. Daly and Downey avenue. Speaker, Benj. P. Welch.

8:00 p. m. Camera Club, Blanchard Bldg.

Thursday, March 25—10:30 a. m. Fire Commission.

2:30 p. m. W. C. T. U. First M. E. Church.

3:15 p. m. Board of Directors, Chamber of Mines.

7:30 p. m. Lecture in Russian, Mr. Scherbach, Bethlehem Institution.

8:00 p. m. "Chopin", Mr. Dalhousie Young, Symphony Hall.

8:00 p. m. Poultry Breeders' Association, and Commercial Poultry Society, Chamber of Commerce.

Friday, March 26—Recall Election.

10:00 a. m. Supply Committee.

10:30 a. m. Novels Criticised, Friday Morning Club.

2:00 p. m. Board of Public Works.

3:00 p. m. Political Equality League, Woman's Club House.

3:00 p. m. "Catacombs and Christian Symbols", Prof. Hector Alliot, U. of S. Cal.

4:30 p. m. Housing Commission.

8:15 p. m. Ossip Gabrilowitsch, Simpson Auditorium.

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Under the Auspices of the First English Lutheran Church
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Mr. A. Wilhelm Albers, Violinist
Mr. James Myers, Dialectician
Miss Mattie Sielschott, Accompanist
Y. M. C. A.

Tuesday, March 30th
8:15 P. M. Admission 25c.

Saturday, March 27—12:15 p. m. City Club.

6:05 p. m. Sunset.

8:00 p. m. Russian Concert, Bethlehem Institution.

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"Is American art held captive to the dead past?" Such is the pregnant question put by William L. Price in the "Craftsman." Mr. Price begins his answer by referring to the Renaissance not as a rebirth, but as a resurrection, not an adaptation and refinement of the barbaric art of the Gothic age, but an imitation of ancient classic art.

To be the original expression of a nation, Art must interpret life as it is, and the artist's task is to show to his fellowman the beauties of the new point of view, the new glory in common things. To be hailed by the world as a great artist, a man must build from his secret soul, not be an imitator of former achievement. Knowledge may guide and conserve, but intuition must rule.

Carlyle says, "Originality does not consist in being different, but in being sincere." If we are sincere our work will differ from type as we individually vary, but also as we are

Portrait of Mrs. D. M. Riordan



BY HELMA HEYNSSEN JAHN

much alike in the same environment, so our sincere work would have much in common, and that is the thing we call style.

Our work would be like our fathers in the degree that we are like them, and beyond them in the degree in which we are beyond them. Our hope of art lies in the pregnant call of "Back to Nature"—back to man and his needs, his common daily needs, for our art. We are a people in the forming, and so have all peoples been when they really lived, and we must build for the moment and go on, and if you don't care to build for the scrap heap, don't build, for it will all go there. But if you build truly some stones shall stand, some detail will cling to the robes of art and become part of the great whole.

Mr. Elmer Wachtel's exhibit will be reviewed in these columns next week.

The Spring Exhibition of the Painter's Club will not be held at Hamburger's as originally planned, and the members of the club have not yet decided where or when it will be held, but the question will be settled at the next meeting on April 2.

Although Whistler lived so much of his life away from this country it is claimed by Joseph Pennel, his friend and biographer, that he remained a patriotic citizen of the country to which he owed his birth and education. Exception was taken to this view, however, by Governor Guild of Massachusetts on the occasion of the opening, in Lowell, of a Memorial Museum of Art, in the house where Whistler first saw the light. He said: "I desire to file my opposition to these opinions. This memorial is erected to him because he was a great artist, and because—whether, in spite of all temptations to belong to other nations, he did or did not remain an American—he did, as a great artist, perform a service to the world and to humanity."

Mr. Charles A. Rogers's two pictures, "A Social Call in Old Chinatown" and "Old Chinatown, San Francisco," have been selected by Miss Withrow, the Art Commissioner of the Alaska-Yukon Exhibit, and will be sent to Seattle in the near future.

Marion Holden Pope, the well-known etcher, gave a reception Tuesday to her sister, Miss Holden of San Francisco, who is visiting here for a fortnight.

Mrs. Pope has just moved into her new house on St. Andrew's Place, into which she has built an attractive studio. The decorations of the house are most harmonious.

J. Pierpont Morgan has just been re-elected president for the coming year of the Metropolitan Museum. Over five thousand objects of art have been acquired by it during the past year, more than one thousand of which were gifts, among these being the wonderful antique Chinese screen purchased from the sale of the late Baron von Sternburg's collection for \$10,000 by Mr. Morgan and presented to the museum by him. Two of Sorolla's paintings have become possessions of this splendid museum, one by gift, the other by purchase. This Spanish artist is one of most distinguished talent, whose work has won great favor in many countries. Another important accession of the museum is a fine Corot, called "The Sleep of Diana," painted in 1865. It was

announced at the annual meeting that 817,000 persons visited the museum in 1908.

Exhibitions

Pupils' work for Alaska-Yukon Exposition, Olive Street School.

♦ ♦ ♦

Literary Notes

By Perez Field

It is announced abroad that Professor Ernst Haeckel is about to retire into private life. Professor Haeckel, whatever may be thought of his materialistic opinions, is admittedly the greatest living thinker of the school of evolutionists, and he has been one of the most prodigious workers that his age has seen. He is, perhaps, best known by the translation of his work, entitled "The Riddle of the Universe." The Professor has been twice married, and, like many other philosophers who have thought deeply on the problems of life, he is very domesticated, and loves, when his work for the day is done, to devote himself whole-heartedly to the simple pleasures of home life.

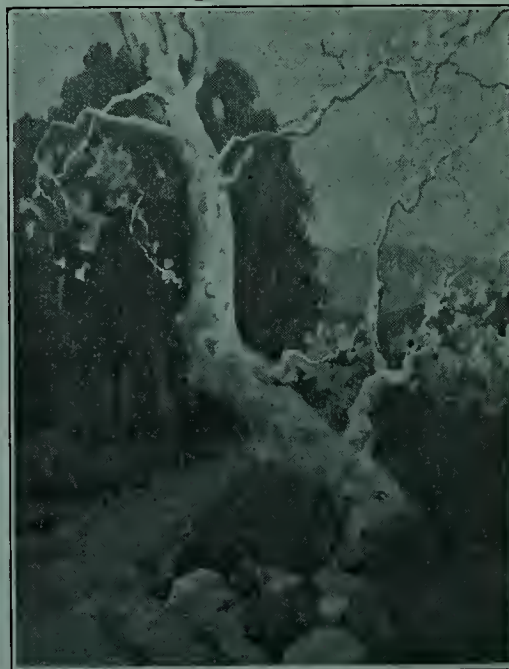
Professor Haeckel has all his life been noted for his love of hard work. He has a great dislike to the typewriter, and all his books are written with the pen, and many of the illustrations in his books were painted by himself, as he is an artist of more than average merit. The Professor has made a wonderful collection of sea creatures, numbering many thou-

sands, and many of these he has collected himself. He has been an indefatigable traveler in the cause of science, and has visited such out-of-the-way places as Syria, Ceylon, Sumatra, and Java. The year before last his labors received State recognition, and he was elected a member of the Kaiser's Privy Council. In his preface to the famous "Riddle" Professor Haeckel has written as follows: "I am wholly a child of the nineteenth century, and with its close I draw the line under my life's work." But it is characteristic of him that he has gone on working hard into the twentieth century, and he is not likely to give up work altogether so long as he remains an inhabitant of this globe.

New Boow at the Public Library

Modern India, by Wm. Eleroy Curtis (Revell, 1905—No. 915, 4.56) is a closely printed volume of travels containing thirty odd illustrations. In speaking of Hindoo names the author says: "Several of the most prominent families in India have adopted the names that were given to their ancestors. Indian names are difficult to pronounce. . . . Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, one of the most prominent and wealthy Parsees, who is known all over India for his integrity and enterprise, and has given millions of dollars to colleges, schools, hospitals, asylums and other charities, is commonly known as Mr. Bottlewaller. 'Waller' is the native word for trader, and his grandfather was engaged in selling and manufacturing bottles. He began by picking up empty soda and brandy bottles about the saloons, clubs

Exhibited at Blanchard Gallery Last Week



"A LONELY CANYON," By MARION KAVANAUGH WACHTEL

and in that humble way laid the foundation of an immense fortune and a reputation that any man might envy. The family have always signed their letters and checks 'Bottlewell', and have been known by that name in business and society. But when Queen Victoria made the grandfather a baronet, the title was conferred upon James John Jeejeebhoy, which was his lawful name."

The Castles and Keeps of Scotland, by Frank Roy Fraprie (Page, 1907—No. 9141.22) is the outcome of three trips to Scotland undertaken by the author and the volume furnishes a convenient collection of facts otherwise only to be found by much reading of books not often easily accessible. The book is most comfortably put together.

The Burton Holmes Lectures, 10 vols. (McClure, 1905—No. 910:42) are filled with numerous photographs beautifully clear and well selected. The books might well be called "Travelling With the Camera", so completely are they illustrated.

Houses for Town and Country, by Wm. Herbert (Ruffield, 1907—No. 728.25) contains many artistic views of luxurious building. The class of readers for which the book is intended may be judged from the following sentence: "As an adjunct to the kitchen section of the house, a servant's hall is quite indispensable".

Another volume of compilations by Esther Singleton comes under the title **Holland** (Dodd, Mead, 1906—No. 914, 92:12).

***Stephen A. Douglas**, by Allen Johnson (Macmillan, 1908—No. 923, 732, D73:1). These pages are written, not as a vindication, but as an interpretation of a man who is now chiefly remembered as the rival of Abraham Lincoln.

Heroes of the Navy in America, by Charles Morris (Lippincott, 1907—923-735:7), is a collection of tales concerning twenty-eight men who have conquered distinction on the waves of the sea. The list begins with Jeremiah O'Brien and ends with Dewey and Hobson.

The Art of the Venice Academy, by Mary Knight Potter (Page, 1906—No. 708-56:1). This is a well illustrated guide book to the pictures in the Royal Gallery of Fine Arts in Venice, and is intended to be of actual service in the gallery.

Dictionary—Italian and English, by Davenport and Comelati, (No. 453-2:3).

Primary Nursing Technique, by Isabel McIsaac (Macmillan, 1907—No. 616:18). The design of this text-book is to give the pupil nurse at the beginning of her training simple definite instruction in technique. It is written for first-year pupil nurses.

The Making of a Merchant, by Harlow N. Higinbotham (Forbes, 1906—No. 658:15). This volume is offered to aspiring young men who are ani-

mated by a spirit of tractability. The author admits that the suggestions in the book may sound sage, tedious and "preachy" but that they are not less valuable to young men entering on a business life for seeming to be commonplace.

Life and Letters of Herbert Spencer, by David Duncan (Appleton 1908, No. 19., 84 2, vols. 2) is a valuable supplement to Spencer's autobiography which came out a few years ago.

Motley's Dutch Nation, is an abridgement of his "Rise of the Dutch Republic" with a brief supplemental history by W. E. Griffiths (Harper, No. 949, 2:5) bringing the chronicle down to 1908.

Five Italian Shriners, by W. G. Waters (Murray, 1906, No. 734, 5:1) treats of S. Augustine at Pavia; S. Dominic at Bologna; S. Peter Martyr at Milan; S. Donato at Arezzo, and a shrine at Florence.

Culture by Conversation, by Robert Waters (Dodd, Mead, 1908, No. 177, 2:2). The title of this book is more forbidding than its pages. The author asks the eternal question, "What is a gentleman?" but as he gives no emphatic definition of the article under query, one can easily enough forgive him.

English Coloured Books, by Martin Hardie (Putnam's, 1906, No. 7, 60:9) is practically a history of color illustration in England coming down to modern times and the work of Walter Crane.

Facts and Fancies for the Curious, by Chas. C. Bombaugh (Lippincott, 1905, is a sort of dictionary of anecdote and wit with an occasional pigeon-hole for humor.

Star Atlas, by Dr. Herman J. Klein (Young, N. Y., 1901, No. 523, 8:14) is a valuable map of the heavens.

The Horse, by Herman Dittrich (Fisher Unwin, 1907, No. 599, 7:7) is a pictorial guide to the anatomy of

the horse, containing a couple of dozen of excellent plates, both well drawn and well produced.

History of California, by Helen Elhott Randini (Am. Book Co., 1908, No. 979, 4 62) is a short sketch of the history of the state with numerous illustrations and a couple of maps. The author lives in Pasadena.

Mme. Louise de France, by Leon de la Briere (Benziger, 1907, No. 923, 44:188) is volume four of the international Catholic litany.

There are three volumes of poems by Richard Hovey: **The Holy Grail** (No. 811, 49:1182-7), **The Marriage of Guenevere** (No. 811, 49:1182-6), and **The Quest of Merlin** (No. 811, 49:1182-5).

We have two little hand books on art: **Hans Holbein**, by Ford Madox Hueffer (No. 759, 34:1172-2), and **Raphael**, by Julia Cartwright (No. 759, 54:R21-7).

La Noblesse Francaise sous Richelieu, par Le Vicomte G d' Avenel (No. F 330, 944:2).

La Fortune privee is by the same author and in its second edition.

The remainder of the books this week are all technical.

The Grape Culturist, by Andrew S. Fuller (O. Judd, 1907, No. 634:16a).

Electro-Platers' Handbook, by G. E. Bonney (No. 537, 85:11).

The Analysis and Softening of Boiling Feed-Water, by E. Wehrenfennig (No. 621, 1:41).

Hydraulic Rams, by J. Wright Clarke (1907, No. 621, 27:1).

The Internal Wiring of Buildings, by H. M. Leaf (1903, 621, 32:11).

Prospecting for Gold, by Daniel J. Rankin (1901, No. 622, 1:10a).

Elementary Applied Mechanics, by Alexander and Thompson (Macmillan 1902, No. 621:11).

Practical Magnetism and Electricity, by P. E. Shaw (No. 538:14).

Analysis of Rare Metals, by J. Ohly (1907, No. 546, 3:6).

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Second Church of Christ Scientist.—Simpson Auditorium, 734 S. Hope Street. Services Sunday 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.; sermon from the Christian Science Quarterly. Subject:

"MATTER"

Children's Sunday School 9:30 a. m. Wednesday evening meeting at 8 o'clock at Simpson Auditorium, and also the Gamut Club, 1044 South Hope Street, at 8:15. Reading rooms, 510-511 Herman W. Hellman Bldg., Spring and Fourth Sts., open daily, Sundays excepted, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

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A party consisting of Mr. Charles Comiskey, Mrs. Comiskey and her sister, Mrs. E. Bernundy, and two children, are staying at the Lankershim. Mr. Comiskey is manager of the White Sox base ball team of Chicago.

Among the Southerners now stopping at the Fairmont, San Francisco, are Mrs. C. B. Simple and Miss Simple of Louisville, Ky.; Mrs. McEwen and Miss McEwen of Nashville, Tenn.; O. H. Piper and Mrs. Watts from Memphis, Tenn.

D. H. Moffitt, Traveling Passenger Agent for the Erie Railroad, with

ALPINE TAVERN



A FAVORITE EVENING LOUNGING PLACE

headquarters at San Francisco, is in the city and registered at the Hayward.

Among the more recent arrivals at the Leighton is Mrs. Zwetow of Denver.

The Travel Club of Chicago under the care of Dr. Sinclair Drake, visited the Alpine Tavern, Mt. Lowe, on the 13th.

W. S. Porter, San Francisco General Manager for the Associated Oil Co., is at the Van Nuys.

Preparations for the function which is to be given by the citizens of San Francisco to Dr. Blue and others, are going on apace. The testimonial will take the form of a banquet in the Red Room of the Fairmont Hotel, San Francisco, and will be held on March 31. It is in honor of the men who have completed the cleaning up of the city, which is now pronounced by government experts to be the cleanest and most sanitary city in the world. Nearly all the city officials and many of the state officers will be there, as well as a number of representative citizens.

Mr. W. F. Herman, Cleveland, Ohio, Gen'l Pass. Agent of the Cincinnati and Buffalo Transit Co., was re-

cently a guest at the Metropole, Catalina.

Mrs. Julius Byles and Miss F. Byles arrived at the Leighton Wednesday for a stay of indefinite length. Their home is in Tiltonville, Pa.

W. H. Ford of San Antonio, Texas, is a guest at the Angelus.

Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Lyon, Miss Dorothy Lyon, Master Irving Lyon, with maids and valet, are at present at the Fairmont, San Francisco.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Lister and family are late arrivals at the Lankershim. Mr. Lister is the head of the Boosters' party of Tacoma, Washington.

Robert McKim, a prominent stock broker and clubman of New York City, accompanied by his niece, Miss F. M. Callahan, is at the Fairmont, San Francisco.

Harry S. McCallum, vice-president of the Big Chief Mining Company of Hart, is a guest at the Hotel Alexandria. This is Mr. McCallum's first visit to Los Angeles for eight or nine months. Since then he went to Providence, R. I., and married Miss M. J. Boyd, and took charge of the eastern end of the financial affairs of his company. He and his bride will remain in Los Angeles about a month.

Abraham Lincoln, a distant cousin of the martyred president, registered at the Angelus hotel Wednesday. He is the secretary of the German American Coffee Company of New York, and came to Los Angeles for a conference with his representative in Southern California, F. A. Mirgan.

Mr. J. K. Lilly of the Lilly Drug Co., Indianapolis, is stopping at the Hayward. Mrs. Lilly accompanies her husband.

Mr. Carlton C. Graham, Traveling Passenger Agent for the New York Central, is registered at the Angelus.

F. B. Sauer, representing McCann's Tours of New York, conducted a private car party to Catalina Island, the party being entertained at the Metropole.

Mrs. Wm. J. Morgan of Milwaukee has been since Monday a guest at the Leighton.

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Anderson of London, who are making a tour of the world, arrived by the Siberia on Monday last, and are registered at the Fairmont, San Francisco.

A Maryland Hotel party of twenty-

two people visited Mt. Lowe on the 12th and were entertained at the Alpine Tavern.

Among the prominent people now at the Hayward is Mr. J. C. Douglass, Pacific Coast Agent for the White Star Line.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. H. Green of Seattle are at the Leighton, and intend staying for some time.

David Bispham, the well-known concert singer, now appearing in the principal cities of the coast, is registered at the Fairmont, San Francisco.

Among Canadian's at present in this city are Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Gates of Toronto, Ont. They are living at the Lankershim.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Whiteside, Miss Ruth V. Whiteside and Miss Helen Johnson, all of Milwaukee, are stopping at the Van Nuys. Mr. Whiteside is president of the Allis-Chalmers Electrical Construction Co. Mr. H. D. Scribner, Pacific Coast Manager of the same company, is also at the Van Nuys.

Recent guests at the Leighton are Mrs. W. J. Van Schuyver and Miss Van Schuyver of Portland, Ore.

Mrs. W. J. Gorham and daughter of San Francisco are guests at the Hayward.

Boston is represented at the Fairmont, San Francisco, by Mr. and Mrs.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Chas. Green, who have lately returned from a trip to the Hawaiian Islands, and who expect soon to leave for New York, are at present occupying rooms at the Fairmont Hotel, San Francisco.

Between visits to Santa Barbara and Coronado, Mrs. C. M. K. Clarke and daughter are making a short stop-over at the Leighton. Mrs. Clark will soon leave for her home in Chicago.

Among those who are at present making the Van Nuys their home are Mrs. Henry H. Ham, Wansin, Ohio; Mrs. George Horton, Harry H. Horton, Byron B. Horton, Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Cochran, of Sheffield, Penn.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Bottom of this city are at present making their home at the Leighton.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Miller, who have been spending the week at Ross, have returned to their apartments at the Fairmont, San Francisco.

At the Lankershim this week are Col. Wilhelm, U. S. Army, and his aide-de-camp, Lieut. H. H. Delamater.

G. S. Holmes, proprietor of the Knutsford Hotel in Salt Lake City, is a guest at the Angelus.

Mrs. W. G. Graves of Springfield, Ill., and Mrs. S. B. Grummond of Detroit spent a few days at the Leighton.

M. G. Murphy, general traveling

VIEW OF THE LOBBY



HOTEL, LEIGHTON

Sanford W. Petts, H. Vogel and wife, F. V. Gibson, Miss F. V. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. E. Eldridge, and Mrs. J. G. Cupples.

Among this week's guests at the Alpine Tavern were Mrs. W. S. Maguire, Mrs. A. C. Rexford of Denver, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Loomis of Fargo, N. D.

A. F. Anderson, of the Anderson Lumber Co., of Cachilla Island, Mich., is with his family at present at the Lankershim.

agent, Canadian Pacific Ry., with headquarters at Winnipeg, and Mr. F. W. Peters, were among the late arrivals at the Metropole, Catalina Island.

R. W. Stevenson of New York City is registered at the Leighton for a few days.

Mrs. Edward Barron was hostess at a pretty luncheon at the Fairmont, San Francisco, in honor of her young girl friends. Among those who were



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fish, pies, cakes, bread and rolls fresh daily. Wedding
cakes baked to order. Ice cream and desserts of all kinds.
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present were Miss Lucy Coleman,
Miss Julia Langhorne, Miss Helen
Baker, Miss Augusta Foute, Miss
Elizabeth Simpson, Miss Helen Jones,
Miss Jeanne Gallois, Miss Janet Cole-
man, Miss Lydia Hopkins.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Warren of
Berkeley made the Leighton their
home for a few days last week.

Mrs. Irving E. Beach and child,
and Miss Clara B. Smith of Law-
rence, Mass., arrived at the Leighton
Friday, for a stay of some length.

Mrs. Joseph Azarian of Boston,
Mass., is located at the Leighton for
a short stay.

C. C. Teague, a banker of Santa
Paula, is a Van Nuys hotel guest.

Dr. W. E. Prince of Pasadena is a
recent arrival at the Van Nuys.

Places of Interest for Tourists

Balboa Beach—One of the latest
seashore resorts to be connected by
electric line with Los Angeles. About
forty miles down the coast from Los
Angeles. Longest stretch of still
water boating, fishing and bathing
between San Francisco and San
Diego. Excellent hotel accommoda-
tions and superb fish dinner served.

Huntington Beach—A seashore res-
ort. Situated on a slightly bluff over-
looking a beautiful stretch of the
South Coast. Excellent hotel accom-
modations, surf bathing, pavilion, mu-
sic and dancing. One hour from Los
Angeles via Huntington car.

Long Beach—"The Atlantic City of
the West." One of the most beauti-
ful seashore cities on the Pacific
Coast. Located twenty-one miles
from Los Angeles. Cars every few
minutes. Band concert daily by Long
Beach Municipal Band. E. H. Willey,
director.

Newport—Forty miles by electric
line from Los Angeles. Fine body of
still water. One of the oldest settle-
ments on the coast. Cars leave every
hour from Sixth and Main streets.

Ocean Park—One of the close in
beaches. About twelve miles from
Los Angeles on Los Angeles-Pacific
electric line. Cars every ten minutes.
About forty minutes from city.
Amusements and fine bathing house.
This Beautiful Beach is visited by
Balloon Route Excursion.

Playa Del Rey—Just south of
Venice and Ocean Park. Beautiful
lagoon. Los Angeles-Pacific cars
reach Playa Del Rey in thirty-
five minutes. Cars leave Fourth street
station every ten or fifteen minutes.
Seen on the Balloon Route Excursion.

Redondo—A beautiful beach about
eighteen miles from the city. Reached
by Los Angeles-Pacific cars on Fourth
street. Many amusement features.
Also one of the points on the Balloon
Route.

San Pedro—The shipping point for
Southern California. About forty-
five minutes from Los Angeles on Los
Angeles-Pacific lines and Pacific Elec-
tric lines. Gateway to Catalina Isl-
and.

Santa Monica—Another of the close
in beach cities. Thirty-five minutes
from the city. Excellent hotels, bath-
ing and fishing facilities. It is the
first Beach stop on the Balloon Route
Excursion.

Venice—This is the show place of
Southern California. Patterned after
the Venice of the Old World. Bath-
ing, gondola rides and excellent
hotels. But thirty-five minutes from
Los Angeles over the Los Angeles-
Pacific lines. A long stop is made at
Venice on the Balloon Route.

Catalina Island—Three hours' ride
from Los Angeles. It is twenty-two
miles long and contains 40,000 acres.
See Pacific Electric, Southern Pacific,

or Salt Lake time tables for trans-
portation facilities, or Banning Line
ticket office, 104 Pacific Electric
Building, Sixth and Main.

The Mountains

Mt. Lowe—A peak of the Sierra
Madre range of mountains rising 6-
100 feet above sea. Reached by the
Pacific Electric railway over one of
the most wonderful mountain rail-
roads in the world. Special cars
leave 8, 9 and 10 a. m. and 1:30 to 4:00
p. m. every day from the Pacific Elec-
tric depot, Sixth and Main streets.
Takes 2 hours to reach Alpine Tavern,
an excellent hotel among the pines
away up on Mt. Lowe.

Mt. Wilson—Is reached by electric
line to Sierra Madre and thence over
a mountain trail of nine miles by
burro to the peak. An excellent tav-
ern at the summit affords shelter for
the night and good meals in the mean-
time. Animals can be rented at the
foot of Mt. Wilson trail.

Soldiers' Home—National home for
Veterans of the Civil War. Located
at Sawtelle about 35 minutes ride on
the Los Angeles-Pacific Railroad.
This is also the first stop on the
Balloon Route Excursion.

Indian Village—Opposite Eastlake
Park on Mission Road. Scores of
tribes can be seen working at their
native crafts. Free admission is in-
cluded on Tilton's Trolley Trip.

Ostrich Farms—The Cawston, Pion-
eer ostrich farm of America is lo-
cated at South Pasadena. Take cars
marked Cawston Farm, on Main
street. The Los Angeles, located at
Eastlake Park.

Chinatown—Largest outside of the
Orient. Go with a Balloon Route
Guide to Chinatown.

Paul De Longpre's Art Studio—Lo-
cated in Hollywood about twenty-five
minutes from Los Angeles via Los
Angeles-Pacific railway. Paintings
from the master hand of the great
flower king are upon exhibition
through the courtesy of Mr. De Long-
pre.

Santa Anita Park—Located on
"Lucky" Baldwin's Ranch. About
thirty minutes from Los Angeles.
Special trains direct to the grand
stand via Southern Pacific or Pacific
Electric.

Balloon Route—Private cars under
competent guides, leave Hill Street
Station of the Los Angeles-Pacific for
all points of interest at nearest
beaches, and Hollywood.

Tilton's Trolley Trip—100 miles for
100 cents, including free admission to
San Gabriel Mission, Los Angeles
Ostrich Farm or Indian Village.
Through Pasadena and Orange Groves
in morning; two hours Long Beach
in afternoon. Reserved seats, P. E.
Depot, 9:00 a. m. daily.

Sightseeing Automobile—Leaves 10
a. m. and 2 p. m. daily from opposite
Hotel Alexandria. Two hours ride
around the city. Reserve seats at
Hotel Alexandria.

**Tropico, Glendale, North Glendale
and Casa Verdugo**—A charming ten

mile ride through the hill section of
the city, passing lovely Echo Park
lakes and skirting the crest of the
precipitous hills, with wide views of
the fertile valley and the high Sierras
to the north. Crosses the famous
Los Feliz Road and the river on the
edge of Griffith Park, through the
famous fruit and berry country (once
the great Rancho San Rafael) about
Tropico and Glendale, the frostless
center, to homes nestling amid orange
groves at the very foot of the range.
January 20, 1905, the quaint old Span-
ish restaurant, "Casa Verdugo," at
the north end at the foot of Mt. Ver-
dugo, was opened for the reception of
guests.

San Gabriel Mission—Is reached by
a lovely ride of eleven miles, mostly
through vineyards and citrus groves.
A short spur connects with the great
felt factory center at Dolgeville,
where a new industry is rapidly
building upon the seat of a more an-
cient and primitive one—that of wine
making. But within a short distance
of here is the great Ramona winery,
which is now open to the free in-
spection of all tourists. The San
Gabriel Mission was established by
the Franciscans in 1771 and is still
used. The great grape vine of San
Gabriel is of little less interest to the
tourist than the Mission.

Pasadena—Twelve miles from Los
Angeles, so nearly a part of the
greater metropolis, yet so preserving
its own entity, that 202 cars are daily
dispatched over the Pacific Electric
lines from each center. Three routes
are available for the tourist—the "Old
Line" via Highland Park, the Ostrich
Farm and Garvanza, or the "Short
Line" and Oak Knoll. Pasadena is a
city of lovely homes, embowered in
charming grounds, with many great
tourist hotels that have a great world
wide fame. Lying at a greater alti-
tude by several hundred feet and pro-
tected by the enveloping range of
foothills, its climate is warmer and
more equable than localities closer
to the coast.



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and Towns, Mountains and
Seashore Resorts of Southern
California.

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garding the great Mt. Lowe
trip, Beach Resorts, and other
points of interest from local
agents or Passenger Depart-
ment, Room 296, Pacific Electric
Building, Los Angeles, Califor-
nia.

THOMAS ALLAN BOX

B. R. SEABROOK

Seabrook-Box Axle in Actual Service on the Santa Fe Ry.

This is a picture of the Seabrook-Box Differential Railway Axle Coupler, which is now in regular service on the Santa Fe railway.

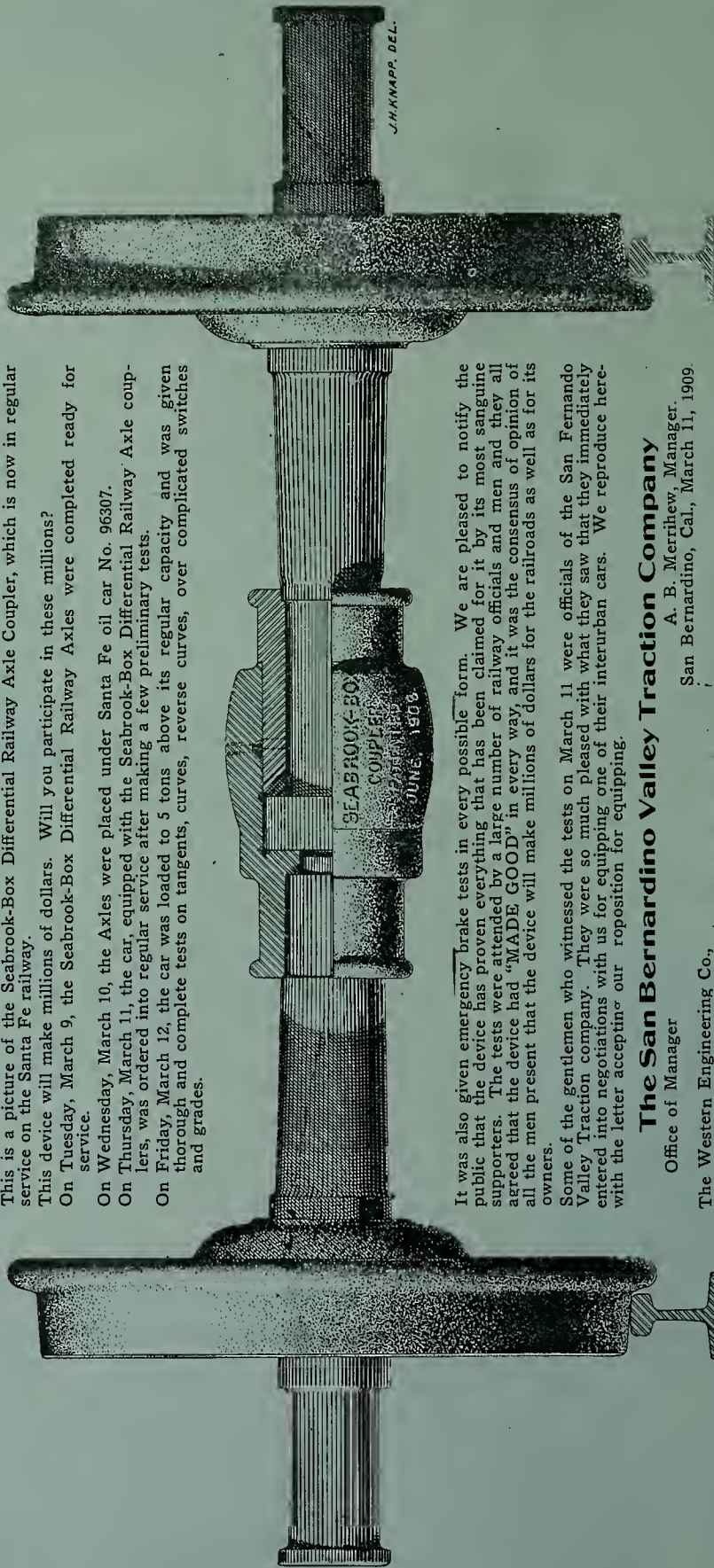
This device will make millions of dollars. Will you participate in these millions?

On Tuesday, March 9, the Seabrook-Box Differential Railway Axles were completed ready for service.

On Wednesday, March 10, the Axles were placed under Santa Fe oil car No. 96307.

On Thursday, March 11, the car, equipped with the Seabrook-Box Differential Railway Axle couplers, was ordered into regular service after making a few preliminary tests.

On Friday, March 12, the car was loaded to 5 tons above its regular capacity and was given thorough and complete tests on tangents, curves, reverse curves, over complicated switches and grades.



It was also given emergency brake tests in every possible form. We are pleased to notify the public that the device has proven everything that has been claimed for it by its most sanguine supporters. The tests were attended by a large number of railway officials and men and they all agreed that the device had "MADE GOOD" in every way, and it was the consensus of opinion of all the men present that the device will make millions of dollars for the railroads as well as for its owners.

Some of the gentlemen who witnessed the tests on March 11 were officials of the San Fernando Valley Traction Company. They were so much pleased with what they saw that they immediately entered into negotiations with us for equipping one of their interurban cars. We reproduce herewith the letter accepting our proposition for equipping.

The San Bernardino Valley Traction Company

Office of Manager

The Western Engineering Co.,

501-2-3 Herman W. Hellman Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

Gentlemen—In answer to your communication of March 11, beg to say we will be very glad indeed to accept your proposition, under terms as set forth in the letter, providing you proceed at once with the equipping of the car.

Yours very truly,

A. B. MERRIHEW, Manager.

A. B. Merrihew, Manager.
San Bernardino, Cal., March 11, 1909.

We have already started on the work of equipping Mr. Merrihew's line. The drawings will be finished tomorrow, and the patterns will be shipped East to the steel castings foundry next week. We should be able to have the car in actual operation in thirty days from the time the castings are received at the Parker Iron works in San Bernardino.

We consider this contract especially valuable for the reason that it was given to us by a company which was actually accomplished on the car now in the service of the Santa Fe railroad, and because we can make very scientific tests, com-

paring valuable data which can be used in introducing our device to steam and electric roads throughout the United States. We hope to begin at the earliest possible moment to equip one or two trains on the Santa Fe railway.

The oil car now equipped will operate between the Olinda Oil Fields and Victorville, which is on the desert just the other side of the Cajon Pass. This places the car under the most severe service that it is possible to obtain. After the car has run on this desertion some time it will be placed between Los Angeles and Pasadena, where it will be placed between the Cajon Pass. The railway officials are anxious to get these severe tests out of the car at the earliest possible moment, prepar-

tory to further equipping trains.

If you wish to share in the enormous profits to be derived from this device, we suggest that you make your stock purchase immediately, as there is only a small amount of stock for sale at the present price of \$1.00 per share. As soon as this allotment is sold the price will be advanced to \$2.00 per share. We hope that in six months from today the stock will bring at least \$5.00 per share, as we firmly believe that the stock will rise many times its present value. For further information, contact our office at our demonstration room, 555 South Main street, 555 South Main street, or address our general offices.

The Western Engineering Company

501-2-3 Herman W. Hellman Building

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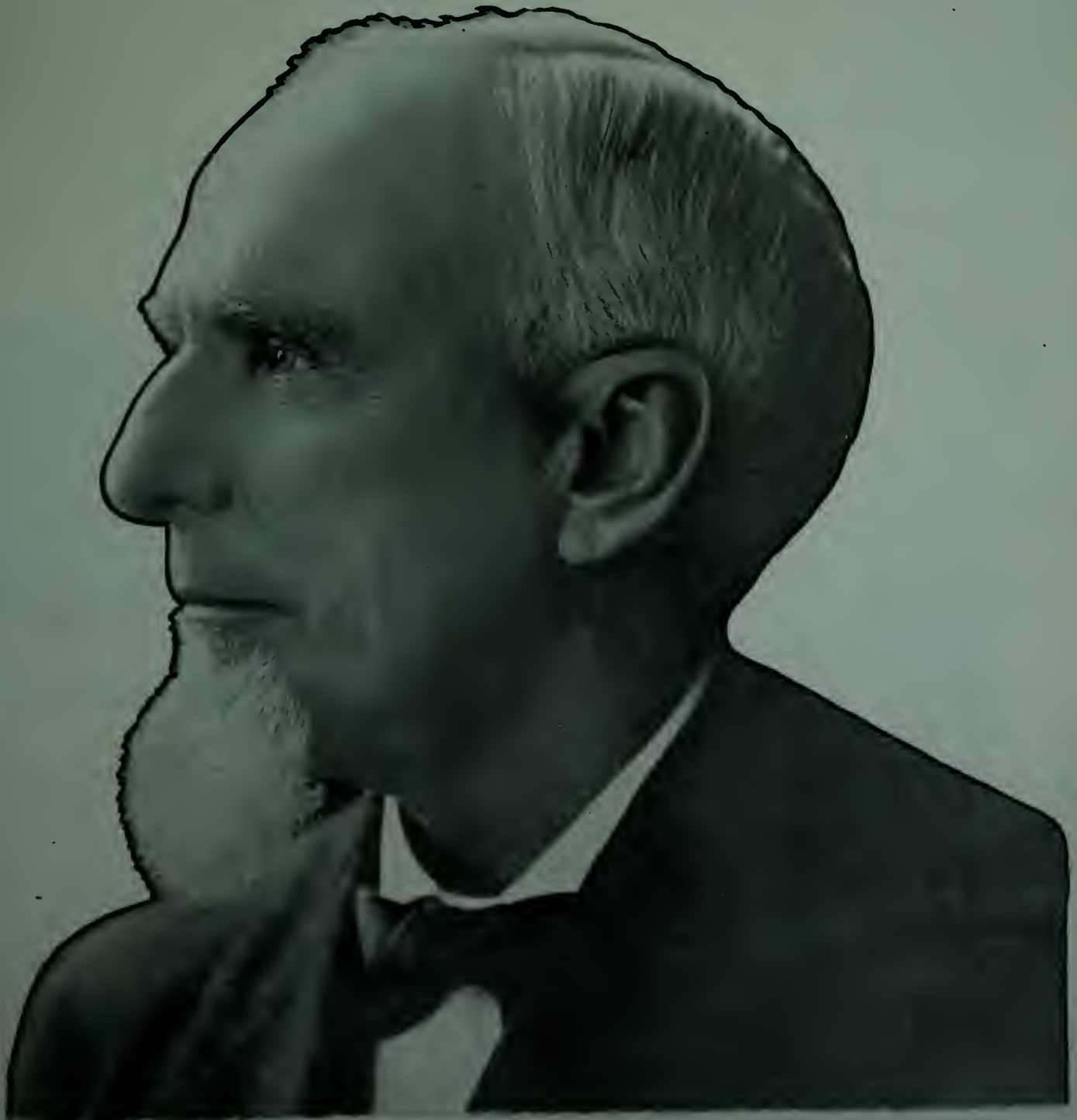
PACIFIC OUTLOOK

*A Periodical Devoted to Truth and Right
Regardless of Party, Sect or Person*

Vol. VI, No. 13.

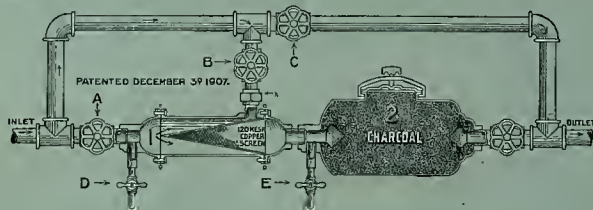
Los Angeles, California, March 27, 1909.

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EDITORIAL AND COMMENT

Casual Observations on Things as They Are

NO man more learned in the law ever occupied a seat on the superior bench of Los Angeles County than Judge Walter Bordwell. Every friend of the recall, therefore, rejoiced at his decision denying the injunction asked to prevent the recall election. In an able opinion Judge Bordwell sustained practically every point of the contentions of City Attorney Hewitt and the noted lawyers who volunteered their services in upholding the recall principle.

But the enemies of the recall, snorting under their series of blunders and defeats, still menace and threaten. Now that the election is over and affairs of our city should again assume a calmer condition, the opponents of progressiveness assert they will begin quo warranto proceedings against the recall principle.

In denying the injunction asked to prevent holding the recall election, Judge Bordwell said:

WHEN ever the question arises whether or not the law requires the election of a public officer by the vote of the people or by some other method, all doubts are to be resolved in favor of allowing the choice to be made by popular vote. The courts have universally held that the right to exercise the electoral franchise must be jealously guarded on all occasions.

Special provisions of a state constitution or a city charter, with respect to a particular matter, are to be deemed as controlling general provisions.

The recall provisions of the charter, and those alone, must be looked to for the purpose of determining the issues here presented. If these provisions do not allow the selection of a mayor by popular vote to succeed one who has resigned after an election has been called, then the selection of Mr. Stephens by the city must be considered as entitling him to remain in office until the end of the term for which Mr. Harper was originally selected, and the election ought not to be held. If, however, all things considered, it can be said that under such circumstances the holding of the election is allowed, then the court must not interfere.

It is clearly contemplated by the section of the charter dealing with the recall that the successor of him against whom the proceedings are instituted shall be elected by the people. The court should not lay down a rule denying the people this right which they have reserved to themselves when the incumbent against whom the proceedings were inaugurated has resigned after the election is ordered, unless the charter plainly demands it.

The constitutionality of the recall provisions of the charter are not questioned by the plaintiff. Indeed, it must now be regarded as settled that they do not violate either the state or the federal constitution, the point having been practically determined by the decision of the supreme court in the Phahler case (150 Cal. p. 71), and the court must respect them without discussion of their merit or demerit.

While it must be conceded that the case

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Entered as second-class matter April 4, 1927, at the postoffice at Los Angeles, California, under the act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

The Editor of the PACIFIC OUTLOOK cannot guarantee to return manuscripts, though he will endeavor to do so if stamps for that purpose are inclosed with them. If your manuscript is valuable, keep a copy of it.

presents difficulties, nevertheless, having in mind the general principles to which I have adverted, the manifest objects of the recall provisions of the charter, the fact that an election had actually been called before the resignation of the mayor, it cannot be concluded that the plaintiff has presented a case free from the doubt which is always required before the extraordinary remedy of injunction is allowed, and, therefore, it must be denied.

This conclusion can be reached without reading anything into the charter or omitting anything which has been placed therein. Indeed, I am inclined to the view that a contrary conclusion would require a reading into the charter a provision to the effect that where the officer sought to be recalled resigns after the election has been ordered, the proceedings shall be suspended, and the council then empowered to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation, for the remainder of the period for which he was originally elected. Such an interpolation would be violative of legal rules by which the court is bound.

It would seem that eventually the recall knockers will be silenced.

* * *

UNWARRANTED INTERFERENCE

WALTER F. PARKER'S meddling in Los Angeles civic affairs has come to a pass that has aroused the indignation of every right thinking person in our city. What right has this man, a private citizen and employee of Herrin and the Southern Pacific railroad, to attempt to influence the officials elected to a sacred trust in the performance of their official duties?

Mr. Parker has never been elected to any public office, but has contented himself with pulling the wires from behind the scenes of civic politics. Ex-Mayor Harper made no secret of the fact that he had been told to resign by Walter F. Parker. Certainly it was time that E. T. Earl or some other citizen interested in good government had a hand in such affairs as the Harper-Parker deal uncovered. Mr. Parker's desire, apparently, always has been the subservience of the

city's welfare to the interests of the Southern Pacific. A condition of affairs has existed in Los Angeles which should make the better element in this community rise in their might and aid in crushing this machine octopus.

On this subject the following from the Los Angeles Examiner of November last, should prove enlightening:

W. F. HERRIN, owner-in-trust-for-the-Southern Pacific Company in the State of California; A. C. Harper, Democratic anti-Southern Pacific mayor of Los Angeles; David Martin, clerk of the police court in Los Angeles; Walter Parker, boss of the Southern Pacific cohorts in Southern California; Dana Burks, mayor of Ocean Park; Anthony Schwamm, anti-Southern Pacific fire commissioner of Los Angeles, "Jeffersonian" Democrat, chairman of the Democratic Central Committee for the county; Moses H. Sherman, friend of Harriman and director general of the Los Angeles Pacific railroad; "Mott" Flint, leader of "The Bunch," postmaster at Los Angeles, and brother of United States Senator Frank P. Flint; Jere Burke of San Francisco—in politics; A. D. Shepard, general manager of the Pacific Improvement Company of Santa Barbara, with "hopes for Hope ranch."

When the next train pulled out for Santa Barbara it was "loaded down with jolly men."

And here are some of the "jolly good fellows" who went to Santa Barbara: His Honor, Mayor A. C. Harper (pardon, but the name has been mentioned before); Chief of Police Edward Kern, of Los Angeles; United States Marshall Leo V. Youngworth, "Mayor" J. J. Hanford, of San Bernardino; John W. Mitchell, Joseph Mesmer, Frank Nutter, of the State Institution at San Bernardino; Charles Hardy, of San Bernardino; Herbert Cornish, W. A. Smith, George Fillmore, potentate of Islam Temple of Shriners at San Francisco; Judge L. A. Houser, H. Laffe, and others who were "also present."

At Santa Barbara Mr. Herrin and members of his party were met by J. K. Harrington, local representative of the Pacific Improvement Company (Note—This company does not own the Southern Pacific Company, but it has hopes), and the other members of the faithful band at Santa Barbara.

Out at the Hope ranch, where suburban acreage is soon to be placed on the market by the P. I. Co., a beautiful barbecue had been prepared, but the ardor of the visitors was dampened by the steady downpour and all plans for the sylvan jollification were declared off.

At a downtown cafe, where hot things are served in the old Spanish way, the visitors were entertained by the "Big-Chief" from 2 until 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Then the entire party sought solace in cigars at the Potter. Meantime the private car remained sidetracked at Santa Barbara, and it stayed there until the evening train carried the visitors back to Los Angeles.

Naughty little tosses of heads, indicating feigned indifference, met questioners in Santa Barbara, when the natives of that town meekly asked if the State capital would be moved to Santa Barbara. One afternoon newspaper had the temerity to mention the fact that "some Southern Pacific magnates" were in town, but the edition of the paper gave out before very many people in Santa Barbara realized how much they had been honored.

Mayor Harper, Chief of Police Kern, Postmaster Flint and many more of the "guests" at the barbecue that was to have been, returned to Los Angeles on the late trains last night. The elegant private car of Mr. Herrin went north.

When the Los Angeles contingent alighted at the Arcade depot last night eyebrows were elevated in response to questions.

"Like Santa Barbara? Oh, yes," they chorused. "Nice place. What did we do? Nothing."

NEW VERSION OF THE BIBLE

A new translation of the Scriptures is being prepared under the joint auspices of the Jewish Publication Society of America and the Central Conference of American Rabbis. In response to many inquiries they have issued a statement of the methods they propose to follow.

According to the statement the new translation "aims at conserving the form which the Scriptures have assumed in the English tongue through the two great historical versions—the Authorized of 1611 and the Revised of 1884—but in a more particular manner and above all it purposes to adhere faithfully to the form in which the synagogue has handed down the original text.

"From the point of view of its fidelity to the English versions it does not lay claim to being a new translation, but merely a revision of its predecessors. It is an interesting fact in the history of Bible translations that once a translation had been put forth there was little attempt at creating in that particular tongue an absolutely novel translation; the old translation was always subjected to revision.

"Thus Aquila and Symmachus and Theodotion revised the older Greek translation of the Seventy, the Vulgate represents a recasting of the old Latin translation antedating Jerome, and our own Authorized version was a version of Tyndale's version and of others. All translations seem to share in the sacredness of the original; they become sacred through the religious associations.

"In the case of the older English version it is well known how it has become an English classic, part and parcel of the great English literature; its phraseology has entered the very English language and cannot be severed therefrom with impunity. Hence it is that the new translation will not attempt to discard familiar phrases unless in the judgment of the editors they fail to do justice to the Hebrew original. Even in such cases the familiar renderings will be recorded in the margin.

"Nor will there be any attempt at modernizing the diction. Biblical English has a ring and a force which up to date language cannot equal. The quaintness of the English Bible is a charm that must not be sacrificed to an exaggerated desire for intelligibility. The errors of translation must at all hazards be corrected; absolutely unintelligible or misleading words must be discarded, but care must be taken to preserve the beauty of the Biblical English, for the English Bible as a classic is dear to all English speaking men, Jews or Christians."

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THE NOTORIOUS SCHMITZ CASE OF SAN FRANCISCO

By John H. Wigmore, Dean of the Law School at Northwestern University.
Author of "Wigmore on Evidence."

I have read the letter of Mr. Heney, and the letter of the Chief Justice, and have re-read the opinion of the court in *People vs. Schmitz*, 94 Pac. Rep. 419. The Chief Justice's letter and Mr. Heney's reply turn largely on the legal rule of judicial notice. The learned Chief Justice finds himself iron-bound by the rules of that subject. But the whole spirit of the rules is misconceived by him. Their essential and sole purpose is to relieve the party from proof,—that is, from proof of facts which are so notorious as not to need proof. When a party has not averred or evidenced a fact which later turns out, in the supreme court's opinion, to be vital, the rule of judicial notice helps out the judge by permitting him to take the fact as true, where it is one so notorious that evidence of it would have been superfluous. Now these helping rules are not intended to bind him, but the contrary, i. e., to make him free to take the fact as proved where he knows the proof was not needed. Moreover, it follows that, since these rules cannot foresee every case that new times and new conditions will create, they can always receive new applications. The precedents of former judges, in noticing specific facts, do not restrict present judges from noticing new facts,—providing that the new fact is **notorious to all the community**. For example, the unquestioned election of Wm. H. Taft as President of the United States is notorious; but no man named Wm. H. Taft has ever been elected President, and no judicial precedent has noticed the fact. But no court would hesitate to notice this new notorious fact. If then a man named Schmitz was notoriously mayor of San Francisco, and a man named Ruef was notoriously its political boss, at the time in question, that is all that any court needs; and the doctrine of judicial notice gives it all the liberty it needs. It is conceivable that a trial judge might sometimes hesitate in applying this doctrine of notoriety, because the trial court might fear that the supreme court would not perceive the notoriety. But there never need be any such hesitation in a supreme court, if the court **does** see the notoriety. And this is just where the learned Chief Justice is to be criticized. He does not for a moment ask or answer the question, "Did we actually, as men and officers, believe these facts to be notoriously so?", but refers to certain mechanical rules, external to his mind. What that supreme court should have done was to decide whether they under the circumstances did actually believe the facts about the status of Schmitz and Ruef to be notorious. In not so doing they erred against the whole spirit and prin-

JOHN H. WIGMORE, Dean of the Law School at Northwestern University, author of "Wigmore on Evidence" and one of the great authorities of the country on Law and Evidence, has reviewed the decision of the California Supreme Court in the Schmitz Case and has written for THE PACIFIC OUTLOOK this opinion.—Ed.

ciple of judicial notice. And Mr. Heney's demonstration that there is nothing in the Codes to forbid them is complete; for of course the Code of Procedure in telling them (Sec. 1875) that "the courts take judicial notice of the following facts", simply gave them a liberty of belief as to those specified facts, and did not take away their liberty as to other unspecified facts.

BUT there is a deeper error than this in the learned Chief Justice's letter, and in the court's opinion. The letter says: "If by means of these allegations or otherwise it had been made to appear that the defendants had **caused the applicants to believe** that they could and would influence the police commissioners to reject their application **regardless of its merits**, I have never doubted that the indictment would have been sufficient." He stakes his decision on this point. The point is that, in determining the fear caused by the threat, which constituted extortion, the **belief of the restaurant-keeper** as to Schmitz's and Ruef's power, and not their actual power, was the essential thing. If that is so, then of what consequence was it whether one or the other was mayor or boss? And of what consequence was it whether those facts were averred or judicially noticed? None at all. The indictment alleged that the threats were made to use influence or power over the commissioners, and that their purpose was to obtain money by means of (i. e., through fear of) such threats. Obviously, then, the actual power or influence was immaterial; and the belief of the restaurant-keeper, the only material fact, was a question of the evidence on the trial, and not of the legal sufficiency of the indictment. All the lucubrations about judicial notice were therefore beside the point.

THE inconsistency of the learned Chief Justice, in thus taking as essential the actual status of Schmitz and Ruef, is further seen in his next paragraph. There he declares "**it could not be assumed** that such private persons could prevent the issuance of the license otherwise than by adducing good reasons." But why does he assume that, on the contrary, a threat by a mayor or a boss **could** prevent the issuance of the license otherwise than by adducing good reasons? He says that if it had ap-

peared that the threats were made by a mayor and a boss, then this would have sufficed, because in his own words, their influence to reject the application would have been used "regardless of its merits." See what this means. Suppose that two persons, a mayor and a private citizen, tell a restaurant-keeper that they will do all they can to induce a commissioner to revoke the license unless money is paid; for one of these persons, the learned Chief Justice immediately assumes that he can and will do this "regardless of its merits"; for the other he says "it cannot be assumed." Why not for one as much or as little as the other? He does not say that the private person could not possibly succeed in influencing the commissioner corruptly; he merely says that "it cannot be assumed." On the other hand, why assume it for the mayor? Surely a mayor might fail in trying to influence an honest commissioner by a corrupt threat to remove him. In short, either assume that on the facts of the trial a private person might have power to influence corruptly the license; in which case an allegation of his mayoralty would be superfluous. Or else refuse to assume that a mayor, merely as such, could and would inevitably influence a commissioner corruptly; in which case the mere allegation of his being mayor would not cure. But the Chief Justice says it **would** be enough! He is plainly inconsistent.

THE truth is that the learned Chief Justice, in endeavoring to support his decisions, weaves a logical web, and then entangles himself in it. Such disputations were the life of scholarship and of the law six hundreds years ago. They are out of place today. There are enough rules of law to sustain them, if the court wants to do so. And there are enough rules of law to brush them away, if the court wants to do that. All the rules in the world will not get us substantial justice if the judges have not the correct living moral attitude toward substantial justice. We do not doubt that there are dozens of other supreme justices who would decide, and are today deciding, in obscurer cases, just such points in just the same way as the California case. And we do not doubt that there are hundreds of lawyers whose professional habit of mind would make them decide just that way if they were elevated to the bench tomorrow in place of those other anachronistic jurists who are now there. The moral is that our profession must be educated out of such vicious habits of thought. One way to do this is to let the newer ideas be dinned into their professional consciousness by public criticism and private conversation. The Schmitz-Ruef case will at least have been an ill wind blowing good to somebody if it helps to achieve that result.

E. T. EARL

The Sort of a Man He Really Is

The development of the west, from the days of the pioneering pathfinders until very recent years, has proceeded chiefly on material lines. In the very nature of things this was bound to be the case. Men crossed the plains and scaled the mountain steeps lured by the love of adventure and the hope of gain. They came seeking to achieve fortune in the new El Dorado while their brothers, left behind, toiled on through inglorious days of painful care to build up little competencies, adding difficult dime to dime and dollar to reluctant dollar. The spirit of adventure was in the very air. Men breathed it in lustily and it intoxicated them.

Descending from the utmost heights of the Sierras to the sea spread the land of chief desire—California. Lured hither by tales of the gold in its hills, the pioneers later found large temptations in the value and variety of other resources. The immense interior valleys, with their inexhaustible fertility; the magnificent forests with their wealth of timber; the great grazing areas; the favoring climate that coaxed to perfection the fruits of the temperate and tropic zones alike—all these conditions made willing captives of the numbers who had poured in through the mountain passes to pluck fortunes from the red placers and then go back to "the States."

Here was an empire of resources offering its values to endeavor, first come, first served. The men who mastered it had in their veins the indomitable blood of a conquering race. They fought with nature and compelled it to pay them tribute. Theirs was the foresight to see, the courage to take, the energy to develop. They did big things in big ways. The great valleys became the granaries of the world. The forests yielded their gigantic tribute of lumber. The waters of the hills were harnessed and fed their power to the cities that sprang up below or were led in channels of irrigation to the waiting fields. Orchards and vineyards multiplied, quarries yielded up their stores of material and deep in the depths of the Mother Lode sank the shafts of the engineers who succeeded the men of pick and pan. With an expenditure of tremendous energy and display of purpose such as the world has rarely seen, the men who made California great themselves rose swiftly to a height of material prosperity that was unprecedented.

Throughout this period the standard of success was material. The object of the game was to get riches, and the success of the player was determined by "the size of his pile." Did a man die worth a million? He had been successful. Did he die worth ten million? He had been ten times as successful.

Hampered by the influence of their environment, men whose shrewdness,

pluck and energy had brought them great fortunes, dumbly conscious that they yet owed some obligation to the state, sometimes made effort at posthumous acknowledgment. Often that effort was coupled with the desire or perpetuating their memories. Thus Lick gave his name and his money to an observatory, though he knew as little of astronomy as a Spanish mackerel does of German noodles. The return to the public use of wealth accumulated by individual energy marked a transitional season in the development of the state from a period under which the accumulation and not the use of wealth formed the criterion by which men were judged to be failures or successes.

We have entered now upon a more advanced period. The old order changeth, giving place to the new. A man of our present California day may have heaped up several millions of money and still be rightly regarded as an utter failure. He may possess scant store of gold and yet be held the chiefest ornament of the state. The standards by which men judge in this later day have changed. They are no longer so wholly material as they were when he who "struck it rich" had achieved the end of man's being and the full consummation of the loftiest human ambition. Men are judged to be successful less by the inventory of their possessions than the use they make of them, not so much by what they have as what they do with it. The conscience of society is becoming more of a factor than it was. Particularly men of wealth are increasingly and justly held to owe the state a superior debt of service. As blood cannot be extracted from a stone, so the state can derive but little service of value from one whose squirrel instinct keeps him ever at his hoarding. But, responsive to the changing standards and heartily supporting the new ethics, we find now a steadily increasing number of men who, having achieved wealth, regard wealth chiefly as an opportunity to render service. Foremost among these men in California rightly may be placed Edwin T. Earl of Los Angeles.

Mr. Earl is reputed to be the possessor of a very large fortune. Having accumulated that fortune while still comparatively a young man, he might, as some of our California rich of recent years have done, have removed himself and it from the state where he found his opportunities. He might have abandoned himself to the diversions of the idle millionaire or surrendered himself to his possessions. He might have withdrawn from the cares of active life to enjoy at ease such luxuries as money buys, undisturbed by the conflicts of the world. He might have followed any of these or similar courses but for this fact—he possessed an acute sense of the obligation of service he conceived

himself to owe to the people among whom he had risen to such great prosperity as was his. The strength and efficiency he had devoted to his own advancement he thereupon utilized in behalf of the public welfare. Los Angeles today is the beneficiary of that unselfish endeavor, for he has been the foremost figure in the fight for decent government in and of this city.

Who in this community does not know the policies of The Express or fails to realize the courage and power with which, since it became the property of E. T. Earl, it has fought on the people's side in every battle? And yet the policies of that paper are but the expression of its owner's convictions and the fight it made against boss and boodle has been waged under his personal and immediate direction. Through that powerful instrumentality Mr. Earl has fought the political and commercial despotism of the Southern Pacific railroad. He has fought for direct primaries in city, county and state. He has fought for the initiative, the referendum and the recall. He has fought for larger and ever larger power for the citizen, and for the diminution of the power of the machine.

Believing that under the existing schemes of taxation the burdens of government are unfairly distributed, Mr. Earl has supported a national inheritance tax and favored an income tax, so that wealth should bear a larger and fairer share of the cost of government. He has been among the most sincere supporters in all the state of the Roosevelt policies, and has contributed his whole strength to their maintenance and advancement in the nation and to their adoption and application in California. And this course he has pursued out of his conception of the obligation of service he owes to those among whom he has prospered.

Los Angeles may never come to know the service he has rendered it in the fight that culminated in the recall election. It sees the results, but it is to be doubted if ever the intimates of the man who brought those results to pass will ever learn from him the story of his patriotic labors.

A year ago Los Angeles was bound, municipal hand and foot, to the post of the machine. Its offices were administered in the interest of the vicious elements of the community. What the gamblers, the saloon keepers and the owners or agents of bawdy houses wanted municipally done, was done. What they wanted left undone, was left undone. Vice flaunted itself in flagrant proprietorship of the city government. It was entrenched in power and place. The conditions were such that, permitted to continue in their growth, the shame and disgrace that San Francisco knew would have been inevitably the hitter lot of Los Angeles. That result could no more

have been averted than could the rising and the falling of the tides.

It was a labor worthy of Hercules that Edwin T. Earl then undertook, animated by no other purpose than to secure clean government for Los Angeles. He never relinquished it. Suits for hundreds of thousands of dollars did not daunt him. Threats of prosecution for criminal libel did not frighten him. Menaces of danger and of various disasters had no more effect on him than if they had been summer breezes. Through it all he held unswervingly on his course and through The Express and by personal endeavor he fought the alliance of organized vice and the machine with increasing effort.

The history of that campaign is so recent that all Los Angeles is familiar with its principal battles. All Los Angeles is familiar, too, with the result. The city hall has been cleansed. The alliance that existed between municipal government and vice has been broken and destroyed. The recall, that greatest instrument of government by the people, has been triumphantly asserted. The might and power of the people to rule have been mightily reenforced. And in all this the leading and most potent factor has been a millionaire named Edwin T. Earl.

What does he want? Nothing. He has never asked for anything. It is perfectly safe to assert that he never will ask for anything. Then why, when his fortune would enable him to live at ease, does he concern himself so deeply in a conflict that spells nothing but arduous labor and heavy burdens, and brings him as its sole public reward a series of malignant misrepresentations from the allies of the evils he assailed?

Because he conceives it to be his duty to render public service to the extent of his ability. There's no other reason. Whatever makes for the larger freedom, and the greater power of this people, that Edwin T. Earl will support. Whatever makes for good government and clean government, for that Edwin T. Earl will fight. That he should render that support and maintain his fight is a sign of the times. What Edwin T. Earl now gives, the state will in some advanced day require. It has a right to the help and service of all its sons and the possession of wealth should but enlarge the civic responsibilities of its possessor,—it should but increase the service the state has a right to demand of all its citizens in proportion to their ability and power.



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Dr. L. L. Locke, pastor of the First Methodist Church, was the speaker at the City Club's luncheon last Saturday. He took for his subject, "Los Angeles, the City Beautiful, Its Present Crisis and Its Opportunities", and urged his hearers to pull together for the good of the city, to cultivate a civic esprit de corps, and to spread abroad the many reasons why it is one of the most desirable home cities in the world. In order to attain this desired end, said the speaker, we have many real devils to fight. The Devil of Intemperance, the Devil of Segregated Vice, and the Devils of Jealousy, Malice, Hatred and so on. Dr. Locke had some very strong remarks to make on the segregation of vice, and the attitude of those who claim that licensed vice was the necessary evil of a large city. He touched on the Recall and was proud to be one of the "gang" who were working for a clean administration. The doctor interspersed his talk with a number of stories and anecdotes of a humorous vein, creating much amusement among the members present. In the absence of Mr. Hunsaker, the club's president, Mr. Webster Davis made an efficient chairman.

Sir Samuel Evans is a typical Celt. He has all the Welshman's love or humor. He asked of a man once who had sat on several juries: "Who influenced you most, the lawyers, the witnesses, or the judge?" From so experienced a jurymen he expected to get some interesting information. "This is the way I make up my mind," said the man. "I am a plain chap and a reasonin' one, and I'm not influenced by anything the lawyers say, nor by what the judge says. I just look at the man in the dock, and I ask myself, 'If he hasn't done anything, why is he there?' And I bring him in guilty."

Local artists are looking forward to the possibility of a visit to this coast of the noted artist, Vilma Parlahji, who arrived in this country not long ago with the avowed intention of painting twenty-five of the brainiest Americans. Among the number she includes President Taft, Edison, Bell of telephone fame and J. Pierpont Morgan.

General Sir John French was the principal in an amusing incident which happened some years ago. The officers' mess was discussing rifle shooting. "I'll bet anyone here," said Sir John, in that calm, deliberate way of his, "that I can fire twenty shots at two hundred yards and call each shot correctly without waiting for the marker. I'll stake a box of cigars that I can." A major present accepted the offer, and the next morning the whole mess was on hand to see the

experiment tried. Sir John fired. "Miss," he announced. A second shot "Miss," he repeated. A third shot "Miss." "Hold on there," protested the major. "What are you trying to do? You're not shooting for the target at all." General French finished his task. "Of course, I wasn't," he announced, "I have been shooting for those cigars."

Adolphus Busch of Pasadena is about to extend his famous gardens which have for a long time been such an attraction to visitors who explore the Arroyo Seco. He has acquired three or four acres of land adjoining the present gardens, and lying to the north of them. This property will be improved and included in the designs of the landscape gardener who has already brought about such marvelous results.

The appointment of Sir John Fisher as Rear-Admiral commanding England's first cruiser squadron is an exceedingly popular one, it is said in the British navy. When Sir John Fisher became superintendent at Portsmouth Dockyard, things were by no means as they should have been. These were times when the joke "Bill don't do no work now; he's got a job in the dockyard," went near to representing the truth. A story of this period tells of how one inspection day a certain lord of the Admiralty lost his way. Wandering, he came upon a solitary workman gently pounding one of the pig-iron bricks, once used to ballast some vessel, which adorned portions of the dockyard as pavements. "Are the lords of the Admiralty this way?" cried the wanderer. "Not much, mate," said the man, not looking up. "Not much, seeing as I'm doing erow for them." "Crow? What's that?" "It's wot I'm doin' of," replied the man, softly pounding away. "Inside that shed my mates are 'aving a bit of a rest. When I sees some one as don't matter, I knock soft and easy, like. When I sees old Fisher, then I knocks like the deuce and when old Fisher pokes his nose into the shed they're working too, see." The game of crow soon came to an end.

Dr. Francis E. Clark, the president and founder of the Christian Endeavor movement, will, it is announced, visit Los Angeles during the coming summer. A banquet will be tendered him June 9. While in the vicinity he will be the guest of Dr. Baer of Occidental College.

As a boy the Earl of Durham was very fond of practical joking, and on one occasion—the story goes—he was the means of greatly frightening his mother. When the Earl was quite a lad he and his twin brother were

taken to the seaside, and one day permission was given to the boys to paddle. No sooner was he beyond the reach of his mother's arm than the future Earl rushed out into the waves until the water reached to his shoulders. "Now, mother," he cried, "if you want me ever to come out you must come and fetch me." The Countess was much frightened until a brawny workman arrived on the scene. "Want that there boy, mum?" he asked, taking in the situation, and having received an affirmative answer, he waded into the sea and brought the indignant little gentleman safely to the shore.

Miss May Sutton hopes to get some of the famous English tennis players to visit the Yukon-Alaska exposition this summer. If she fails in this she may herself go to England to win fresh laurels from the champions there.

Ernest De Koven Leffingwell is visiting his parents, Dr. and Mrs. Leffingwell of San Rafael Heights. He spoke last Saturday before the Valley Hunt Club on the subject: "Light of the Arctic Regions."

John Burroughs is at present stopping in Pasadena. An informal luncheon was given him at the Hotel Green Monday.

The German Emperor is in the peculiar predicament of having no less than two doubles. One, a certain Herr Nitsche, follows the humble and prosaic calling of a chimney-sweep. A year or two ago, when the Emperor was staying at a small German watering place, so the story goes, a tailor of the locality, suddenly waking up to the fact that he was rather like his Majesty, had his moustache trimmed accordingly, copied the style of dress as nearly as possible, and boldly sallied forth into the town. His reception even exceeded his own expectations, but the incident got to the ears of the authorities. Next day the ambitious tailor received a visit

from a police officer, with a peremptory recommendation to alter his appearance or else leave the town. He chose the latter course.

Edward R. O'Neil has bequeathed to the Los Angeles Public Library an original engraving by Paul Revere, colored by hand by C. Remic. This is a rare and curious print of the "Boston Massacre" which originally belonged to Solomon Lowe of North Yarmouth, Maine. This print is now on exhibition in the show case of the reading room.

The Chamber of Commerce has planned an excursion to Yuma and the Laguna Dam which leaves this city on Monday next at 8:30 p. m. The outing is taken to celebrate the completion of the government dam across the Colorado river. There will be a parade at Yuma and a barbecue at Laguna. The party will return at 7 a. m. on Thursday.

Mr. Norman Hackett will speak at the Friday Morning Club on Thursday afternoon before the dramatic committee, which is under the direction of Dr. Dorathea Moore.

Mr. E. K. Foster leaves today for New York to rejoin his wife who left last week for Pittsburg and Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Foster will return to Los Angeles via India and Japan, after a year's stop in Europe.

Rev. E. S. Hodgkin gave a remarkably fine address before the students of the Normal School on Monday last. His subject was the life and work of Charles Darwin.

The Gardners' Association of Pasadena will give its annual spring flower show in Pasadena on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of next week. The display of flowers improves each year, and this year's exhibition promises to be even better than the one of last season. The show is held opposite the Hotel Green.

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By MAY RAMSEY THORN

The attendance at Mrs. Dreyfus' recital at the Friday Morning Club last Thursday morning, though rather small, was a most appreciative one, and the program was worthy of warm praise. The selections served to show the capabilities of the singer, both as to her vocal attainments, and her powers of artistic interpretation. Mrs. Dreyfus' selections were exceptionally

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well chosen and she brought to the presentation of each successive number an admirable musical feeling and understanding.

Mrs. Hennion Robinson's work as accompanist was particularly enjoyable. She was never prominent but always gave sufficient support to the voice. I considered Mrs. Robinson's work most artistic all through.

A good program was presented in most admirable style by the Orpheus Club in Simpson Auditorium Friday evening of last week. A striking and unusual number was the reading with orchestra and chorus accompaniment, by Miss Bessie Herbert Bartlett. The music was arranged by the reader, from the "Il Trovatore" "Misere", and solos were taken by Mrs. Vaughn and Mr. Jepson, the choir humming their part. Both the soloists were acceptable, Mrs. Vaughn having a cultivated and pleasing voice, while Mr. Jepson was enjoyed in the "Addio Leonora."

It has been a disappointment to opera-goers in New York that none of the novelties promised for the closing weeks of the season will be

given. Among the productions whose performance will be postponed until next year are: Professor Converse's "The Pipe of Desire"; Goldmark's "The Cricket on the Hearth"; Humperdinck's "King's Children", (these three in English); Laparra's "Habenera" in French; and Tschaiowsky's "La Dama di Picche", ("The Queen of Spades"), in Italian.

The greatest loss will be the failure to produce the English operas, not only on account of their own artistic worth, but also as their acceptance was looked upon as an earnest of progress toward the recognition of American opera composers, and also toward the singing of even foreign operas in the English language.

Mr. Edwin House has entered into an agreement with the Nowland-Hunter trio to appear with them in a series of concerts next season. The trio will offer some novelties never before heard in Los Angeles and expect to give about twelve concerts.

Reminiscences of Chopin by the late Marquis de Montcalm contain the following estimate of the great composer's character and work. "Of a rare and subtle turn of mind, the supreme distinction of his thoughts and manners is expressed in his compositions, which never betray a vulgarity nor a commonplace effect; they raised the level of musical taste and understanding. As a pianist his touch was unique, the pianissimo clear but soft to excess, so that when he increased the sound his accentuation became very energetic, although the sonority did not attain the volume or strength of other pianists. Everything was in the shading and graduation. The position of his hand was peculiar; he caressed the keys; he must be imitated to render the expression of his music. His fingering also, must be retained, individual as it may be. The so-called revisers and improvers of his compositions have only spoiled the effects by their alterations. Chopin was much beloved by his pupils, and his rooms were full of rare and precious things, gifts of those who studied under him. Knowing his fondness for flowers, his friends kept his room beautiful with his favorite blossoms, all through his sojourn in Paris, and during the illness which brought him prematurely to the grave. He was given a gorgeous funeral in the church of the Madeleine, when by his own request the Requiem of Mozart was heard and his own funeral march, instrumented by Reber.

German composers and critics are looking forward with interest to the first performance at the Municipal Opera Theatre at Mayence, on April

4, of "Safie the Persian", by Henry Hadley of New York, who is the conductor of the Municipal orchestra in Mayence. "Safie" is a musical version of a story written by an Englishman, Edward Oxenford. It has been translated and adopted for the German stage by the well-known critic, Otto Neitzel.

Frank Carroll Giffen, baritone-tenor of San Francisco, will be heard in recital in Simpson Auditorium on Friday evening, April 2. This will be Mr. Giffen's first appearance since his European travels and studies. He will sing under the management of Francis E. Wagner, and Mrs. Harry Clifford Lott will act as accompanist. An excellent program has been arranged, including numbers from Schubert, Schumann, Wolf and Weingartner, also some old Italian and English favorites. While in Berlin Mr. Giffen sang the tenor solos with the Bach Choir, under the direction of the composer, Professor Kahn, a compliment rarely accorded a foreigner.

What has been called a genuine opera comique was presented at the Paris "Opera Comique" on the 13th of March. This production is called "Solange" and was written by Salvayre; it has comedy, a pleasant ending, some spoken dialogue, and very light music—all characteristics of a real opera comique—and it is likely that the French public will take to it with avidity for the book is a good one. There is a German waltz in the second act, which takes place in

Grafe at the piano, in an interesting program.

In view of the fact that our popular concerts charge only half what is demanded in San Francisco, and that the program is quite as good, these entertainments should receive a more generous patronage from the people of Los Angeles.

"The Evolution of Musical Form," is the title of a book by Margaret H. Glyn which is far from being a dry and forbidding treatise on so abstract a subject. It is an endeavor to apply the evolutionary principle to practical music. The object is not so much to discover new facts, as to present in an intelligible order the facts already known. She traces the various types of music to their origins and assigns them their places in the evolutionary scale. The book is published by Longmans Green and Co., of London and New York.

Gustave Mahler has already begun the organization of the new New York Philharmonic Society, and is now engaging the musicians whom he will have under his direction next year. Mr. Mahler's first appearance, however, will be made with the organization in its present form. Music lovers will have the opportunity to hear him conduct on March 31 and April 6 at Carnegie Hall, when the composition of the orchestra will remain the same that it has been during recent seasons. Mr. Mahler has prepared unusually interesting programs for these concerts, which will introduce the conductor in

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Worms, which is bound to be a sensation. The opera as a whole will probably be taken to America, so our public will have an opportunity to hear this rather unpretentious but very enjoyable work.

The Gamut Club at its third popular concert, Sunday afternoon, March 28, present Miss Helen Axe Brown, soprano, assisted by Madame Elsa Von Grafe Menasco, 'cellist, with Miss Helena Munn and Mr. Ferdinand Von

numbers that he has never conducted before.

Miss Lillian Adams, pianist, lately returned from Berlin, is now located in the Majestic Theatre Building. Miss Adams will be heard at one of the Gamut Club concerts in the near future.

Mail orders are now being received in San Francisco for the lectures to be given by Mr. William Shakespeare

On April 3 and 5. The subjects will be "The Art of Singing," and "Singing Historically Considered." The second lecture will be illustrated with excerpts showing the styles of the great composers of song.

In his efforts to establish the Los Angeles Music Society, Mr. Eugene Nowland deserves the support and encouragement of the musical people in this city. Mr. Nowland has called a preliminary meeting for Wednesday, April 7, at his studio, and it is necessary to the success of the movement that it should be well attended.

Apropos of this subject we quote from David Bispham's article, "The American Idea in Music, and Some Other Ideas," appearing in The Craftsman for March: "The American Music Society, the outcome of the efforts of Mr. Arthur Farwell, its national president, is the fulcrum from which this movement of encouraging and producing music by Americans should be propelled. It has for its object the encouragement of the American composer and the discovery of fine music by natives of this country and those residing among us, and it desires to co-operate in the broadest way with any and all other organizations having a similar aim. It wishes moreover, to establish throughout the United States nuclei for the performance of acceptable works of whatever class and to enlist the sympathy of musicians in particular to be on the alert to recommend to executants what may come to their notice as being really characteristic; and it desires to call attention of the public in general to the fact that as a nation we have musical ability, that it is necessary to foster it, that here is a movement which aims to do so and which will place American music once for all where it ought to be—namely, in the front rank."

A successful musical and literary entertainment was given by the Misses Bell at the Hotel Pleasanton Friday evening. A special feature of the program was a reading from Arnold's "Light of Asia" by Miss Lydia Bell, with musical accompaniment by Miss Artelia Bell.

Two weeks ago Mischa Elman, with his father and his manager, Mr. Daniel Mayer, and his accompanist arrived in Boston. He left there ten days ago to play with the Boston Symphony Orchestra in Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, New York and Brooklyn, played in recital in Providence and in private twice in New York, and came back for his recital in Boston as fresh as if he had been off on a vacation.

Elman will appear at Simpson Auditorium on Tuesday and Thursday, April 27 and 29.

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The exhibition now being held at the Blanchard gallery by Mr. Elmer Wachtel, is of unusual merit. Mr. Wachtel's work shows him to be a close student of nature, for in viewing his canvases one feels the quiet and peace of the hills, and is glad that man has the power to portray nature in her restful and refreshing moods. Mr. Wachtel is a most sincere and painstaking artist, every piece of his work shows thought and care, his technique is excellent and his values unquestionably good. His compositions are interesting and he has applied his medium in such a manner as to bring out most realistic effects. His art might be termed scientific in character.

One of the most imposing of his pictures is that entitled "The Land of Golden Light". In this picture a soft mellow golden light stretches across the hills and valleys, and glows on the topmost branches of the majestic tree which stands out so clearly in the foreground. The strength of this artist's work is shown in the successful handling of this large subject.

"The Approach of Winter" is another interesting canvas, showing in a most realistic way the wooded hill-sides swept with the first winds of winter. The refreshing bits, "Spring", "A May Morning", and "Early Summer" are well handled and charming in color.

In "The Bay at Santa Barbara", so often likened to the bay of Naples in contour and coloring, he has caught the beautiful opalescent glow that enfolds the hills at close of day.

"The Shadow of the Canon" makes you feel the chill of the blue-grey of the canon, but on looking up to the hills you see the warm welcome sunlight. "The Western Sky" represents a glorious sunset, sparkling with light and pleasing in color.

In Mr. Wachtel's collection of pictures there is not one that would not bear writing about at length; each tells a true story of this beautiful western country, from the sand-swept desert to the majestic mountains or the coast range.

Henrietta Spader

The predominating note struck at the Academy exhibition in New York this month was one of individuality rather than the scholasticism of other years. Abundance of life and an experimental spirit prevailed. In the landscapes there was every kind of goodness, and though there were occasional pictures showing a tendency to place tonality, though this is rather a hazy and over-worked word, above everything else, these pictures did not show in sufficient numbers to form a school. The Academy exhibition proves that we are becoming a race of wholesome individualists, in that

resembling our visitors, the Germans, and bearing as plainly as they the mark of our nationalism underneath our individual exteriors.

At the Kanst Gallery something interesting is always to be found. One wall of the larger gallery is showing paintings by Norman St. Clair, whose work is especially interesting, and one wall is hung with twelve water colors by Margaret Patterson, representing scenes in Spain. Mr. Kanst is also showing three rainy day pictures of Los Angeles painted by Frank Curn— one night scene at the Walker Theatre, the street car depot on Hill street, and the new Pacific Mutual Building—entitled "A Bright Spot on a Rainy Day." These are all splendid pictures well drawn and good in

arsenals, where they have been preserved with the greatest care for two centuries.

Another recent acquisition by the Louvre, which has the double value of artistic and archaeological interest, is the head of a woman from the collection of Mr. Humphry Ward. It is a magnificent head in marble from the Borghese palace, and is said to be contemporaneous with the works of Phidias. This remarkable head is well known to archaeologists, who have made it the subject of much study, especially in reference to the resemblance between it and the principal figure of the Ludovisi throne. Those scholars who believe that the Ludovisi throne is by Calamis ascribe this head to the same sculptor.—New York Tribune.

An exhibition will be held April 1 in Steckel's Art Gallery under the auspices of the Fine Arts League. The most interesting feature of the exhibition will be the pictures from the Macbeth Galleries in New York.

A Welcome Draught



By Harry L. Bailey

color, and a new departure as to subjects, as most of our artists confine themselves to scenery only.

Additions to the Louvre have a peculiar and international importance, more so, perhaps, than the enrichments of similar collections anywhere else, and it is good news that the sculptures of Pierre Puget have been secured to this treasure house of the world. They were exhibited last year in the Franco-British Exhibition in London, where they were very successful in arousing interest.

These remarkable sculptures are from the old decorative prows and sterns of the King's galleys and were made by Pierre Puget for Louis XIV. They have been taken from old

The following local artists will also exhibit by request of the League: Wm. Keith, H. J. Brenner, Fernand Luugren, Mrs. L. E. G. Macleod, Mrs. Helma Heynsen Yahn, Antony Anderson, Miss Regina O'Kane, Rene de Quelin, Ludeen Christensen, Miss Emelie S. Perry, Miss Fannie Duval, Norman St. Clair, James E. McBurney, Geo. F. Winterburn, Miss Margaret Patterson, Mrs. M. E. Evans, Robert Wagner, Jules Pages, Charles H. Grant, Elmer Wachtel, Marion Kavanaugh Wachtel, Granville Redmond, Wm. L. Judson, Edith White, Benjamin C. Brown, J. Bond Francisco, Leonard Lister, J. W. Clawson, Jean Mannheim, Paul de Longpre, Wm. Wendt, Julia Bracken Wendt, Marion Holden Pope, Hanson Put-

huff, Joseph Greenbaum, Bianca Dougan Cole, Alexander Stirling Calder, Nannette Calder.

Ramon Casas, one of Europe's well-known portrait painters, is in America, and staying at the Waldorf in New York. Senor Casas will execute several portraits during his short stay in America.

Marion Kavanaugh Wachtel will hold an exhibition of her paintings at the Friday Morning Club, beginning Monday next.

Mr. Martin J. Jackson's two canvases "Twixt Afternoon and Evening" and "Business Suspended" have been selected by Miss Withrow for the Alaska-Yukon exposition. Mr. Jackson is at work on an oil portrait of the little daughter of Mrs. Arthur J. Kline, of Denver.

In the latter part of April there will open in Paris an exhibition of one hundred portraits of women of the French and English schools of the eighteenth century. The French committee has as its head M. Georges Berger, founder of the Société des Amis du Louvre, and Lord Windsor is chairman of the English committee. With Queen Alexandra as its patroness it seems likely to be well launched artistically and socially, and surely there can be little difficulty, except a possible embarrassment of riches in securing a hundred interesting and important portraits with the treasures of two centuries to draw from.

SANBORN, VAIL & CO. have just completed the installation of a fine engraving plant at their new store at 735 South Broadway. They employ their own engravers and plate printers, and all orders are subject to inspection at any time. They use only the finest stock for cards and weddings, and correct forms are assured by experienced salespeople.

Impossible

Brownson—I understood he painted cobwebs on the ceiling so perfectly that the maid wore herself out trying to sweep them down.

Johnson—There may have been such an artist, but there never was such a housemaid.—Puck.

Away Up

Pearl—It is a wonder more couples don't pass their honeymoon in a balloon. It is so unique.

Richard—Oh, most honeymoon couples are up in the air without going up in a balloon.—Chicago News.

"The Sister States"

A curious inquirer wants to know "what are the sister states," and the Fairfax Forum answers: We should judge that they are Miss Ouri, the Misses Sippi, Ida Ho, Mary Land, Callie Fornia, Allie Bama, Louisa, Anna, Della Ware and Minnie Sota.—Kansas City Star.

Train the Speaking Voice

Now days the cry for education, which has always been insistent, is stronger than ever. The old-fashioned curriculum, which embraced the classics as the chief thing needful for a gentleman's education, is done away with, as well as the superstition that knowledge of the three R's was all that was necessary for the development of bucolic youth. Schools, and still more schools and colleges are demanded, and the new system of education is pushed in every direction; the mental training is supplemented by manual training, and the pupil is taught on the plan originated by the notorious Squeers to learn first to spell it and then "do it."

Girls are taught cookery and economical science, and the number of "ologies" and recondite matters now included in a course of instruction would make very wise pupils if there were a possibility of permanently absorbing such wholesale stuffing.

But amid all the merry round of things to learn there is a singular absence of the great thing needful, which is the training of the speaking

sequence, we find the American voice, particularly among women, to be shrill, throaty or nasal, and the voice of men to be too often distinguished by its harshness, of tone and want of modulation. The remedy for this condition would be easy if it were once recognized as needing attention, and if some of the time now devoted to comparatively useless studies were economized for the purpose.

George A. Dobinson

Forthcoming Events

(March 27 to April 3)
Meetings and Lectures

Today (Saturday, March 27, 1909)

5:45 a. m. Sunrise.

12:15 p. m. City Club.

6:30 p. m. Collectivist Club, Hotel Westminster.

7:30 p. m. Musicale, Playground No. 1, Violet street.

7:30 p. m. "Mexico, the Most Autocratic; Switzerland, the Most Democratic Republic," Mr. R. A. Gibbs. Playground No. 2, Echo Park.

8:00 p. m. Playground No. 3, Holly street. Musicale, Miss Chappel, Y. W. C. A.

8:00 p. m. Russian concert, Bethlehem Institution.

8:00 p. m. Supreme Lodge Banquet, Fraternal Brotherhood, Hotel Haywood.

Sunday, March 28.—10:30 a. m. Socialist Lyceum, Howell Hall.

11:00 a. m. "Rousseau," Reynold E. Blight, Blanchard Hall.

3:00 p. m. "A Creative Modernism," E. A. Cantrell, Mammoth Hall.

3:00 p. m. Popular concert, Gamut Club.

8:00 p. m. "Voice of the People," Dr. S. Hecht, Liberal Club, Mammoth Hall.

8:00 p. m. "Paris," Prof. Baumgardt, Symphony Hall.

Monday, March 29.—9:00 a. m. Board of Public Works.

9:30 a. m. Board of Supervisors.

10:00 a. m. Finance Committee.

10:45 a. m. "Japan," Gen. E. C. Bellows, Normal School.

2:30 p. m. "Old Pueblo of Los Angeles," Mrs. Bandini, Ebell Club.

3:30 p. m. Water Commission.

6:30 p. m. Orchestral rehearsal, Y. M. C. A., Hope street.

7:30 p. m. Board of Trade, Colegrove, Cole's Hall.

8:00 p. m. "Oliver Goldsmith," Dr. Sprague, Y. W. C. A., Hill street.

8:00 p. m. Glee Club rehearsal, Y. M. C. A., Hope street.

Tuesday, March 30.—1:30 p. m. City Council.

2:00 p. m. Woman's Lyric Club, rehearsal, Symphony Hall.

2:30 p. m. Police Commission.

3:00 p. m. Woman's Orchestra, rehearsal, Blanchard Hall.

3:00 to 6:00 p. m. Fifth Anniversary, Highland Park Ebell, at Mrs. Grant's, 5542 Pasadena avenue.

4:30 p. m. Civil Service Commission.

7:30 p. m. Lecture in Russian, Mr. Scherbach, Bethlehem Institution.

8:00 p. m. Orpheus Club rehearsal, Gamut Club.

8:00 p. m. Ellis Club rehearsal, Symphony Hall.

8:00 p. m. National Association of Post Office Clerks, Branch 57, Walker Theatre Bldg.

Wednesday, March 31.—10:00 a. m. "Hamlet," Shakespeare section, Ebell Club.

10:00 a. m. "Ceramics," Ruskin Art Club.

10:30 a. m. "Reciprocity Day," Wednesday Morning Club, Alhambra.

10:30 a. m. Park Commission.

2:00 p. m. Social Day, Cosmos Club, Ebell Clubhouse.

2:30 p. m. "Double Consciousness," J. H. M. Le-Apsley, Music Hall.

3:00 p. m. Board of Directors, Chamber of Commerce.

3:00 p. m. Quartette, Miss Fuhrer, Symphony Hall.

8:00 p. m. Camera Club, Blanchard Bldg.

Thursday, April 1.—Flower Show, Pasadena.

10:00 a. m. Civic Association, Chamber of Commerce.

10:30 a. m. Fire Commission.

2:00 p. m. Daughters of the Confederacy, Ebell Club.

2:30 p. m. W. C. T. U., First M. E. Church.

3:00 p. m. "Settlement Work," Thursday Afternoon Club, Tropic.

3:00 p. m. "Drama," Mr. Norman Hackett and Mrs. Geo. A. Dobinson, Friday Morning Club.

7:30 p. m. Lecture in Russian, Mr. Scherbach, Bethlehem Institution.

Friday, April 2.—Flower Show, Pasadena.

10:00 a. m. Supply Committee.

10:30 a. m. Talk on the recent session of the state legislature, Friday Morning Club.

2:00 p. m. Board of Public Works.

4:30 p. m. Housing Commission.

8:00 p. m. Pupils' Recital, L. A. Conservatory of Music, Symphony Hall.

8:00 p. m. Prohibition meeting, Blanchard Hall.

Saturday, April 3.—Flower Show, Pasadena.

12:15 p. m. City Club.

6:15 p. m. Sunset.

8:00 p. m. Norwegian Society, Blanchard Hall.

8:00 p. m. National Letter Carriers' Association, Branch 24, 217½ W. Second street.

8:00 p. m. Railway Mail Clerks' Association, L. A. Branch, Turner Hall.

A Saving

"Why did you quit boarding and go to housekeeping?"

"My wife has such a poor appetite that boarding wasn't economical."—Cleveland Leader.

A Delayed Message

"Anyone call since I've been out, Katie?"

"Yes, miss," replied the servant; "that young man who was here last night."

"Did he leave anything?"

"He wanted to leave a kiss, but I wouldn't take it, miss!"—Yonkers Statesman.

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Children's Sunday School 9:30 a. m. Wednesday evening meeting at 8 o'clock at Simpson Auditorium, and also the Gamut Club, 1044 South Hope Street, at 8:15. Reading rooms, 510-511 Herman W. Hellman Bldg., Spring and Fourth Sts., open daily, Sundays excepted, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

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voice. Man has but two methods of communication with his fellow man. One is the picture method, including the printed or written word, and the other is by his voice. The latter method is relied upon in the pulpit, at the bar, on the stage and in the every day intercourse of business and the social circle. The influence of the voice is exercised to carry a point in business negotiation, at the bar, in enforcing the administration of justice, in the pulpit in assisting the minister to convince the audience of his sincerity, and upon the stage to evoke the laugh or the tear in the delineation of character.

Even if equipped with unlimited knowledge, the man who can only communicate with the world through books is shorn of half his powers, and he who can by the aid of his voice impress those with whom he comes in contact may attain results of a valuable kind.

The voice should be trained while the student is young, to get the best results, but the necessity for this training is ignored in the public schools of the country and, as a con-

Theatre

The Theatres Next Week

Majestic—Norman Hackett in "Classmates."
Auditorium—"Whim-Wham."
Burbank—"Arizona."
Grand—"The Fortune Teller."
Belasco—"The Dollar Mark."
Orpheum—Vaudeville.
Walker—Vaudeville.

"Love Tales of Hoffman"

It was a heavy undertaking the Ferris Hartman Co. attempted when they put on Offenbach's, "The Love Tales of Hoffman" at the Grand Opera House this week. Considering their handicaps, their efforts in this production deserve great praise. It is called a fantastic opera, but runs dangerously close to grand opera in several places. "Night Divine, O Night of Love", in act two, is a vocal gem Oscar Walch as Hoffman, the poet, bears the brunt of the vocal work, and is satisfactory. He is ably supported by Christine Nielsen. Ferris Hartman makes his only appearance in act one where he contributes some clever character acting. Elvia Rand, a well groomed girl, is good in the character of Niclausse. The enlarged orchestra contributes much towards the success of the piece.

"The Burgomaster"

This week's offering at the Majestic Theatre is "The Burgomaster". That this sparkling musical treat has lost none of its magnetism is proved by the large houses it has drawn. Harry Hermesen as Peter Stuyvesant, heads a splendid singing organization, in which Marie Grandpre, a dainty young woman, contributes several well rendered vocal numbers. Euphemie Lockart acts and looks well in boy's clothes and with her sister, Etta, does a skillful dancing specialty in the last act. Strange to say, "The Burgomaster" is a musical comedy free from all vulgarity, which speaks well of its management.

"Arizona"

Augustus Thomas' famous play, "Arizona", is cleverly presented by the Burbank Stock Company this week. The audiences have been enthusiastic. Stirring and picturesque elements are lent this drama by its mixture of ranch and army life. It presents several amusing character types and combines well the ingredients of comedy, sentiment and action. A. Byron Beasley is notably fine as Canby, the rancher, a rough illustration of the old saw, "A man's a man for a' that." William Desmond leaves something to be desired as Lieutenant Denton. He is about as military as a schoolboy playing hooky, except when he occasionally recollects and straightens up. Harry Mestayer's coffee colored make-up and engaging Mexican smile are some compensa-

tion for his laborious musical "stunt". William Yerance as Colonel Bonham, Miss Lovell Alice Taylor as Mrs. Bonham, and Blanche Hall as Bonita are satisfying. It was in this fetching role of Bonita that Miss Eleanor Robson scored her first hit. Miss Robson is now starring in a dramatization of Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's story, "The Dawn of a Tomorrow".

Since many thousands of persons have been turned away from the theatre because there were no seats left, Manager Morosco announces that the big musical comedy, "Gay New York", will be deferred another week, thus giving to the many who have been disappointed an opportunity to see "Arizona".

"The Dollar Mark"

This week is the third and last of the hit of the local season, the Belasco Theatre Company's excellent produc-

At the Grand Next Week



Charles Arling

tion of "The Dollar Mark". Miss Orra Gardner assumes with fair success the part Miss Florence Oakley played before leaving the company. This remarkable play would be improved by strengthening the women characters. Indeed, upon leaving the theatre one almost echoes some lines in the first act: "Do you know how long it's been since I've seen a woman?" Mrs. Chandler is weak, Alice Chandler a mere figurehead. The little manicure has moments of more real womanliness in her genuine affection for her weakling husband, than these two combined. Perhaps this is Mr. Broadhurst's subtle method of saying that real women are not often found among the daughters of the rich. This would be a good point embodied in Mrs. Chandler, but who wants to see Gresham fall a victim to insipid femininity? Barring this defect, one is invigorated and stimulated

throughout the play. "The Dollar Mark" will be widely discussed.

It was the intention of the management to present "Miss Hobbs" next week but the demand for seats for "The Dollar Mark" is so great that in order to accommodate those unable to witness this splendid production, it is deemed wise to continue "The Dollar Mark" for another week.

Mason Opera House

Joseph Brooks will present Lillian Russell at the Mason Opera House, the week of April 5, in her racing play "Wildfire", by George Broadhurst and George V. Hobart. This will be the first presentation of the comedy-drama success in this city.

Miss Russell in the role of "Mrs. Barrington", is seen at her best. A competent cast is provided for the production. Will Archie in his role of Bud, is a big favorite; Frank Sheridan as Donovan is said to be excellent; Gilbert Douglas, Ernest Treux, Annie Buckley and many others are in the company.

The play is on the go all the time, with Miss Russell as the central figure. Her comedy throughout is delicious, and her beauty as remarkable as ever.

"Classmates"

Norman Hackett in Wm. C. DeMille's and Margaret Turnbull's play, "Classmates", will be next week's attraction at Hamburger's Majestic. Jules Murry searched the country for men and women to fill the parts in "Classmates". Duncan Irving, as played by Norman Hackett, is, as one New York critic expressed it, "in the hands of the one man best suited to it"; for Sylvia Randolph, the proud Carolina beauty, he has secured Doris Mitchell, one of the reigning beauties of New York last season; for the part of Bobby Dumble, the rotund Willard Louis; and after trying forty-seven applicants, Mr. Murry secured Erskine Sanford, who, he says, is as perfect a Bert Stafford "as ever grew in the State of North Carolina". The cadets have been chosen for their military bearing, their broad shoulders and small waists. No detail has been omitted

Auditorium

Manager Crawford has in construction a production of the spectacular play "Jerusalem". No expense is to be spared in this production, and the scenic effects are to be unusually fine, with elaborate costuming and every necessary effect possible to make it the most impressive presentation of the kind ever seen in Los Angeles. So far, when Mr. Crawford has made a promise he has never failed to keep it, and all those who have witnessed the splendor of the Auditorium productions know what to expect. It was the intention to put this production on the coming week, but the enormous expense caused him to postpone it until Monday, April 12, following Easter Sunday. In the meantime "Whim Wham", a musical comedy, will hold the boards.

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All the dealers in Los Angeles and vicinity report business as being particularly good and most of them expect to do twice the business of last year. The great trouble is to get sufficient cars to fill orders. Most of the factories are working over-time in an endeavor to supply the unexpectedly heavy demand.

Bert Latham says that the race tomorrow between the Stearns and the Locomobile is for blood. The 150 mile track struggle will be one of the fastest matches ever held in Los Angeles, as it will bring together two of the speediest cars in the West.

A. C. Robins has nothing but good to say of the sales of Mitchell cars lately, and expects sales to be away ahead of last year.

The Auto Vehicle Company's night school to instruct Tourist owners in their own cars is proving quite a success. The school is held every Tuesday evening from 7:30 to 9:30 at the company's factory, and the attendance has averaged over a hundred to date.

On account of infractions of the speed laws during a recent endurance race from New York to Boston, the Highway Commission of Massachusetts has threatened to put a stop to all automobile road races in the state. The Boston Automobile Dealers Association disclaims all responsibility for this particular race, and asserts itself to be in favor of strict observance of the speed laws. An investigation of the contest is being held by the Highway Commission and if it discovers violations of the state laws, the heaviest penalties will be imposed.

The contest board of the American Automobile Association has under consideration a rule which will bar women from this year's Glidden tour. The representative manufacturers of the country are anxious to obtain a ruling for uniform regulations on this and all other matters connected with endurance races all over the country. The object of this is that manufacturers may know what conditions they will have to face in entering their cars in any section of the country. It is the endeavor of the contest board to cause all clubs affiliated with it to feel that the success of automobile contests and of automobile interests generally, during the coming season, depends upon the cordial co-operation of every club with the national body in this particular. Individual clubs here and there may resent dictation in this regard, but they will come in time to see that such a ruling is for the broader good of motoring generally.

P. A. Renton shipped four Overlands to San Diego last week. He got a carload of these machines in Tuesday and says that business is coming along nicely. Sales for the Great-Smith car are keeping up well.

F. R. Bump, sales manager of the Franklin factory, has just been here on his first trip to California; he left Monday last for San Francisco, Seattle and Portland.

P. A. Renton has just made a trip to San Diego on a seven-passenger Matheson. He went down the coast and came back inland. Mr. Renton says that he has never seen the roads in such bad condition.

R. C. Hamlin says that sales have been splendid, and that he has done a third more business than last year already. A six-cylinder Franklin has been sold to Joseph Simons, of the Simons Brick Co., and a six-cylinder runabout to C. C. Teague of Santa Paula.

Mr. L. L. Brentner, agent for the Ford, complains that though orders are plentiful and business good he cannot get cars to anything like fill the orders. He is behind in deliveries 162 cars.

R. J. Leavitt has delivered a big Locomobile to Mr. John Lambert, Pasadena.

W. R. Woolwine, who handles the Marmon cars and the Rapid commercial vehicles, says that business is away ahead of his expectations; he has just got in a carload of Marmons and has another big shipment on the way.

The Lord Motor Car Co. have delivered an E. M. F. 30 to Nathan W. Tarr, of Tarr & McComb, and a Studebaker Model D40, to J. Frank Bowen, real estate dealer.

T. J. Williams of the Peerless-Oldsmobile agency says that they have oversold eight cars on the 1909 allotment. H. O. Harrison, manager of the agency, who has just returned from an eastern trip, reports the outlook very bright, especially in high-grade cars.

Mr. Paul, representing the American Automobile, has just shipped a car to Bakersfield, for the Bakersfield Auto Supply Co. The machine is a 70 h. p. American Traveler.

H. T. Brown of the Brown Maxwell, who suggested the Autofest, says that the prospects for it going through are very bright. It should prove quite an attraction as contrasting the recent auto show with an exhibition of moving cars. The scheme

will be exploited all through Southern California, women being invited to come with their families and tent out. The meet will probably be held at Ascot Park.

Mr. H. T. Brown of the Brown Motor Co., agents for the Olympic automobiles, announces sales very good indeed. A carload is expected about April 15 and a demonstrator will be here about the 5th of next month. A great many inquiries for cars have been received from Arizona, Texas and California, as far north as Paso Robles, and as far south as San Diego.

Mr. Lord includes among last week's deliveries an E. M. F. car to C. A. Dundas, Riverside, and one to S. E. Yount of Good Springs, Nevada. Mr. Lord says that he has made two trips to the factory to try and hurry them up, and has a carload on the way. At the present time he has not one new car in stock.

It is more than probable that the residents of Los Angeles will be afforded an opportunity to see in action in the near future two of the world's most noted automobile drivers who are now at the top of the ladder in the newer school of drivers of international reputation. Should the Los Angeles Automobile Dealers' Association hold the road race meet as contemplated early in July, the Buick Motor Company of Flint, Michigan, will send out either Lewis Strang or Robert Burman to drive the Buick entries for the Howard Automobile Company of this city.

Lewis Strang, winner of the Savannah Brier Cliff and Lowell Road Races, has long been identified with high priced foreign cars but to quote him after the Buick Model 17 piloted by Burman won the 100 mile world's championship at New Orleans, defeating Strang himself and George Robertson, the Vanderbilt Cup winner, he saw "the handwriting on the wall" and formed a Buick connection in order to keep to the front.

Robert Burman is the latest addition to the ranks of the world's most noted drivers. His driving at Kansas City, his remarkable showing at Savannah, and his latest feat of establishing four world's records at New Orleans on February 21, stamps him as a man to keep your eye on during the coming season.

W. R. Ruess, who has the Pope-Hartford agency, reports business particularly good, and things are looking much brighter than last year.

W. K. Cowan reports business exceptionally good, and up to the present time has done two-thirds as much business as during all of last year, when the books were closed in October. A carload of Ramblers just received from the factory include a fine 45 H. P. Roadster; the principal feature of this car is the close coupled body, the first one of its kind on the coast. Messrs. Cowan and Thompson are much elated over the per-

formance of the Rambler runabout, "Giviota Kid", which with L. B. Harvey at the wheel, set a new mark for the Pelton cup by clipping 8 minutes 12 seconds off the best previous "round-the-bay" run at San Francisco. Mr. Harvey had planned to carry three passengers on the trip, his wife, a tire man and himself, but the tire man failing to put in an appearance, he had to depend on his wife as mechanic. Mrs. Harvey enjoyed the trip thoroughly. The actual time made was 2h. 23min. 48 sec. Mr. Harvey has his eye on the Los Angeles-Phoenix course, and hopes to lower the mark set by the White Steamer, "Black Bess".

The Rambler agency has just sold two seven-passenger cars, one to A. M. Goodhue, Long Beach, and the other to C. W. Saviers, of Oxnard. They also have sold J. H. O'Reilly of Pasadena a 35 H. P. touring car.

The Jackson Automobile agency is sold out of new cars, but expect an other shipment next week. A model 8 32 H. P. Tourabout has been sold to Dr. Clifford of Santa Barbara.

The Auto Vehicle Co., manufacturers of the Tourist, have for some time been holding two-day shows among their best agencies. Last week the company was with their agents at Santa Ana, this week they exhibited two days with A. H. Sitton, and two days at the Central garage. Next

Some Stoddard-Dayton sales of last week were: Edwin A. Meserve, C. S. Ramsey, and Mrs. E. Broadbeck, five-passenger touring cars; to E. H. Skinner a seven passenger touring car; and roadsters to Dr. L. H. Case, D. H. Narbonne and M. Rhomberg.

W. R. Woolwine is delivering a seven-passenger Marmon to R. E. Ibbetson, a five-passenger touring car to Dr. West Hughes, and a four-passenger Marmon to W. H. Smith.

week they will be at Long Beach. Mr. Beardsley says that this innovation is proving decidedly successful.

J. M. Stanton & Co., have accepted the Covina agency for the Jackson.

J. H. Bennett, San Jose agent for the Tourist automobile, left Los Angeles Tuesday with a 40 H. P. roadster over the coast route to his home. He had with him two gentlemen from San Jose who had purchased the car. Mr. Bennett left orders for three more cars to be delivered at the earliest possible date.

W. K. Cowan, the Rambler agent, reports the delivery of a 45 H. P. Chemical Truck, a duplicate of the one sent to Pomona a month ago.

By Degrees

A maiden at college named Breeze, Weighed down by B. A.'s and M. D.'s, Collapsed from the strain.

Said her doctor: "'Tis plain, You are killing yourself by degrees!"
—Success Magazine.



Chas. S. Fee, General Passenger Agent of the Southern Pacific at San Francisco, is at the Hotel Alexandria.

Mr. J. C. Gormley, an extensive owner of coal mines in Pittsburg, is at the Lankershim with his wife and daughter.

Chas. P. Hall, who owns theatres at Sacramento, Berkeley and San Jose, is, in company with Mrs. Hall, at the Van Nuys.

Mrs. E. D. Brigham, wife of the general manager of the Chicago and North Western Railway, is a guest at the Hayward.

Mr. Frederic J. Haskin, who is connected with the government in Washington, D. C., is now at the Angelus.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Newberry, who have been on an extended tour in the east, returned to Los Angeles last night and have taken rooms at the Lankershim for the summer.

Mr. Louis W. Hill of St. Paul, Minn., is at the Hotel Metropole, Catalina.

The management of the Hotel Ingraham are giving their guests the opportunity of hearing good music, having secured the services of Signorita Marie Aspiroz, Spanish violinist, to play for their visitors every Sunday evening for the next five weeks.

Mrs. John de Bruyn Kops of New York was joined by her husband at the Leighton Hotel for a few days last week.

Ossip Gabrilowitsch, the St. Petersburg pianist, is registered at the Lankershim.

Philadelphia guests at the Alexandria are Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Blair, Miss H. M. Blair, Miss M. Donovan.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Green, who with Miss Lydia Gibbons have lately returned from a trip to Honolulu, are staying at present at the Van Nuys. Mr. Green is the owner of the Vaientia theatre in San Francisco.

Dr. Chas. E. Walker, a capitalist of Denver, is with his wife a guest at the Lankershim.

A guest of the Haywood who is well known on the coast is Mr. Wm. F. H. Stocker, Pacific Coast Agent of the Trades Despatch.

Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Freud with their two daughters, Miss C. S. and Miss Josephine S. Freud, are this week's guests at the Angelus. Mr. Freud is a retired merchant of De-

troit, where his family hold a prominent position in the social life of the city.

Among the Los Angeles people registered at the Metropole, Avalon, are Mr. T. G. Bischoff, Mr. S. N. Sinsabaugh, Miss Sinsabaugh, Mr. C. B. Gallup, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Blanchard, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Hodgkinson.

Miss F. Chaplin, of Scotland, is at present at the Metropole.

Count Limberg Stirum is a guest at the Ingraham. Count Stirum came here with the intention of starting in business.

Laurel Canyon



on the Way to Bungalow Inn

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Hewins of Dedham, Mass., have arrived at the Leighton for a stay of several weeks.

Capt. J. W. Foote of Newark, N. J., and W. W. Hurt and wife are at the Angelus. Both Capt. Foote and Mr. Hurt are connected with the Searchlight Mines Co.

Salt Lake City visitors at the Lankershim are Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Johnson.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Daum of Ottumwa, Iowa, are at the Alpine Tavern.

Mr. Jas. W. Kelch of San Francisco is now a guest at the Hayward.

Mr. C. A. Henry with Mrs. Henry, is at present a guest at the Lankershim. Mr. Henry is a railroad magnate of Chicago.

Among recent guests at the Alexandria are Dr. and Mrs. A. C. Fours, Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Poire, Mr. and

Mrs. H. H. De Loss, all of Bridgeport, Conn.

Mr. Geo. C. Fetterman, President of the Caliente Merchandise Co., Caliente, Nevada, is at present at the Angelus.

New Yorkers at present at the Metropole, Catalina, are Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Childs and Dr. and Mrs. T. W. Bickerton.

Mr. J. A. Seymour and wife returned to the Leighton on Monday en route to Seattle for a short visit with their son before leaving for their home in Chicago.

Mr. Wm. Young, a wealthy banker of Butte, Montana, has gone with Mrs. Young to Redlands for a few weeks. When in the city Mr. and Mrs. Young make the Ingraham their headquarters.

Mrs. H. Wibirt Spence of Detroit, is at the Leighton for an indefinite stay.

The superintendent of the Santa Fe reading rooms, Mr. S. E. Busser, is with his wife at the Angelus.

Miss Reed, the new leading lady at the Belasco, is living at the Van Nuys.

Another San Franciscan at the Lankershim is Mr. W. G. Lamhart, director of the Sunset Phone Co.

The headquarters for the Fraternal Brotherhood will for this week be at the Hayward Hotel, where Mr. Chas. W. Dempster will be holding conferences with the members here.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Urquhart of San Francisco are stopping at the Angelus. Mr. Urquhart is superintendent of the dining car system of the Southern Pacific.

Dr. and Mrs. Geo. Goodfellow of San Francisco are stopping at the Alexandria. Dr. Goodfellow is surgeon of the Southern Pacific.

Mr. J. Anson Howard, Ottawa, Canada, is a guest at the Leighton.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Newman and Mrs. H. W. Cannon are staying at the Hotel Alexandria, having come from New York in Mr. Newman's private car.

At the Alexandria just now are Count de Polignac and valet, and Mr. Francois Mallet of Paris, France.

Mr. M. H. de Young, proprietor of the San Francisco Chronicle, left the Alexandria last evening.

For the second time this season, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Merrit of Cleveland, are guests of the Hotel Alexandria.

Among this week's guests at the Angelus are Mr. and Mrs. Samuel S.

Champlain. Mr. Champlain is a prominent banker of Boise, Idaho.

Col. F. Hamilton, an owner of large oil wells of Bradford, Penn., is stopping at the Hayward.

Among the recent arrivals at the Hotel Alexandria is Miss L. A. Burton of Levers, Delaware.

Cheering

A nervous young minister, in visiting a remote village, had an unpleasant experience. The old lady at whose house he stayed, in showing him his room said:

"It ain't anybody I'd put in this room. This here room is full of sacred associations to me," she went on. "My first husband died in that bed with his head on these pillows, and poor Mr. Jenks died sitting in that chair. Sometimes when I come into the room in the dark I think I see him sitting there still. My own father died layin' right on that lounge right under the window there. Poor pa, he was a spiritualist, and he allus said he'd appear in this room after he died, and sometimes I am foolish enough to look for him. If you should see anything of him tonight, you'd better not tell me. It'd be a sign to me that there was something in spiritualism, and I'd hate to think that. My son by my first man fell dead of heart disease right where you stand. He was a doctor, and there's two whole skeletons in that closet there belonged to him, and half a dozen skulls in that lower drawer. If you are up early, and want something to amuse yourself with before breakfast, just open that cupboard there, and you will find a lot of dead men's bones. My poor boy thought a lot of them. Well, good night, and pleasant dreams."

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Places of Interest for Tourists

Balboa Beach—One of the latest seashore resorts to be connected by electric line with Los Angeles. About forty miles down the coast from Los Angeles. Longest stretch of still water boating, fishing and bathing between San Francisco and San Diego. Excellent hotel accommodations and superb fish dinner served.

Huntington Beach—A seashore resort. Situated on a slightly bluff overlooking a beautiful stretch of the South Coast. Excellent hotel accommodations, surf bathing, pavilion, music and dancing. One hour from Los Angeles via Huntington car.

Long Beach—"The Atlantic City of the West." One of the most beautiful seashore cities on the Pacific Coast. Located twenty-one miles from Los Angeles. Cars every few minutes. Band concert daily by Long Beach Municipal Band. E. H. Willey, director.

Newport—Forty miles by electric line from Los Angeles. Fine body of still water. One of the oldest settlements on the coast. Cars leave every hour from Sixth and Main streets.

Ocean Park—One of the close in beaches. About twelve miles from Los Angeles on Los Angeles-Pacific electric line. Cars every ten minutes. About forty minutes from city. Amusements and fine bathing house. This Beautiful Beach is visited by Balloon Route Excursion.

Playa Del Rey—Just south of Venice and Ocean Park. Beautiful lagoon. Los Angeles-Pacific cars reach Playa Del Rey in thirty-five minutes. Cars leave Fourth street station every ten or fifteen minutes. Seen on the Balloon Route Excursion.

Redondo—A beautiful beach about eighteen miles from the city. Reached by Los Angeles-Pacific cars on Fourth street. Many amusement features. Also one of the points on the Balloon Route.

San Pedro—The shipping point for Southern California. About forty-five minutes from Los Angeles on Los Angeles-Pacific lines and Pacific Electric lines. Gateway to Catalina Island.

Santa Monica—Another of the close in beach cities. Thirty-five minutes from the city. Excellent hotels, bathing and fishing facilities. It is the first Beach stop on the Balloon Route Excursion.

Venice—This is the show place of Southern California. Patterned after the Venice of the Old World. Bathing, gondola rides and excellent hotels. But thirty-five minutes from Los Angeles over the Los Angeles-Pacific lines. A long stop is made at Venice on the Balloon Route.

Catalina Island—Three hours' ride from Los Angeles. It is twenty-two miles long and contains 40,000 acres. See Pacific Electric, Southern Pacific,

or Salt Lake time tables for transportation facilities, or Banning Line ticket office, 104 Pacific Electric Building, Sixth and Main.

The Mountains

Mt. Lowe—A peak of the Sierra Madre range of mountains rising 6,100 feet above sea. Reached by the Pacific Electric railway over one of the most wonderful mountain railroads in the world. Special cars leave 8, 9 and 10 a. m. and 1:30 to 4:00 p. m. every day from the Pacific Electric depot, Sixth and Main streets. Takes 2 hours to reach Alpine Tavern, an excellent hotel among the pines away up on Mt. Lowe.

Mt. Wilson—Is reached by electric line to Sierra Madre and thence over a mountain trail of nine miles by burro to the peak. An excellent tavern at the summit affords shelter for the night and good meals in the meantime. Animals can be rented at the foot of Mt. Wilson trail.

Soldiers' Home—National home for Veterans of the Civil War. Located at Sawtelle about 35 minutes ride on the Los Angeles-Pacific Railroad. This is also the first stop on the Balloon Route Excursion.

Indian Village—Opposite Eastlake Park on Mission Road. Scores of tribes can be seen working at their native crafts. Free admission is included on Tilton's Trolley Trip.

Ostrich Farms—The Cawston, Pioneer ostrich farm of America is located at South Pasadena. Take cars marked Cawston Farm, on Main street. The Los Angeles, located at Eastlake Park.

Chinatown—Largest outside of the Orient. Go with a Balloon Route Guide to Chinatown.

Paul De Longpre's Art Studio—Located in Hollywood about twenty-five minutes from Los Angeles via Los Angeles-Pacific railway. Paintings from the master hand of the great flower king are upon exhibition through the courtesy of Mr. De Longpre.

Santa Anita Park—Located on "Lucky" Baldwin's Ranch. About thirty minutes from Los Angeles. Special trains direct to the grand stand via Southern Pacific or Pacific Electric.

Balloon Route—Private cars under competent guides, leave Hill Street Station of the Los Angeles-Pacific for all points of interest at nearest beaches, and Hollywood.

Tilton's Trolley Trip—100 miles for 100 cents, including free admission to San Gabriel Mission, Los Angeles Ostrich Farm or Indian Village. Through Pasadena and Orange Groves in morning; two hours Long Beach in afternoon. Reserved seats, P. E. Depot, 9:00 a. m. daily.

Sightseeing Automobile—Leaves 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. daily from opposite Hotel Alexandria. Two hours ride around the city. Reserve seats at Hotel Alexandria.

Tropico, Glendale, North Glendale and Casa Verdugo—A charming ten

mile ride through the hill section of the city, passing lovely Echo Park lakes and skirting the crest of the precipitous hills with wide views of the fertile valley and the high Sierras to the north. Crosses the famous Los Feliz Road and the river on the edge of Griffith Park, through the famous fruit and berry country (once the great Rancho San Rafael) about Tropico and Glendale, the frostless center, to homes nestling amid orange groves at the very foot of the range. January 20, 1905, the quaint old Spanish restaurant, "Casa Verdugo," at the north end at the foot of Mt. Verdugo, was opened for the reception of guests.

San Gabriel Mission—Is reached by a lovely ride of eleven miles, mostly through vineyards and citrus groves. A short spur connects with the great felt factory center at Dolgeville, where a new industry is rapidly building upon the seat of a more ancient and primitive one—that of wine making. But within a short distance of here is the great Ramona winery, which is now open to the free inspection of all tourists. The San Gabriel Mission was established by the Franciscans in 1771 and is still used. The great grape vine of San Gabriel is of little less interest to the tourist than the Mission.

Pasadena—Twelve miles from Los Angeles, so nearly a part of the greater metropolis, yet so preserving its own entity, that 202 cars are daily dispatched over the Pacific Electric lines from each center. Three routes are available for the tourist—the "Old Line" via Highland Park, the Ostrich Farm and Garvanza, or the "Short Line" and Oak Knoll. Pasadena is a city of lovely homes, embowered in charming grounds, with many great tourist hotels that have a great world wide fame. Lying at a greater altitude by several hundred feet and protected by the enveloping range of foothills, its climate is warmer and more equable than localities closer to the coast.

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Partake of one of those famous chicken dinners. California Wines Served.
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Regular dinner week days from 12 to 1
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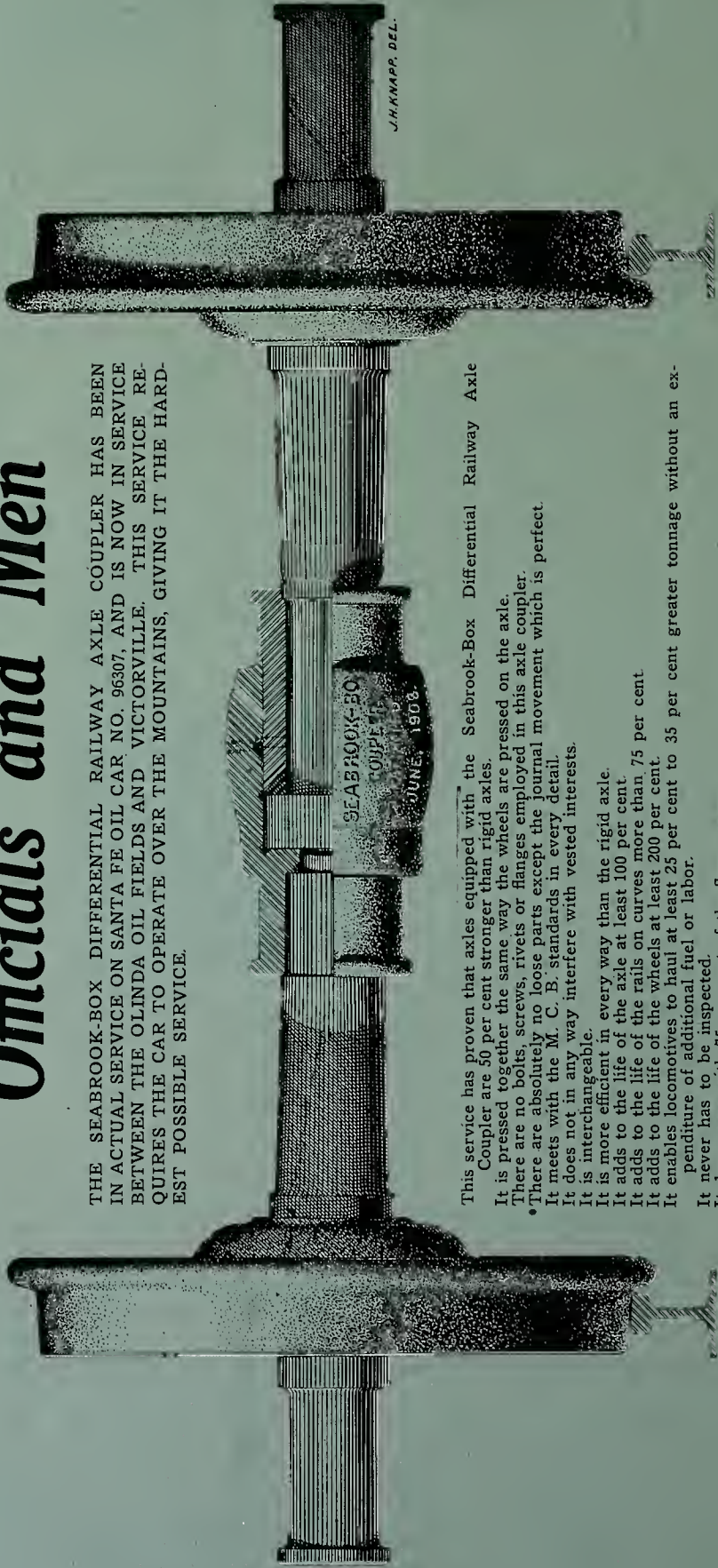
Information and literature regarding the great Mt. Lowe trip, Beach Resorts, and other points of interest from local agents or Passenger Department, Room 296, Pacific Electric Building, Los Angeles, California.

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Great Enthusiasm Among Santa Fe Railway Officials and Men

THE SEABROOK-BOX DIFFERENTIAL RAILWAY AXLE COUPLER HAS BEEN IN ACTUAL SERVICE ON SANTA FE OIL CAR NO. 96307, AND IS NOW IN SERVICE BETWEEN THE OLINDA OIL FIELDS AND VICTORVILLE. THIS SERVICE REQUIRES THE CAR TO OPERATE OVER THE MOUNTAINS, GIVING IT THE HAREST POSSIBLE SERVICE.



This service has proven that axles equipped with the Seabrook-Box Differential Railway Axle Coupler are 50 per cent stronger than rigid axles.

It is pressed together the same way the wheels are pressed on the axle.

There are no bolts, screws, rivets or flanges employed in this axle coupler.

• There are absolutely no loose parts except the journal movement which is perfect.

It meets with the M. C. B. standards in every detail.

It does not in any way interfere with vested interests.

It is interchangeable.

It is more efficient in every way than the rigid axle.

It adds to the life of the axle at least 100 per cent.

It adds to the life of the rails on curves more than 75 per cent.

It adds to the life of the wheels at least 200 per cent.

It enables locomotives to haul at least 25 per cent to 35 per cent greater tonnage without an expenditure of additional fuel or labor.

It never has to be inspected.

It does away with 75 per cent of the flange wear.

It never has to be lubricated, as this is accomplished at the time of its construction by the use of graphite, which is pressed into the coupler under 4000 pounds per square inch compression and will last the life of the axle.

It is indorsed by railway officials, superintendents of motive power, master car builders and master mechanics.

All of our statements are absolutely confirmed by the operation of the device on the car now in operation on the Santa Fe railway.

We have already started to equip for the San Bernardino Valley Traction company, and we expect to equip a freight train and a passenger train at the earliest possible date.

This device will save the railroads of the United States millions of dollars. It will at the same time make millions of dollars for the stockholders of the company. Last year the railroads of the United States earned \$2,500,000,000.00. We will save them more than 10 per cent. This would be \$250,000,000.00. How much do you think we will be able to make

out of this device when we can save the railway companies the amount mentioned above?

A small investment in our stock now will net you immense returns. The stock is selling at \$1.00 per share but may be advanced any day to \$2.00. We believe that within a few months the stock will be selling for at least \$5.00 per share. For further information call at our demonstration rooms, 224 WEST THIRD STREET and 44 NORTH RAYMOND AVENUE, PASADENA, or at our general offices.

The Western Engineering Company

501-2-3 Herman W. Hellman Building

Foreign Patents for Sale

Home A 2242, Main 2242

Bank References

WHAT I AM GOING TO DO EXCLUSIVE IN
THIS ISSUE BY MAYOR ALEXANDER

PACIFIC OUTLOOK

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Regardless of Party, Sect or Person*

Vol. VI. No. 14.

Los Angeles, California, April 3, 1909.

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Overlooking the Bay of San Francisco and
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A homelike and comfortable hotel, whose superb location, magnificent appointments and perfect service leave nothing to be desired. The only hotel in the world in which EVERY ROOM has its attached bath. Five minutes' ride from the Ferry on green Sacramento Street Cable Car, or red California Street Cable Car. Reached from Third and Townsend by Kearny or Ellis Street Car, transferring to Sacramento or Powell Street.

Single rooms with bath—\$2.50, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.00, \$8.00, \$10.00. Suites—\$10.00, \$12.50, \$15.00, \$18.00, \$20.00 and upwards

Under the same management which made the Palace Hotel the world's standard for 40 years.

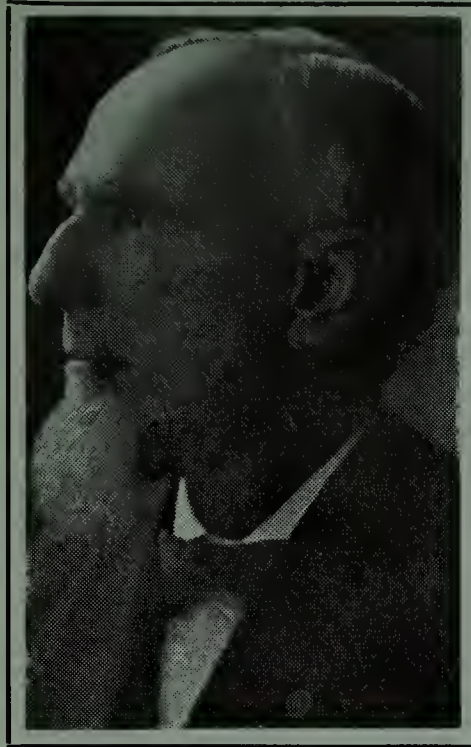
PALACE HOTEL COMPANY

WHAT I AM GOING TO DO

By Mayor George Alexander

ABOVE and beyond all of the issues involved in the election which has placed me in office as Mayor of Los Angeles, is the enunciation of the principle of the recall. Now it will be my policy to show the people who voted for the recall and the people who voted against the recall that the recall is worth while. Our city occupies a unique position among American cities at this particular time in being the first to call into action this great factor in the struggle to attain honest and capable civic administration, and as a consequence the eyes of the nation are upon us. The responsibility for making this the best governed city in America and to demonstrate to other cities that it pays the voter to exercise the prerogative of removing from office, as well as to elect to office, is a responsibility which all good citizens share with me. If we can attain for our city the good government that it deserves, we shall have given a demonstration that will strengthen our own grip upon substantial prosperity and show to the world that this is a city where the people govern themselves three hundred and sixty-five days a year. Self-government is the highest form of government, and the recall election has shown that our people can and will govern. The charter election of February 3d has demonstrated and made it possible for the plain people of this city, without the intervention of bosses, to nominate and elect any list of candidates upon which they may unite.

MY policy in relation to vice and its protection, is one of the matters with which I am most importuned for an answer. It will be my sincere purpose to give the city the cleanest administration that it is possible for me to enforce. I was nominated and elected on the straightforward platform of enforcing the laws. That was the one policy that I have followed during all of the time that I have been in the public service and it will be my policy as Mayor. Vice and the social evil and their eradication have been the subject of the deep and careful study of earnest, wise men and women in this and other countries since the human race began to evolve from barbarism. I do not assume the office of Mayor of Los Angeles with any cut and dried receipts or solemn formula for accomplishing during the months for which I have been elected that which the concentrated wisdom and strenuous work of thousands of ministers, students, philosophers and missionaries have never yet accomplished in its entirety. This much I can and will do—I shall insist upon honest officialism and I shall stand squarely behind the officer who enforces the laws of the state and the ordinances of the city as they exist, and I shall prosecute to the extent of the executive power every form of co-partner-



HON. GEORGE ALEXANDER, WHO ASSUMED OFFICE AS MAYOR OF LOS ANGELES ON THURSDAY OF THIS WEEK

ship between municipality and immorality.

My policy in regard to the saloons will be to treat them just the same as any other business that exists under the law. They are licensed to sell liquor under certain restrictions and provisions fixed by law and ordinance, and with their existence I have nothing to do. The saloon keeper who obeys the law and ordinances will have nothing to fear from me. The saloon keeper who wilfully disobeys the law and ordinances will have as much to fear from me as it is within the executive power to put fear into law breakers. I shall exact a very strict accounting from officials, and there the saloon question of Los Angeles must rest during my administration and succeeding administration, unless the people by their vote shall decide to make the city dry.

IT will be one of my fixed policies to give the city as economical an administration as is consistent with its well being and with its progress. I believe and I think that the great mass of the people believe that a vast amount of money is foolishly spent to provide positions for politicians, for whose services no necessity exists. This is sheer waste of the people's money and a corruption of government. The servants of the public should work as diligently for the people as they would for a private employer, and this cannot obtain when they are simply sinecure places. I have no election debts to pay; no promises of positions to fill and no rewards to give at the expense of the taxpayers. I am entirely free therefore to follow the policy of undertaking to get the best work and the most efficient service for the money we expend.

I wish to say as plainly and as forcibly as

I can that I am for the aqueduct and everything that will make for its speedy and its successful completion. We have none of us fully realized what the completion of this great work will mean to Los Angeles. To have for all time the best water supply on earth lifts the limit of what we may attain in the way of population and substantial growth beyond the bounds of anything which we can now predict and beyond the life span of the people of this and probably the succeeding generation. The assurance of an unlimited water supply means that we can keep growing at the pace that has made Los Angeles a record-breaker, and this sort of growth means the safe and sure returns for all conservative investments. The generation of electricity from the Owens river waters by the municipality and the sale of the power at reasonable prices to manufacturers will be an inducement to manufacturers to come and locate in a country where manufacturing is comparatively in its infancy. With the establishment of manufacturies capable of producing the wares that we now import from the east, this city would take on a new form of industrial life and become the home of tens of thousands of industrious home-owning American working people. The quicker the aqueduct is completed the quicker we can make our bid for manufacturing industries and the increased population that will follow in their wake. Nothing must interfere with the progress of the gigantic work and it will be a part of my policy to facilitate it with all of the energy that the executive of the city can command. So far as I know the present Board of Public Works is satisfactory, and I believe that Mr. Mulholland and his associates are capable, honest men.

I FAVOR consolidation and shall do all that I can to advance it because it is the only way possible to give the people of Los Angeles their own harbor. This great city must control the communication with its harbor. It would be a travesty on human intelligence to allow the corporations to levy tribute on the commerce of this city with the outer world. I hope to see the city own its transportation facilities between its streets and stores and the wharves on the Pacific ocean. This alone can assure to them the heritage of the benefit that will come to them from the commerce of the Orient and the water traffic of the Atlantic seaboard. The completion of the Panama canal will give us a new place in the world of commerce. With cheap transportation by water for such raw material as we do not produce and municipal electricity to generate the power to manufacture it, we have a commercial and industrial future worthy of preservation. Now is the time that we must see to it that the corporations do not grasp the roadway that our commerce must travel.

A GOOD library building is one of the things that I should like to see. I believe that all of our people would like to see a public library building worthy of the city and the place that it holds as a center of intelligence. This is a city composed of readers and our library is one of the greatest sources of instruction and pleasure that we possess. I think that the time is close

at hand when our library should occupy a creditable structure exclusively devoted to its use. If the wishes of the people could be recorded upon this question, I believe that the expression would be almost unanimously in favor of a public library building.

We cannot do too much for our tourist friends, and I am particularly anxious that our parks and roadways should be made as attractive as possible. We must not forget that our growth has come to us from other places. It is the tourist of this winter who becomes the resident and property owner of next year. Each person who locates here brings many others of his friends and his kin. The only thing that a city can do for its visitors is to provide pleasant parks and good roadways for their enjoyment. We should never miss an opportunity to win the admiration of those who come here to see the country. They are the greatest advertising mediums that exist.

THIS reminds me that we are to entertain the national gathering of the Elks in July. The Elks are a large and representative body of men, and their coming to Los Angeles in great numbers in the middle of the summer season is an event that we should all appreciate. There have been many lies told about our summer climate, and there is no way that they can be so effectually disproven, as by entertaining these large conventions, at a season when it is altogether probable that their home towns are hot, humid, and uncomfortable. I hope that the people of the city will show these visitors every courtesy.

LOS ANGELES County has twenty-seven splendid municipalities outside of the city. I should like to see closer relations established between our city and these surrounding cities and towns. Los Angeles as the metropolis of the Southwest has reason to be proud of her suburbs, and as we grow they will grow. Our electric transportation to nearly all of these surrounding towns is such that they are practically a part of the city as well as the homes of many of our business people. There can be no rivalry between our city and its suburbs, and the thought occurred to me that some plan for co-operation where mutual advancement would result could be devised.

Our Chamber of Commerce is one of the best civic organizations in the world, and it is impossible to estimate the good that has resulted to this community for its work. The more our citizens come to appreciate this and co-operate the greater can be the good accomplished.

There has never been a time in the history of Los Angeles when the conditions were so thoroughly ripe for the sturdy growth of a great prosperity as just now. If we all pull together we can do great things for the city and bring forth definite results. Los Angeles made a proud record during the financial depression and its financial soundness and property valuations are more firmly established than ever. There is an abundance of money in the country for investment and we have the best field for safe and sure returns. The effect of the recall will be to show the country that the people of this city are determined to direct their own government and make it clean, honest, able and conservative, and that they will not be ruled by any group of machine politicians. This is the first thing that will impress a thoughtful man who is contemplating a change of residence and the selection of this city as his home and the place of his investments.

FOR years and years this city has been dominated by a political machine that has worked in the interests of a small group of corporation magnates. The sole purpose of this organization seems to have been to squeeze everything that could be squeezed out of the people, and yet in spite of this octopus the city by sheer force of its superb conditions and the energy and vitality of its people as individuals has had a wonderful growth. Now that our people have taken control of their own affairs and have shown their determination and ability to direct them without the intervention of greedy politicians, we are in a position to go ahead and reap a greater and better prosperity than we have ever known,—but we must pull together.

When I say "we," I mean the people. We cannot expect the professional politicians and those who subsist on the favor of certain corporations, to join in making the people's government a success. Of course the old machine will make its death struggle to maintain its grasp upon the city. We must expect to confront its forces in many directions, but the people have won a victory that can only be lost by their own apathy. At both the charter and the recall election the people have shown themselves more powerful than the organization, and they now have it within their power to eradicate machine rule as a factor in local government.

THE people demand an honest business government, and that is the sort of government that I shall devote my best energies to secure for them.

I am not controlled by any clique or faction and I shall not be guided in my appointment or policies by the wishes of any men or any set of men. I am the Mayor of all Los Angeles and I want every man and woman in the city to feel that I am their executive and that I am anxious to carry out the will of the majority.

I have no political ambitions. I have but one object in my public life—to give the people of this city the best and cleanest administration that they have ever had. I came to Los Angeles in 1887 and have lived here ever since and have been identified with the people and served them to the best of my ability. During the campaign, with all its bitterness, my enemies were unable to show a single instance where my acts were not for the best interests of the people. At my time of life it is not logical that I should look forward to or desire an ambitious political future. I do with all my heart desire to fill the office to which I have been unexpectedly called so that all of the people of my home city will have reason to hold both me and my administration in grateful remembrance.

MY interpretation of the wishes of our people is this—that the city shall be administered so that the capitalist will have the assurance that his investments are safeguarded; that the merchant and manufacturer will know that safe and sound business conditions are maintained; that the homeowner will know that his little property is being protected; and the man whose only asset is his job will know conditions are so firm and secure that he will always have a job. If we can give the people of Los Angeles this kind of an administration, I know that they will say, "well done".

Geo Alexander

The POET'S COLUMN

God's Love

BY MABEL HOLLUB

If the reflection of God you would trace,
Look in a pansy's flower face.

You do not need the sun nor the shade
To see the light his love has made.

God's love is not hid from our searching eyes,
Beyond the distant blue of the skies.

It is in everything that grows—
In the dandelion, in the sweet wild rose.

But in his garden of love so fair,
Would you know the brightest flowers there?

God's little children in whose eyes shine
The Father-Mother love divine!

* * *

The Coonskin Cap

My gran'ther's gran'ther hunted bears
And possums and such things;
He was a man who took no dares—
His praise a whole State sings—
And when he hunted in the woods
A-toting gun and trap,
His skypiece was no store made goods—
He wore a coonskin cap.

This coonskin cap that long ago
My gran'ther's gran'ther wore,
I've used in many a childhood "show"—
But who shall use it more?
For Cousin Phyllis says that it
Is just the stylish stunt,
And she has had it made to fit,
And my! she makes a front.

The striped tail that used to bob
On gran'ther's gran'ther's neck
Now aids fair Phyllis to play hob
With hearts—mine is a wreck!
And gran'ther's gran'ther never thought
When that coon tumbled dead,
The hide at this day would be sought
To deck a beauty's head!

* * *

Lo! the Poor Benedict

It's "Hubby, put the cat out,"
And it's "Dearie, fix the range;"
It's "Have you wound the clock, love?"
And it's "Have you any change?"
It's "Hook me up the back, pet,"
And "Lock the cellar door."
And it's "Do be careful not to spill
Those ashes on the floor."
So let the bumper circulate,
And quaff a mournful glass
Unto the humble Benedict.
Alas! Alas! Alas!

* * *

The Whole Family

BY ARTHUR CHAPMAN

Nobody knows of the holes to mend,
Nobody knows of the buttons lost;
Nobody knows of the babes to tend,
Nobody knows what the groceries cost;
Nobody knows of the socks to darn,
Nobody knows of the patching done;
Nobody knows—here we'll end this yarn—
Nobody knows but mother.

Nobody knows of the shoes to buy,
Nobody knows of the yearly bills,
Nobody knows when the gas bill's high;
Nobody gets these thrills.
Nobody wears his last year's suit,
What, again? Well, rather;
Nobody gets the eternal boot,
No, not one, but father.

Nobody knows of the fashion tip,
Nobody knows of the newest sheath;
Nobody knows where such things slip
When they are gone from underneath;
Nobody knows of shoes that pinch,
And other things that twist her;
Nobody knows what makes her flinch,
Nobody knows but sister.

Nobody knows of pants cut down,
When dad no more will wear 'em;
Nobody knows how ma can frown
If he, perchance, shall tear 'em;
Nobody knows how dear, sweet sis
Utters things a girl should smother,
If he but hides and hears a kiss—
Nobody knows but brother.

WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO ABOUT IT?

Casual Observations on Things as They Are

A FORMER chief executive of this city has declared that he was elevated to office by Walter F. Parker, the recognized head of as faithless and treacherous an organization of exploiters of a municipality as one might expect to see. It is to be presumed that Parker has admitted the charge. But whether he admits it or not doesn't matter.

No defense of Parker or the Parker methods will be undertaken by a sane and self-respecting citizen. It is notorious, indisputable, that Parker has been and is the boss of the city organization of the Republican party, and that, co-operating with the Los Angeles Times and A. P. Fleming, so-called campaign manager for Dr. Lindley during the memorable municipal campaign of 1906, after Fleming had sought a hand in the management of the Gates campaign, he was a party to one of the "rawest" and most contemptible pieces of political trickery known to California politics. And yet Parker, Republican boss, the "logical leader" of the Republican party in Los Angeles, as one of the 1906 candidates for the mayoralty styled him, made, or helped to make, Arthur C. Harper mayor!

Why?

The Pacific Outlook believes the citizenship of Los Angeles is of an order so high and of a fibre so strong and healthy that it will not be content while this paid agent of the Southern Pacific railroad remains actively interested in politics in this city. That he should longer be tolerated as a factor worthy of consideration is unthinkable. The man or organization of men who can rid the city of his presence will deserve the undying gratitude of a long-suffering and altogether too tolerant a community.

Walter Parker's administration of any department of the city's affairs must cease, instantly and forever. His hand must never again be seen in Los Angeles politics. Where is the man who is courageous enough and persistent enough to undertake the task of freeing Los Angeles of Parker, as it recently has been freed of one of his worst creatures?

?????

NOW that the people have come into possession of the Direct Primary, the query arises: "What are they going to do with it?"

The Direct Primary is not in itself an assurance of clean government. It is a means, not an end. If the people know how to use it, they will get good results; if they don't, they won't.

California is a large state, geographically considered, and there necessarily will be greater difficulty in getting the forces of good government united upon a candidate or set of candidates than would be encountered in a state of smaller dimensions.

And yet unity of action is absolutely essential if success is to attend the efforts of the people to put honest and efficient men into office.

The hope of the machine is to confuse the people by a multiplicity of candidates.

Happily, this will be no easy task. The Direct Primary law requires that a candidate for a state office shall have his petition

At the Safety Deposit Vault

By Rev. Robert J. Burdette

Selfishness—

I kept all my wealth—and I mourn for my loss
For gold in a skeleton hand turns to dross;
Love, friendship, and gratitude might I have
bought—
But I kept all my wealth till it mouldered to
naught.

Pleasure—

I spent all my gold—I danced and I sang—
The palace I built with hilarity rang;
Plays, revels, and frolics from even to dawn—
But I lie here with nothing—I spent it—it's
gone!

Avarice—

I loaned my good money—at grasping per cent—
'Twas I who got all that you kept and you spent;
While I counted my millions, Death plundered
me bare—
And this grave that I sleep in belongs to my
heir.

Charity—

It was little I had, but I gave all my store
To those who had less, or who needed it more;
And I came with Death laughing, for here at
the grave
In riches unmeasured I found what I gave!

signed by one per cent of the party voters in each of at least ten counties.

That provision was slipped into the bill by the friends of the Direct Primary, and the usually watchful politicians seem to have overlooked it entirely.

In many respects it is the most valuable provision of the Direct Primary law.

That section alone will prevent the crowding of the ticket with irresponsible candidates. The man who has local popularity and who, under different circumstances, might perhaps consider himself sufficiently heavy timber for a state office bumps up against this provision of the law—and quits.

It is one thing to get the required percentage of voters from a single, heavily-populated district and quite another to get the required percentage in ten different counties.

To the extent, therefore, that the people will be protected from a multiplicity of candidates, the prospects are very encouraging.

If, in addition to this, they can invent a system whereby desirable candidates can be made acquainted with the people in the various population centers of the state, the chances of victory will be greatly increased.

The people must know the candidates, and to know them they must meet them. The unpurchased and unpurchasable press of the state will do its share in spreading broadcast information about the men who are entitled to the people's support, but their influence in this connection has obvious limitations.

What the people should set about doing at the very earliest moment is the establishment in each city and town of clubs, such for instance as the Los Angeles City Club. These clubs could be made the forum from which the people of the state might have a chance to hear the men who are entitled to appeal to them for their support.

There are many things to employ attention in the next sixteen months: things to think about; things to do. And on the result

of this thinking and doing will depend the success of the people's first test with the Direct Primary.

?????

THE recall campaign has had a wonderful effect in arousing public spirited interest in municipal affairs and in infusing vitality into our civic life. It has demonstrated the fact that politics is a part of private life. The responsibilities of citizenship do not end at the ballot box. Good government needs the fostering care of good citizens. No prize was ever won which was not striven for. Realizing this the Municipal League has very wisely determined to perpetuate the centers of political interest, which were organized in the different precincts of the city during the recent political discussion. Clubs will be started in the wards of the city to be ready for the next city election which takes place in December. The First, Second and Fourth wards have already taken steps in this direction, and it is hoped that others will follow suit. It does not matter much how slight the bonds of union may be, if there be in all parts of the city a recognized means of expression whereby a sudden access of interest in municipal government may find a body to function through. The Municipal League has been organized six years and during that time has directly and indirectly influenced for good the city government. Its effective power will be increased by local organizations, however loosely they may be put together. The only necessity is for them to demand emphatically the well being of the community whose integrity they wish to maintain.

?????

GOOD bye, Mr. Tourist. We suppose that we can't detain you any longer, because within a month or two the snow will have thawed and the ice will have melted about your home, and you will be able to dwell there once more in weather conditions somewhat approximating Southern California in midwinter. We are sorry for your sake that the weather has been so rainy since your arrival, because you are going away and will not know the beauty and abundance and the richness that these rains will bring from our prolific soil. Unless you can some time arrange to remain with us during one of our summers you will never know the true meaning of summer. Summer means to you a season of hot and humid nights and days, and the work of a whole year crowded into a few months. Out here weeks and months of clear balmy days. The rain has done its work during the winter, and when you trek yourself out for summer you need not in-comber yourself with umbrellas and storm coats and overshoes. You can say, "We will have a picnic four weeks from next Thursday", and you need not add the conventional clause of your climate: "Weather permitting". Pick any day between May and November, and it will be a beautiful day. When night comes you will sleep under blankets, with the cooling breeze of the ocean to bring its sweet refreshment. We are glad that you have spent a few weeks of winter with us, because it will make you want to come back. If you were to stay here all summer, you would never go away.

EDITORIAL AND COMMENT

SAFE AND SANE

LAW enforcement is to be the key note of Mayor Alexander's administration.

But that does not mean that he is going to clap the lid down upon the city and hold it in place by a set of blue laws or over-drastring ordinances.

Neither does it mean that any business now recognized by law—whether it be the sale of liquor or the sale of suspenders—is to be “persecuted” or even “prosecuted.”

On the contrary, it means that every person, every concern and every corporation that obeys the law will be given the fullest protection. Only those need have fear of Mayor Alexander's administration who seek to make a rifle-target out of the moral code and a door mat out of the city charter.

The man who obeys the law is safe; only those who override the law have reason to fear.

Los Angeles has no ambition to pose as a holier-than-thou community. She merely wants to be decent. She wants what she was denied under the Harper administration—the reputation of being a clean city.

Blue laws never made any city permanently good. They frequently have caused a temporary cessation of vice, but invariably the aftermath of the blue-law regime is even more offensive than the government which preceded it.

The average human being eventually balks at a too-straight, ultra-moral and blue-or-pink stocking administration.

There is such a thing as making reform odious. And no one understands this fact more thoroughly than do the corrupt influences in the community. No doubt they will endeavor to agitate for extreme reform measures, merely with the hope that they will ride into power upon the wave of reaction that they feel sure would follow a puritanical administration.

The people want honest government; they want clean government; and they want efficient government. That is the sort of a government Mayor Alexander proposes to give them.

Those who expect anything else will be disappointed.

The law will be enforced without fear and without favor. But it will be enforced by a practical, level-headed executive, not by a crank. Alexander will be safe and sane.

* * *

AN APPRECIATION

LOS ANGELES owes to three of its citizens a debt that it probably never will attempt to pay; for are not municipalities, like republics, ungrateful?

Los Angeles is the “home of the Recall.” It is the birthplace of that institution. Chiefly through the efforts of Dr. John R. Haynes was the Recall provision of our City Charter adopted. In the eyes of the machine poli-

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tician, the professional spoilsman, the statesmen for revenue, the ward heeler, the Recall is a detestable thing. Why? Because it is a handy weapon in the hands of a people who for many years lay, helpless, at the mercy of organized graceless and grinding greed and graft.

But with one exception the Recall lay dormant after its birth, until it was reinvigorated a few weeks ago in order that a highly undesirable public official might be discharged from the position of trust that he had made a by-word in the mouths of decent people, regardless of politics. The Recall was invoked, and it has “stuck.”

It is to Edwin T. Earl and Thomas E. Gibbon that the people of Los Angeles are indebted more than to all other influences combined for the enforcement of the Recall in the case of Harper. The fearless attitude of these gentlemen will be more generously appreciated a few years hence than now.

What may not be accomplished by even one man having the welfare of his community at heart, if his jaw is cut after the correct pattern!

Speaking of jaws, did you ever notice the cut of “Little Tommy” Woolwine's jaw?

Dr. John R. Haynes is rightly styled the Father of the Recall; E. T. Earl and T. R. Gibbon with the Express and Herald showed what they could do in making the recall a power for right and a terror for wrongdoers in office in this city, but it was Thomas Lee Woolwine who made manifest the need for the application of the recall in the case of former Mayor Harper and who has earned the title: “The Man Who Turned a City Right Side Out.”

Honor to John R. Haynes, Thomas Lee Woolwine, T. E. Gibbon and E. T. Earl.

* * *

FRIEND AND FOE

THE work of the last California legislature carries with it a lesson which, let us hope, will not be lost upon the voters of California. Although several measures introduced and bitterly fought were of a sensational character—the race-track gambling bill for instance—it will be sufficient to refer to two only to illustrate the spirit back of the two distinct and separate elements contending for supremacy. These were the measures proposing to confer upon the people the right to initiate legislation, and the right to nominate candidates for office. The first failed absolutely; the second, mutilated by its enemies and a

few professed friends, but still a good measure, is now a law.

THE history of the effort to add to the constitution a provision for Direct Legislation by Initiative cannot yet be written, for the work is not completed. But the attitude of the legislature recently adjourned, placed in contrast with that of its immediate predecessor, is illuminating. It proves not only that the people are alert and ready to take a hand direct in legislation, but that their chosen representatives in the legislature are beginning to realize that the time is near when it will be no longer safe to deny to the people the privilege of exercising a voice in legislation when they desire it.

The Initiative, a proposed constitutional amendment introduced into the Senate by Senator Marshall Black of Palo Alto, did not pass that body, though it developed strength that surprised its enemies and many of its friends. It was beaten—but by a combination between treachery and negligence. Of the forty members of the Senate seven Democrats went to Sacramento under platform pledge to work and vote for the Initiative. After the introduction of the measure all but one of these (Senator Curtin) definitely pledged their votes for the amendment, some verbally, some in writing, some in both ways. When the roll was called it was found that Curtin, Miller and Finn had violated their pledges and Cartwright had “ducked” by temporarily absenting himself from the chamber. Holohan was at home sick, but would have voted right had he been there. Of the seven Democrats but two, Caminetti and Campbell, voted for the amendment.

Of the Republicans pledged to support the measure one, Senator Lewis, went back on his word. If every man pledged to its support had remained true and been present, the Initiative would have passed. Senators Miller and Lewis never should be permitted to hold public office again. They have proved their untrustworthiness.

THE result of the fight for the Direct Primary shows who are the friends and who the enemies of the popular movement for the direct nomination of United States Senators. Although introduced in the two houses by Senator Wright and Speaker Stanton respectively, both these men went back on the bill in its original form. There is not the shadow of a doubt that if Stanton had interested himself in behalf of the bill as introduced by him, allowing none of the essentials to be sacrificed at the behest of the machine which is responsible for his nomination and election, the people of California would now have a law enabling them to name as candidates for United States Senator the man receiving the greatest popular vote at the primary, regardless of districts. It is not often that California has witnessed the downfall of a legislative measure of so great importance through the connivance of its professed chief friends with the forces inimical to it. For their treachery both Wright and Stanton should be relegated to political oblivion, as no doubt they will be; for their attitude on the Direct Primary bill bearing their names is but one of numerous counts against them, as the Pacific Outlook will strive to show during the coming sixteen months.

MUSIC



ART



DRAMA

SUPPLEMENT TO THE PACIFIC OUTLOOK

"I HEAR AMERICA SINGING"

Walt. Whitman

BY EUGENE NOWLAND

Where, in a few days, about to establish the Los Angeles center of the American Music Society—a work so beautiful, broad, far-reaching and many-sided in its influences and efforts that it should and must have the co-operation of all individuals and bodies interested in the slightest degree in the furtherance of artistic ideals in our country.

The American Music Society, as it now exists, is one of three successive steps toward one central idea, viz., the formulation and furtherance of a National School of Music and the encouragement of our native composers, to even greater efforts.

Each of these steps has been taken with careful deliberation and all owe their being to the initiative of one American, Arthur Farwell.

The Wa-Wan movement (whose motto I have chosen as a fit heading for this article) was launched by Mr. Farwell in 1897 and its avowed object was the publication of really worthy compositions by American composers

FOLLOWING this we have the American Music Society of Boston which was likewise formed by Mr. Farwell on his return from an extended trip throughout the west and had as its object the introduction of the unknown works of the Western composers, whom he had met during his trip, to Boston's music loving public.

The work of these two Societies continued, each in its respective channel, until finally the vital need of a National Instrument was felt, something that could reach out into every part of the country, something that would serve to arouse the American people to the realization that we have right here in our country men and women whose works are worthy of our most careful consideration.

JUST one year ago The American Music Society was formed as a national association, having at its head such men as Arthur Farwell, Walter Damrosch, David Bispham, Rudolph Schirmer and many more with international reputations for "doing things."

This is the best guarantee we can have of its seriousness of purpose and you and I and every one can aid in attaining the aims in view by giving it our serious co-operation and in just the same degree we can retard its progress by refraining from putting our shoulders to the wheel.

THE general public is liable to think that because this is a Musical Society that it is limited to musicians and composers—that is not the case—it is for America, it is for you, for your children, for your children's children that this movement is undertaken—it is a movement not only to encourage our native composers to greater efforts but to make the American public acquainted with what our composers have already done.

Let us erect a few monuments in our hearts to our men and women while they are alive to appreciate them, rather than spend our money and effort in bronzes and marbles after they are dead and gone.

The history of literature and art is filled with examples of the latter mode of appreciation.

The detailed information that would delight the



MIDSUMMER, CONNECTICUT VALLEY

By CARLTON WIGGINS. ON EXHIBITION AT STECKEL'S GALLERIES

heart of many a student of Shakespearian lore, is a closed book. Why?

We are not even absolutely certain of the location of Mozart's grave. Why?

Bach, Beethoven, Wagner were not appreciated to their full worth until it was too late. Why?

Even here in our own country we have a pitiful lesson in our lack of national appreciation of Edgar Allan Poe and Edward MacDowell (not to mention a host of others). Why?

Goethe, Mendelssohn and a few others, are exceptions. Why?

Because there existed in the beautiful little town of Weimar and in a certain coterie of men in Berlin a deep grown love for the beautiful, no matter in what form it might appear, and it is strange that the forerunner (in Germany) of this very movement we now have in hand sprang from Weimar also in the person of Franz Liszt who in 1861 formed the Algemem Deutch Music Veried which has been such a potent factor in the development of German music since that time.

Now, if we must admit these things, and no one can deny them, why not make an effort to correct them, for we all know that they are wrong?

What would you or give to have lived in Beethoven's time? to have known Schumann? to have heard Wagner direct his own immortal works? but would it really have done any good? Is it not possible that we would have assumed the same attitude as the majority? Is it not just as possible that we would have been one of the unruly scoffers had we been in Paris when Wagner's works were produced?

Perhaps?

But, to come closer to home, did you know and appreciate MacDowell when he was alive?

Ah, happy mortal if you did, for you are one of a favored few, but we will all unite in forming MacDowell Clubs, in playing his music, in saying, "America lost a great man when MacDowell died."

But my friend, he is dead, and his early death was largely brought about by lack of recognition

(Continued Page 8)

THE FINE ARTS LEAGUE EXHIBIT

BY LETA HORLOCKER

THE Fine Arts League opens their first loan exhibition tonight in Steckel's gallery with a private view to artists and League members.

The ultimate object of the League is to found and maintain after the highest standards and for the public good, an institution which shall be primarily the home of the fine arts, including music and poetry.

THE first collection is a group of work by our own artists, including a group of twelve paintings of our best representative eastern men loaned through the courtesy of the Macbeth gallery of New York. Mr. Wm. Macbeth has no doubt done more to encourage and promote the highest standards among American painters than any other one dealer, for he handles exclusively work done by our own men.

These series of exhibitions which the League hope to put forth should receive the encouragement of the public and bring forth the true art spirit that is in our own community

and a better understanding and a keener appreciation of the good work done among our own people.

That the public may train themselves to know what it wants and what there is to have and furthermore to afford those who are seeking an art cultivation, the opportunity for valuable study which comes from contrast and comparison, this not only urges but compels the student to newer and stronger efforts.

WE have only to look through the names of the eastern exhibitors to appreciate what we have to enjoy.

"Coming Storm" by George Innis is small, but representative of his landscapes. His work relates more to masses of color than to linear perspectives. In this you receive the impression of the rising storm, in the dark grey clouds—and the color patches are held together with air and illuminating the whole mass with light and shadow. It was with color, light and air that Innis scored his greatest success. "The true purpose of the painter," he says, "is simply to reproduce in other minds the impression which a scene has made upon him. A work of art is not to instruct, not to edify, but to awaken an emotion."

And he practiced this preaching. It is now very difficult to procure paintings by this favorite artist.

The "Ophelia," by Wm. Morris Hunt, which was sent by request, is an excellent example of one of his earlier figure subjects. The bit of warm luminous flesh color of the face and arm—as the figure half reclines against the tree—the background of trees so broadly and simply painted—in large mass of color. His influence for art has been felt by students who are looking for the broad, simple treatment of light and dark in color.

"Lake and Island," by Arthur B. Davies is so unusual as to attract your sympathy and interest in its hazy atmospheric quality of color and the avoidance of direct line. Its color hues and harmonies are like the charming indescribable Japanese kakimonas of rare color. This example

(Continued Page 11)

How do you and I know but that we are living next door to another MacDowell? His name may be John Smith or anything else, but his very soul may be yearning for a kind look, a clasp of the hand—just a little encouragement.

That is one of the things the American Music Society is working for and if we who are working for it can only manage to instill this one idea into the minds of the American people: "Encourage, don't scoff," we will have accomplished enough for one generation.

THE horizon of the Society is so vast (ideas, plans, hopes, dreams of future possibilities crowd upon one another, each craving utterance) that it is absolutely impossible to set a limit upon the possibilities which the future will disclose more clearly.

That which must be done today, we are about to do, and in it I feel that we should have the co-operation of the press, the clubs and individuals.

Though America is as greatly indebted to such men as Anton Seidel, Theodore Thomas, Walter Damrosch and many, many others throughout the country (who in widening our musical horizon and stimulating the wonderful advance in our musical and artistic life by bringing us to the realization of the beauties of so-called classical music) as she is to our sturdy forefathers who step by step north, south and west, year after year steadily advanced, conquering hardships, savages and nature herself, finally giving us the glorious land in which we live in peace today—though all this is true, we cannot overlook the fact that we owe an even greater debt to a movement which has during the past 25 years spread throughout our entire country.

I refer to the Women's Clubs.

It is primarily to the women of this country that we owe our broadest culture in all the arts.

It is largely to them we owe our different symphony organizations throughout the land in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, St. Paul, Seattle, Los Angeles and many other cities.

I do not feel it out of place right here to pay a tribute to the men and the women who have stood behind Mr. Harley Hamilton in his work with the L. A. Symphony Orchestra, of which he and Los Angeles may well be proud.

To one who has absented himself from America during the last 10 or 15 years the present conditions as they exist in small and large cities are really astounding.

String Quartettes, Trios, Choral Societies are springing up every day and each succeeding week of the musical papers show added activity in some part of the country.

As a well known advertisement says: "There's a reason," and in this particular case the reason is very soon found, in the influence of the Women's Clubs of America.

Were it not for them, and the support they give to everything pertaining to refinement, many artists, both

foreign and native, would never be heard outside of the largest eastern cities, whereas, owing to their activities, the names of Paderewski, Nordica, Ysaye, Bispham, Melba, Kreisler, Pugno, Caruso and a host of others have become house-hold words and this familiarity, far from breeding contempt has fired many a youthful American's ambition to greater efforts and as a partial (early) result we can now boast of a Spalding, a Geraldine Farrar, a McMillan, a Mary Garden, a Ricardo Martin, not to mention the host of others who are filling the operatic and concert stage and are at this very moment holding four continents spell-bound with their art.

You often hear it said that we are not an artistic people, it is wrong.

We have the spontaneity of the Latin races coupled with the sturdy hard-headedness of the Teuton and Anglo-Saxon and our artistic bent is shown in a hundred different ways of which even we are not always aware.

We are artistic—but we are only just beginning to realize it.

To return to the American Music Society, I have outlined the primary object of the National Society, now I would like to say just a few words about the proposed plans for the Los Angeles center.

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are prepared to give three concerts each year to which members will be furnished with tickets in pro rata with their type of membership.

The first two of these concerts will be exclusively for members, the third will be a public concert and it is hoped that we may be able to secure the cooperation of some of the larger organizations in the city for the public concert.

The works produced will be by American composers and one of the first named concerts will be devoted to manuscripts of local composers.

When no action has been taken upon the following by the National Association I would present the following suggestions as leading to a great national influence in the work throughout the country.

I. That each center give at least one manuscript concert each year. That these manuscripts be forwarded to the National Committee in New York—the most meritorious to be given a public rendition in New York and that such manuscripts be accorded an honorable mention by the musical authorities of the national organization.

By holding the standard very high this will prove an "open sesame" to publishers and will smooth the path of many worthy composers.

II. That the National Association request publishers throughout the world to furnish at least one copy of every American work published. This to form a nucleus of a National Library of Music. That the musical committee make up programs for this music in order to aid the local centers in choosing the work to be performed during the year.

III. That everyone giving works by an American composer make that fact known by a foot note in the program.

IV. That every musician (being a member of A. M. S.) taking part in any program make known his or her membership by a foot note in program.

V. That steps be taken at earliest possible moment to provide ways and means to hold an annual musical festival of American works (under auspices of A. M. S.) That these festivals be given in widely separated cities each year in order to cater to convenience and means of all.

VI. That an effort be made to form other centers in this and other states and the same musical festival idea be carried out in each state on a smaller scale.

These suggestions are submitted with all due modesty and with the predominating idea alone in mind.

It may be well to say, in closing this article, that as far as monetary compensation is concerned there is absolutely nothing in this movement for anyone.

To quote Gustave Flaubert:

"L'homme, n'est rien.

L'Oeuvre, c'est tout."

(Banish personalities

Concentrate on the work in hand).



By MAY RAMSEY THORN



STROLLERS QUARTETTE, AT THE GAMUT "POP" CONCERT, NEXT SUNDAY

THERE has been so much written about Gabrilowitsch this season, and so much public interest in his brilliant career, that it is practically impossible to say anything that is new with regard to him.

Following so soon upon the heels of his compatriot, Lhevinne, a comparison with his work is almost inevitable, a comparison by which neither suffers. Their almost absolute diversity of style and personality allows each a field in which to excel, without encroaching upon the domain of the other. One point which they do possess in common is a technic beyond criticism. The dignified and scholarly art of the elder man will touch perhaps a more responsive chord in the breast of the trained musician, but the intimate appeal and joyous feeling in the work of Gabrilowitsch puts him in sympathetic touch with every person in his audience.

The Bessie Fuhrer String Quartet, at their recital Wednesday afternoon, did most commendable work. Their tone was full, satisfying and at times sympathetic; their ensemble was in most cases very good; they play with spirit and enthusiasm. The chief lack was that of contrast of tone and shading. The nuances do not receive the delicate treatment so important in a string quartet. These faults will no doubt be corrected with further experience; on the whole the Fuhrer String Quartet is a credit to the musical world of Los Angeles.

A meeting will be held for the purpose of organizing this center of the American Music Society, in Mr. Eu-



EUGENE NOWLAND

Photo by Maud Baker Davis

gene Nowland's studio, Wednesday morning next at 10 o'clock. The speakers will be Carrie Jacobs-Bond, Harley Hamilton, Charles Farwell Edson, and others prominent in musical circles.

The program of this week's "Pop" concert will be supplied by the Strollers quartet, assisted by Mr. Julius V. Seyler, pianist.

An enjoyable concert was given on Tuesday evening in the Y. M. C. A. by Miss Marie Agnes Myers, assisted by Mr. Lee Arthur Myers, Mr. Wilhelmj Albers, and others. A most interesting feature of the program was the work of Mr. Albers who has for some time been favorably known in this city. A large audience was present.

A ONE-ACT opera by Mendelssohn, the "Son and Stranger", has lately been revived in England, where it has not been heard since 1851. It was composed in 1829 when Mendelssohn was only twenty years old, and in its sprightliness and engaging beauty bears some resemblance to "Midsummer Night's Dream". The opera as a whole is modelled on the traditional lines of the German "Singspiel", with spoken dialogue giving way frequently to set Arias and concerted numbers.

Mme. Emma Calvé announced positively the other day that all the reports that she was to retire permanently from the operatic or concert stage were cruelly false. "It is true I shall sail for the other side on

the St. Louis on April 3," she said, "but I intend to sing in Paris. This does not mean a farewell either to my native country nor to America, for my present intention is that the American public, who have been so kind and sympathetic with me, will have further opportunity to hear me sing."

AT Mr. Sessions' organ recital in Christ Church next Wednesday evening, Mr. Edwin House, basso cantante, will sing, "From the Depths" by Fabio Campana.

Miss Lanra Zerbe's new song, "The Seagull!", dedicated to David Bispham, is now in the hands of the publishers. The noted singer will add it to his program.

During the Shriners' Festival, the week of April 19, Los Angeles people will have an opportunity of hearing the Ben Greet players in conjunction with the Russian Symphony orchestra, of which Modest Altschuler is director. Both these organizations have an enviable record, and in combination will undoubtedly be a compelling attraction. "Everyman" will be one of the offerings on this occasion, and the incidental music composed by Sir Edward Elgar will be used.

Under the management of Mr. L. E. Behymer, Mischa Elman will on April 27 make his bow to a Los Angeles audience, and on May 3 and 7 Dr. Ludwig Wuellner will be heard for the first time in this city.

Another reminder of the concert to be given Friday afternoon, April 2, by the Los Angeles Symphony Orchestra, may not come amiss. It will be remembered that the program will be composed of excerpts from the Wagnerian operas.

Miss Lillian Adams will hold her first pupils' studio recital on Monday, April 5. Among those taking part will be Dorris Hudson, Louise Reggel, Marie Sibley, Alice Hughes and Geraldine Cohn.

The Strollers Male Quartette has just returned from Chicago where they signed a contract with the Redpath Lyceum Bureau for a forty weeks' engagement, commencing in October next. The tour will include Nebraska, Minnesota, and the New England States.

Three of the members of the organization form a trio of violin, cello and piano, and this added to their vocal quartette work make a very interesting and versatile company.

THE J. B. BROWN MUSIC CO., 648 So. Broadway, are carrying an especially full line of teaching material, comprising all standard editions and many new novelties. Teachers will receive competent and courteous treatment.

"Classmates"

CLASSMATES", in which Norman Hackett was enthusiastically received at the Majestic this week, is an exceptionally effective play, characterized by accurate attention to detail both in acting and staging. Whether or not one admires its rather melodramatic and improbable story, one must acknowledge it a well-balanced production. The plot thrust precipitates Duncan Irving of West Point (Mr. Hackett) into South America at the head of a rescue expedition in search of Bert Stafford, the fiancé of the girl he loves. He goes as reparation for an injury to Stafford's eyesight, caused by a blow struck by Irving when Stafford insults his old father. Stafford is found in a pitiable condition, and his rescue relieves Irving from his painful position. It also reveals Stafford's despicable traits, and causes the girl to turn from him to Irving, whom she has loved in a vacillating way all along.

The West Point scene is clever, but in point of novel beauty the picture of tropical luxuriance in the heart of the jungle is unparalleled. This third act includes enough thrills and pangs to stock several plays, and is remarkable in that it shows up elemental hatred in all its ugliness,—the beast underlying the human.

Mr. Hackett shows considerable mastery of his art. His performance is marred, however, by the obtrusion of the ego. His best acting occurs in the third act, when Norman Hackett is partially submerged by the beard and soil of the jungle make-up. Here he has some fine moments, especially when, after he and a companion threaten one another with knives in contention over the last of the brandy, he cries with sudden horrified realization, "My God, Clay, what were we going to do?" Yet even when he and Stafford are discovered, his exclamation, "I'm not a failure yet!" seems to bespeak the triumph of self-will, rather than gladness that he has rescued the man he injured. Miss Doris Mitchell has a full measure of the refined loveliness requisite to the role of the much-fought-for beauty. Her acting would be more natural if she occasionally laid aside the weight of emotion she sustains throughout. The comedy of Willard Louis as Bubby Dumble is as welcome as the heliograph signal to the lost men, and the part could hardly be better taken. Henry Fearing is excellent as Bert Stafford, and the entire company does clever work.

"Love Tales of Hoffman"

Jaques Offenbach's fantastic opera is again scoring in its second week at the Grand. While some fault could be found with the libretto as regards originality, the piece as a whole is commendable. Ferris Hartman contributes a "classy" bit of character work as Coppelius. As "Hoffman", Oscar Walch leaves little to be desired, his vocal work being especially good. A word to Christina Nielsen. This beautiful and gifted young singer occasionally grows indifferent, which mars her excellent work. A little

Theatre



LILLIAN RUSSELL, WHO APPEARS IN THE RACING COMEDY "WILD FIRE" AT THE MASON, NEXT WEEK

ginger added to her charming "smile" will work wonders. As Olympia, a doll, in act one, she is a picture.

"Arizona"

Much improvement is noticed in the second week's production of "Arizona" at the Burbank. William Desmond has strengthened his portrayal of Lieut. Denton. Wm. Yerance as Colonel Bonham is especially good, and the Mrs. Bonham of Lovell Alice Taylor, is charming. Clever as Blanche Hall is, she fails to grasp the opportunities of the role of Bonita. The performance ranks high for a stock production.

"Whim Wham"

The production this week at the Auditorium introduces the affable Ernest Crawford under the name of Arthur Ford in the musical play "Whim Wham". It is a frothy evening's entertainment cleverly staged, with an excellent chorus and capable principals, among whom pretty Maud Beatty as the widow easily excels. She makes a stunning picture and her musical numbers are well rendered.

At the Mason

Lillian Russell, in the Broadhurst

and Hobart racing comedy "Wild-fire", will be the attraction at the Mason Opera House for next week. While the atmosphere is "sporty" and colored with the types of people found at a big race track, its undertone is that of a refined and appealing home life. Miss Russell is seen as Mrs. Barrington, the young widow who has been left a stable of racing horses as her sole legacy.

Grand

George Ade's famous comic opera hit, "The Sultan of Sulu," is underlined for next week. Ferris Hartman is making a special effort for this production and promises something out of the ordinary. The entire strength of the company will be used.

Belasco

John Temple Graves recently spoke publicly of the preeminent success of clean plays, citing as an example George Broadhurst's "The Man of the Hour", which he declared was a potent factor in the present wave of reform. Without a doubt "The Dollar Mark" will earn its share of such tribute from thinking persons. Its immediate success here says much for the theatregoers of Los Angeles—

and for the Belasco players. Evidently Mr. Broadhurst thinks so too, for he has promised Mr. Stone and his company the privilege of giving initial presentations of some of his new plays.

Burbank

The musical comedy production "Gay New York" will occupy the stage at the Burbank Theater next week. It has never been seen here but it is a merry musical mixup, constructed for laughing purposes only. A "Salome" chorus, football girls, dancing and singing girls are promised. Song numbers by William Desmond, Blanche Hall, Jessie Mae Hall, Charles Giblyn, Margo Duffett, A Byron Beasley and Henry Stockbridge are also in order.

The Ellis Male Quartette will appear at the Burbank next week in "Gay New York".

Majestic Theater

Manager Oliver Morosco has made arrangements with Dick Ferris and Florence Stone to head a specially organized company at the Majestic theater during next week beginning Sunday night which will present Edwin Milton Royle's famous comedy drama, "Friends", which has not been seen on a local stage in several years. It has been more than a year since Dick Ferris last faced a local audience and several months since Miss Stone made her last appearance at the Burbank. Both players are popular with Los Angeles audiences and may be certain of a cordial welcome upon their return to the local stage.

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was painted in a recent sketch made in the Sierras and was in the late Corcoran gallery exhibition. A special showing of his pictures has just closed in New York and has excited the greatest interest and controversy. He is of the romantic school, and his work is personal.

BREAKING OF WINTER" by Chas. H. Davis is one of his favorite moods of nature. Very many of his paintings deal with the country in its severest moods. The greys and browns of autumn and winter, its naked trees, its bleak uplands. A great student of the sky and its changes, he possesses that delicacy and unity and meditative sobriety of feeling that blend into a choice and original vein of rural poetry, which becomes the dominating quality of the man's art.

"Open air landscapes are welcome and acceptable to all healthy tastes."

He was an exhibitor for the Paris Salon ten consecutive years while studying in France, so he was not without prestige on his return to Boston. He did not rest on his merits, but delved into closest study of nature about him, and has built up his art without mannerisms, retaining that freshness of vision and candid expressions that mean much that is delightful to a painter. There are examples of his work to be found in most all of our museums and private collections.

"The Hillside Farm" and "Golden October" are two excellent examples from the well known artist, J. Francis Murphy. They are warm and brilliant in the golden and russet masses of October sunshine.

Carleton Wiggins' painting of "Midsummer in the Connecticut Valley"—the peaceful hills and well-painted cows in the foreground, although low in tone, is rich in color.

WASTE LANDS—"Barney's Joy" by Wm. Sartain, is a most interesting and delightful example of this man's treatment of broad, simple masses of color. Its delicacy and richness in depth of tone—and upon larger acquaintance one recognizes its purity and truthfulness. Murphy, Sartain and Davis are recognized among our foremost landscape painters.

"The Trio" by Mr. Fred'k Ballard Williams, is an idyllic poem, music being the motif for the grouping of the young women. It is translated in an effective decorative manner, rich in color. The paint is laid on solidly, which is pleasant and varied by contrasts in color, against a quiet simply painted landscape background.

"Manana" by Paul Dougherty is a strong and directly painted bit of the wild and rugged rocky coast of Maine. While this young man has been painting but a few years, he ranks well as the successor of Winslow Homer.

Wm. H. Howe as a painter of cattle is well known as representative of our best animal painters. "The Salt Marshes of Connecticut" are a simple and excellent landscape setting for his well drawn cows in the foreground. One feels the unity and harmony of the composition.

Mrs. C. B. Coman's picture of "Late October"

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The New York Tribune, discussing the future of automobile racing, says in part:

The public must now realize that automobile contests are in their infancy. However, the most expert men in the business cannot tell what turn the sport is going to take next. The whole manufacturing world is divided on the subject of racing. One maker says the sport is of no benefit to the industry; another says it helps more than anything else. Some favor a speedway, but urge the importance of practical contests.

Racing undoubtedly has a very material function in mechanical progress. It develops the art of driving specifically and executive ability broadly. It has a great human interest, which will not and should not be suppressed. It is undoubtedly the supreme test for one thing, and its excitement and interest have proved of such a nature as to draw the biggest crowds ever seen at any sporting event. The road race naturally stimulates the strongest efforts of the designer, the draftsman and the manufacturer. To improve the result continually to the limit of skill is to gain for the factory and the industry.

Healthy growth and development can, however, proceed on no other than rational lines. The members of the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers have done much to encourage rational contests and keep them within proper bounds.

It is impossible to foretell what may be the result of any 'cross-country road race at speed. It is difficult to run a race in which speed is not used, no matter how the driver may be limited in action. Invariably speed laws will be broken.

Let us consider the worst effect of all. Motorists in this country, assisted by a good many other people, are doing their utmost to get good roads appropriations through state legislatures and Congress. The violation of speed laws can only alienate friends in this field and prevent the making of new ones. It should only be necessary to recall to any forgetful mind that good roads are largely the sine qua non of motoring.

If road races must be run, a twenty, thirty or forty mile course should be arranged for by consent and according to law, and be properly protected and policed during the conduct of the race. Doing anything else is worse than unkindness to a dumb animal. The automobile can easily survive conflict with its legitimate enemies. Nevertheless, it should be protected as much as possible from its unwise friends. Many of the members of the Licensed Association have consistently supported sensible contests and will continue to do so.

Incidentally, special challenges are seldom justifiable. There are opportunities enough to race on properly guarded courses in due observance of law.

A reliability contest, of not more than a day's duration, over recognized automobile thoroughfares, conducted by promoters who obligate themselves that speed laws will not be vio-



LILLIAN RUSSELL IN A STUDEBAKER

lated (safe-guarding this obligation by proper controls), can result in the fair promotion of the sport and in properly testing out new models for manufacturers, particularly when such contests are held under difficult road conditions. A notable case in point is the contest held between New York and Boston this month, the contours being so well placed as to make it practically impossible to exceed the country speed laws of twenty miles an hour.

THROUGH an unfortunate typographical error in these columns last week, Mr. J. S. Conwell of the Maxwell agency was not given credit for the suggestion of the "Autofest".

At a meeting of the auto dealers last Wednesday night the committee appointed to investigate the feasibility of the idea strongly recommended its adoption.

It was proposed to hold the "autofest" September 18 at Ascot Park, in which event Mr. Conwell will in all probability be given entire control of the matter.

Mr. James M. Shuck is designing

two 38 ft. power yachts for Messrs. O. F. and J. C. Wright of Azusa, a feature of which will be two cabins entirely separate from the engine rooms, preventing odors from reaching the occupants of the cabins. Each boat will be equipped with two 15 h. p. three cylinder Monarch engines, with automobile control from the bridge deck. The Wright brothers are the first in Los Angeles to go to a professional designer for plans and specifications, and the performances of the boats will be watched with interest, and will probably be the means of producing a higher standard of design and workmanship than has prevailed during the past years. They will go to the Seattle exposition in their new yachts.

Last Tuesday evening the "Tourist" night school had an attendance of nearly two hundred, and it was a particularly interesting evening as five workmen completely assembled a two-cylinder car and set it in operation in 1 hour and 45 minutes. The company took this way of showing not only the construction of the car, but also the uniform parts, the ease

of placing them in position, and their interchangeability.

Leon Shettler, agent for the Reo and Kisselkar automobiles, has added a new line to his stock in the Apperson, manufactured in Kokomo, Ind., and until recently handled by another local firm. The Apperson people have on his recommendation agreed to build a car adapted to Pacific Coast conditions. The car will be called the Apperson "Little Jack", 40 h. p., speed 55 miles per hour.

The Reo still holds its place as one of the best selling cars in California. Next week from the Reo factory will start a shipment of one hundred cars to Mr. Shettler, the popular demand for these cars being so great.

At a special meeting of the Automobile Dealers' Association of Southern California held Wednesday evening last it was decided not to have any official connection with the proposed road race to be held at Hollywood on Decoration Day. The meeting decided, however, that any races held in this connection would have the association's sanction. The course of the annual road race was discussed, but a definite decision was left for a meeting next Wednesday night.

AFTER a battle of two weeks with poor roads, snowstorms and an Iowa blizzard and against slush and mud conditions that might be necessary concomitants of an automobile journey in Siberia, the Studebaker Thirty roadster sent by the Denver Post in the interests of the Denver motoring enthusiasts, arrived in Chicago last Wednesday afternoon.

Driver George Smithson and his companion, W. H. Ewbanks, Jr., bore official message from the mayor of Denver to Mayor Busse of Chicago, as well as the invitation of the Denver Motor Club to the Chicago Automobile Club to visit the "mile-high" city on the Glidden tour next summer.

The new home of the "Thomas Flyer", located at 842 S. Olive, is a model of stability, beauty and efficiency, and Mr. Salling takes a great deal of pride in showing his numerous

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customers over the premises. A feature is the 20 ft. driveway wide enough for three cars at one time to go in or out. The building has 10,875 square feet of floor space, is absolutely fireproof, and besides the fine offices, has a very complete ladies' waiting and dressing room. 550 Tungsten lights are used, the establishment has sixteen phones, a fifteen foot turntable, and a complete fire-fighting apparatus, with a fifty-gallon chemical engine and four fifty-foot, two inch fire hose.

Mr. A. H. Anthony, a very enthusiastic "Thomas Flyer" man, left Los Angeles Wednesday morning on a tour of the world with a model L. touring car, shipping by boat "Governor" to San Francisco, leaving there via steamship "Alameda" for Honolulu. From there he goes to Europe to make a tour of the Continent. Mr. Anthony will be gone seven months, and confidently expects the Thomas to carry him through.

The Rambler agency reports the sale of a two-cylinder touring car to S. H. Webster of this city.

The famous "Thomas Flyer", New York to Paris car, left New York on March 29 as the official path-finder for the trancontinental race to be run from New York to Seattle, finishing up at the Alaska-Yukon Exposition. George Miller, the mechanic, who went around the world with S. C. Huester, is driving the car.

Mr. C. Z. Salling, General Manager of the Thomas Motor Car Co., reports the sales of thirty-one cars in three months.

The mile-high hill climb, which is scheduled for today at Redlands should prove a strong attraction, the course will be from Hotel Casa Loma to Mile-High Hotel in Oak Glen. There will be five stock car events and one for stripped cars.

MISS Lillian Russell, who is appearing at the Mason Opera House during the week of April 15, is an admirer of the Studebaker car. Her play, "Wildfire", has racing for its theme, and an automobile will be used on the stage.

Mr. James M. Shuck, the manufacturers agent, has sold twenty engines for boats to people in or near Los Angeles in the last sixty days.

R. C. Hamlin of the Franklin agency reports the following sales: Dr. C. L. Rich of Fullerton, a run-about; one of the Model D cars to Mr. Joseph R. Loftus, a real estate dealer of Los Angeles, and a run-about to Dr. A. T. Newcomb of Pasadena.



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4. The Universe as Love. God is Love. My relation to my fellows. The Golden Rule. I Am Love.
5. The Universe as Truth. The Law and the Power of Self Control. The Mastery of Fate. I Will!
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The map shows actual photos of turns, forks and cross roads, as well as pictures of Hotels, Inns and Garages which are situated near main highways.

Another feature is that of having all roads spaced off into miles and all grades, bridges, fords and sandy places marked.

These books are for sale at garages, hotels and news-stands. They can also be secured by sending \$2.00 to the publishers who will mail a copy, prepaid, to your address.

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THE Fairmont, San Francisco, is a favorite hotel for the Sacramento society and business folk. At present there are registered there Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Hale. Mr. Hale is one of the Hale brothers and prominent merchant of that city. Gen. J. B. Lanck is also at the Fairmont after the successful culmination of his trip to Washington in which he prevailed on the authorities to install several batteries of guns for the service of the state militia. A. W. Bradbury of Gen. Lanck's office was also a guest.

Mr. G. H. Powell of Washington, D. C., is at the Hayward. Mr. Powell was selected by ex-president Roosevelt to represent the American government in agricultural displays all over Europe.

A late arrival at the Angelus is Mr. Chas. A. Keigwin of Washington, D. C.

Among the early spring bridal couples are Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Bode, who are stopping at the Lankershim.

Mr. Morgan Ross, proprietor of the Del Coronado Hotel, Coronado, is at the Alexandria. Mrs. Morgan accompanies her husband.

Canadians at the Lankershim are Mr. and Mrs. J. Herald of London, Ontario.

Judge Frank S. Short of Fresno, a lawyer well known through this country, is a guest at the Angelus.

Mr. N. F. Moore, son of the President of the Rock Island Road, has arrived at the Van Nuys with his valet. With him is Mr. J. Lawson of Chicago.

Commodore and Mrs. J. A. Nickels gave a luncheon at the Leighton Wednesday for Rear Admiral H. W. Lyon of the U. S. Navy and Lewis W. Brown of New York city.

D. O. Mills was in San Francisco a few days from his beautiful country place at Millbrae, and had apartments at the Fairmont.

A PRIVATE car party consisting of Mr. and Mrs. H. Duval, Miss Duval and maid, of East Islip, N. Y., and Mr. J. Hanson Thomas of Baltimore, Md., are at the Van Nuys. Mr. Duval is the president of the American Beet Sugar Co., and is traveling partly for business and partly for pleasure.

Mr. Anton Seidl of Munchen, Germany, is a guest at the Alexandria.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. S. Brintnall and little daughter of Chicago are stopping at the Leighton for an indefinite period.

An auto party composed of Mr. and Mrs. Benton Hanchett, Miss Elisa Hanchett, Mrs. A. D. Green and Mr. S. C. Kimburly, from Saginaw, Mich., arrived at the Angelus a few days ago,



THE LOBBY, HOTEL ALEXANDRIA

having toured the southern part of the state.

P. R. Marccone, Turin, Italy, and Renddo Ghersi, Genoa, are in the city, and are making the Alexandria a stopping place in their tour of Southern California.

Dr. David Starr Jordan of Stanford University and Benjamin Ide Wheeler of the University of California were at the Fairmont this week.

The Fraternal Brotherhood held their wind-up banquet last Saturday evening at the Hayward.

John A. Fox, special director of the National River and Harbor Congress, Washington, D. C., is a late arrival at the Alexandria.

Mr. J. P. Williams, who is the owner of large mining interests in Goldfield, Nevada, is a guest at the Lankershim.

R. T. Hodges, who is connected with the purchasing department of the Santa Fe, is spending a few days at the Angelus.

Mr. M. M. Doherty, a wealthy manufacturer of Chicago, with Mrs. Doherty, is staying at the Lankershim.

A late arrival at the Alexandria is W. B. Rulon of Philadelphia. Mr. Rulon is interested in Arizona and Nevada mines.

Another Nickel Plate Railway official staying at the Hayward is Mr. F. H. Stocker, Pacific Coast agent. Mrs. Stocker accompanies her husband.

Senator Michael Estradella and wife of Sacramento are spending a short time at the Hayward.

Mr. and Mrs. James Webster of Cleveland are occupying apartments at the Hayward. Mr. Webster is General Freight and Passenger agent of the Nickel Plate Railway, with headquarters at Cleveland.

A PARTY of Canadians spent last week at the Fairmont, San Francisco. These were John D. Patterson of Woodstock, Ont., Mrs. A. MacEwen of Montreal and Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Porte of Winnipeg.

Samuel P. Rotan, the District Attorney of Philadelphia, is a guest at the Fairmont. Mr. Rotan is deeply interested in the trial of Calhoun and his associates, and draws some sharp comparisons between the California system and that in force in the East.

Mr. A. H. Blethen, with his wife, mother and two daughters, is at present at the Lankershim. Mr. Blethen is editor-in-chief of the Seattle "Times".

There was a University of Michigan luncheon at the Hayward last Monday.

Mr. Hamilton, the owner of the Oxford Hotel, Denver, entertained a number of friends to lunch at the Lankershim on Wednesday. Mr. Hamilton is at present living at Pasadena.

Grove L. Johnson, the leader of the minority in the state legislature on the Japanese question, and whose fighting spirit was scarcely squelched by the orders from Washington, is at

the Fairmont, San Francisco, with Mrs. Johnson.

R. F. M. Avery, a prominent San Francisco business man, is entertaining friends at the Lankershim.

Recent arrivals from Philadelphia are Mrs. R. M. Hilands and Miss K. McCarthy, who are staying at the Angelus.

Mr. H. Saint Ives of Paris, France, is registered at the Alexandria.

Mrs. M. E. Partridge of Minneapolis is a late guest at the Hayward. Mrs. Partridge is the wife of M. E. Partridge, of Wyman and Partridge, Minneapolis.

Mr. Nathan Payne and wife of Oshkosh, Wis., are at present at the Alexandria. Mr. Payne is a manufacturer of fireworks.

Marshall C. Harris, president of the American and Golden State dredging companies, is with Mrs. Harris and child a guest of the Van Nuys. Mr. Harris's companies operate extensively along the coast.

A violet luncheon of nine covers was given by Mrs. Geo. A. Leighton at the Leighton Hotel, to the Bridge Whist Club, of which she is a member.

W. Barker, a railway magnate of Perrin, Ill., is with his wife a guest at the Van Nuys.

Mr. Walter A. Mayr entertained the Misses Keightly of Australia, at dinner at the Van Nuys Wednesday.

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An Interesting Collection

The attractions of antique machinery are not limited to this day and time. This can be noted in the collection of Lee Power's antiques, among which is Patrick Henry's Chippendale sideboard from the distinguished statesman's home on Redbank Farm, Virginia. Paul Revere's Mirror from his North Square Home in Boston, well preserved and of beautiful design, is one of the objects of interest, added to which are old Plymouth wedding chests of rare workmanship; paintings by old masters; chairs and spread leg tables 240 years old from Roger William's Colony; also handsome specimens of rare Dresden china, and a host of other interesting antiques, all of which should be seen to be appreciated.

Harmony in City Politics

BY WILLIAM THUM

Many citizens have a special desire to see a certain set of men manage the city's affairs, and so nominate these men for office. In all probability, and perhaps rightly, these citizens believe their candidates to be ideal men for the respective places assigned them. Other citizens, however, believe another set of men to be better adapted for these positions. Perhaps the second set of citizens agree with the first set upon all points except some detail of public business. This detail may seem a trivial matter to the first set yet it may seem a serious matter to the second set. The first set of citizens should not become irritated and call their opponents "knockers", obstructionists, and other names. Such action could only be for the purpose of preventing this second set from putting forward candidates to their own liking. Unity produced by such means is not harmony, and it is of no credit to a city.

In an ideal community every considerable number of citizens holding some distinct political opinion would have a set of candidates and thus the voters would have a better assortment of men and of ideas from which to choose. There would be truer yet livelier harmony in a campaign with five sets of candidates than in one having but one set. It requires a much higher type of city to succeed in going, fairly good-naturedly, through a campaign with a number of tickets in the field than it requires in a city in which, to preserve "harmony", it has been necessary to have but one ticket in the field.

The average mind is a strange and freaky thing, especially the other man's. It is therefore the safest and best way to give the other man the benefit of the doubt and, if at all possible, to give him credit for being sincere. In political controversies people should be patient. When the real or claimed views of our opponents differ from those we hold, we should try to discuss these views as though they were honestly held but fallacious opinions. No matter how insincere we may believe our opponents to be, we should discuss their acts as done with honest intent and it is best to retain this attitude just as

long as it is possible so to do. This does not mean that we should not freely discuss and expose any bad effects that we believe would follow the election of men with views and past records that do not please us, but it means that we should avoid charging others with bad motives, except in unquestionable cases. It is also proper to inquire into any influencing interest that may bias our opponents' minds and to discuss these interests. The honest man who is acting in a public capacity and who opposes honest inquiry, antagonizes political progress. However, all inquiry, discussion, criticism, and even public denunciation should be done soberly and with the sole object of learning and disseminating the truth. As far as possible denunciation should be done in the silence of thought, each mind doing the act for itself; all that ordinarily needs to be done in public and by mutual effort is to carefully and conscientiously learn the facts. On the other hand we do not believe that a political party with a large and good object should divide into factions for small reasons and thus lose its power. We believe that struggles within the party as well as without it should be conducted on lines as just indicated. Party divisions that can not be avoided after a reasonable effort should be accepted with good grace.

As intimated before, the average human mind is an unreliable thing, and it is right to give every man the benefit of the doubt as to his motives. It is right and wise that we always bear in mind the fact that the other man may be nearer right in his views than we are, and even if he is not, that he nevertheless may be partly right.

That city does not exist which, at heart, has but one political party. When but one such party appears on the surface, it is because this party is too arrogant, irritated, and intolerant with other parties holding different views, while these other parties are too timid to stand by their views. Such a condition never can be a credit to any city. We want and need the harmony of good-natured opposition, if we have to go through a century of discord to get it. Peace always will be worth fighting for.

The Wrong Road

BY GEO. R. LANGLEY

Peering through the barred windows of a large penal institution of the Middle West is a slight, petite woman whose eyes fill with tears as she thinks, "what I could have been."

Not so long since, at the age of twenty years this woman apparently was the light and life in her parents' home. In this home her wish was law. At a birthday party given in her honor, she tasted of her first glass of wine. Having a character not strong and resolute it did not take this woman long to succumb to succeeding temptations and the parents, as is oftentimes the case with the children they love, were the last to learn the truth of their child's lapses.

Finally turning, too, from the fam-

ily door that had never been closed to her, this little girl with brown hair and eyes of baby blue went to the world. Wandering here and there and everywhere, she finally landed in a large western metropolis and there she found what the worldly city gives. She soon became the boon companion of a young married woman, the wife of a middle aged mining man, who introduced her into company whose sole desire, it would seem, was to have a "good time."

One evening, at a dinner party given at the married friend's home, wine playing its usual insidious part, a quarrel arose. In the midst of the excitement a shot was fired, causing the death of the husband. At the trial following, our little brown haired girl's past was introduced and the result for her was prison.

She has now nearly paid the penalty the state demanded of her, a penalty for a deed she personally did not commit, it being proved she was but an accessory to the deed. Soon now this child of God, and all of us are children of God, will step out again into the bright sunlight of God's beautiful world and she will go, yes, but where?

Like many others before her, she realizes at last that she took the wrong road to find happiness. But now she wants the right road. How is she to find it—and how long will it take her to get it?

Christian Science Services

Second Church of Christ Scientist.—Simpson Auditorium, 734 S. Hope Street. Services Sunday 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.; sermon from the Christian Science Quarterly. Subject:

UNREALITY

Children's Sunday School 9:30 a. m. Wednesday evening meeting at 8 o'clock at Simpson Auditorium, and also the Gamut Club, 1044 South Hope Street, at 8:15. Reading rooms, 510-511 Herman W. Hellman Bldg., Spring and Fourth Sts., open daily, Sundays excepted, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.



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THOMAS ALLAN BOX

B. R. SEABROOK

Read Statement of Facts by Thomas Rose, Yardmaster of the Santa Fe Railway

San Bernardino, Cal., March 24, 1909.

MR. B. R. SEABROOK,

Inventor Seabrook-Box Differential Railway Axle Coupler.

501-2-3 Herman W. Hellman Building, Los Angeles, California.

Dear Sir: Referring to our several conversations had in reference to your invention, you know how skeptical I have been in regard to the breaking efficiency of a car equipped with your device.



My opinion was that you were making a job for the wrecker and that when your car went out a wrecking car would have to go behind it. I was not satisfied with your explanation, but at noon on the 12th of March, 1909, under the direction of Mr. I. C. Hicks, Master Mechanic, arranged to take engine No. 2290, with Engineer John Culey, and in the presence of Mr. Hunt, Agent, Mr. Parker, Mr. Box and a number of others, proceeded to give your differential coupler the following tests:

We first tried it on a $7\frac{1}{2}$ degree curve at a speed of approximately four miles per hour, and then over the same piece of track at a speed of 25 miles per hour, but in both cases I failed to find where the flange on the outside of the wheel ground against the rail, demonstrating its efficiency in flange and rail resistance.

We then took the car to the reverse curves on the cutoff and proceeded to give it the same tests, with identically the same results. We then went to the main line, and not satisfied with personal observation, we chalked the flanges of the wheel on the outside of the curve. This, I think, was on a 10-degree curve, where our large engines have failed to enter successfully. We gave the car a slow and fast test, proving conclusively that there was no friction of the flange against the curve, as the chalk was undisturbed throughout the test.

We then proceeded to No. 11 and tried the breaking power in the following manner: Going at the rate of 25 to 30 miles per hour, we made every possible test sufficient to satisfy a skeptical railroad man as to the breaking efficiency of a car equipped with your patent. We were all satisfied that due to the differential axle, the breaking efficiency was very much increased, and I feel that we could let a train of cars down a hill with as much or more safety, equipped with differential

axles, than if they were equipped with the present rigid axles. I feel that it is nothing more than justice to you and your patent that I explain myself on this question, after contending that the breaking efficiency would be diminished. You understand that these tests were made with Oil Car No. 96307, the same being loaded to its full capacity with water.

You can use this letter in any way you see fit to further the interests of the Seabrook-Box Differential Railway Axle

Coupler. This is an apology for the abuse I gave you before I made the test of the car.

Yours very truly,

THOS ROSE, Yard Master.

Those wishing to purchase stock may call at 44 North Raymond avenue, Pasadena, 224 West Third street, Los Angeles, or at our General Offices.

The Western Engineering Company

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PACIFIC OUTLOOK

*A Periodical Devoted to Truth and Right
Regardless of Party, Sect or Person*

Vol. VI, No. 15.

Los Angeles, California, April 10, 1909.

10 Cents—\$2.00 a Year

How Mayor Harper Was Forced Out of Office

First True Story of Hurried Resignations

What Edwin T. Earl's Secret Evidence Has Accomplished for Los Angeles

This is the story of syndicated vice in Los Angeles, the tale of law breaking organized into a commercial business systematically developed with the aid and under the auspices of a municipal administration.

It is a plain narrative of the formation, growth, expansion and overthrow of a conspiracy against decency and good government.

It shows how one man, Edwin T. Earl, dedicating his fortune and best effort to public service, single-handed overwhelmed that conspiracy, broke up the syndicate that had organized debauchery into a profitable monopoly and freed his city from a burden of shame and horror.

You would like to know how one man could achieve success fighting against forces so formidably entrenched? Read, then, and learn if you would like to know the reason that compelled Arthur C. Harper, mayor of Los Angeles, to resign his office? This is the plain story of the events that led to that dramatic resignation.

Arthur C. Harper was elected mayor of Los Angeles at the election held in December, 1906. His chief opponents for the office were Dr. Walter Lindley and Mr. Lee C. Gates,—one the republican nominee, the other the nominee of a non-partisan movement. The Southern Pacific railroad's local political machine, at the eleventh hour, directed its mercenaries to support Harper and although he received but a third of the total vote cast, Harper was elected. Throughout his administration he was obedient to the orders of that machine, precisely as Schmitz was obedient to the railroad's political machine in San Francisco.

The Syndicate Organizes

Harper was well known in Los Angeles. He had lived here from early boyhood. A man of easy ways and pleasing personality, light mannered and light hearted, jovial, likeable, superficial and loose. No one thought he would make a great mayor.

All save the very ignorant knew the interests to which he owed his success. Had they not known, the celebration that was held at every bar in Los Angeles the night of his election should have told them. The open house that every gambler kept should have aroused to inquiry the most languid. While the Southern Pacific heelers were yet celebrating a victory that assured them of all they might desire during the next three years, while the saloon keepers and gamblers and the owners of the white slaves of the red-light district were tossing up hats and tossing down drinks in token of the election of a "liberal" mayor, a syndicate was forming that would leave the Southern Pacific all it had won, but that reserved to itself the exploitation of debauchery organized into a business.

It was seen that the vice of a great city could be converted into a commercial institution: that with the assistance of the mayor of Los Angeles the red-light could be made the trade mark of a monopoly that should be a mint and pour a stream of money into the pockets of its promoters.

To such a monopoly the mayor of Los Angeles could contribute the powers of his office. By means of the police all competition could be driven from the city and the "business" restricted to a congested district owned by the syndicate, where alone vice would re-

ceive "protection". Obviously, if vice found that it could do "business" with immunity only within the boundaries of a given district, it would pay enormously for the privilege of doing business in that district. The syndicate was organized to acquire and establish such a district, with the cooperation of the mayor, and with the all-powerful aid and protection of the police. Its plans were carefully laid to monopolize all the profits arising from the business of prostitution in the city of Los Angeles.

One member of this syndicate, which was made up of three men, was Nick Oswald, a plain, fairly intelligent man of Persian extraction. He had never received the advantages enjoyed by his two associates, both of whom were officials of Los Angeles, occupying positions which seemed to him conclusive evidence of their power to make good every engagement they entered into with him. As the events proved there was more integrity and real character in Oswald than in a score of such officials as the two with whom he entered on this business.

Oswald was to establish the new red-light district, attend to the business details, collection of the revenues, etc., while the two officials were to give him immunity against interference by the police and protection against competition. So the syndicate was organized, so its labors were distributed.

Testing the Newspapers

It was desired to institute the monopoly not only in avoidance of the condemnation of the community, but even, if possible, with its acquiescence. That was an audacious plan, but the syndicate never lacked audacity, and, as formulated, the plan did not lack cunning. It was proposed to first muzzle the newspapers.

Ten days after he was elected, Harper gave an interview to one of the newspapers in which he declared he would "demand enforcement of all laws as they now stand." He would not only demand such enforcement, but the police board would instruct the police to enforce the laws and if he observed laxity "upon the part of any commissioners, they will be removed promptly."

The man who gave that pledge was no sooner sworn in office than he called a meeting of the representatives of the newspapers of Los Angeles and asked them to approve a project for the segregation of vice! Ignorant of its purpose, representatives of the several newspapers went to that conference. At once when the plan was broached, Mr. Earl declared that The Express would make no compromise with vice or enter into any such bargains for its protection. Mr. Lowenthal, then manager of The Examiner, made the same declaration. The representatives of the other Los Angeles papers that were present at that conference approved the mayor's plan. They favored its adoption. But the success of the mayor's project required unanimity of newspaper consent. That Harper could not secure.

Therefore he pretended to abandon his plan. If all the newspapers couldn't stand for it, he wouldn't attempt it. It is a curious commentary on the man that all this recent time he has been publicly denying that vice was protected he knew that he had called a conference to protect it and had asked the papers to lend to that protection the assistance of their silence.

Had all of the newspapers agreed to Harper's proposal that vice be segregated, the plans of the syndicate would have been easily successful. Property would have been acquired in its interest in a particular district, that district would then have been declared the district of segregation, the police would have been used to drive vice into that district from all other quarters of the city so that the syndicate, operating under official protection, assured of the silence of the newspapers, would have plucked vice, by means of enormously exorbitant rentals, of nearly all its earnings.

The plan was audacious, and had it succeeded, the syndicate could have reaped enormous revenues in perfect safety. It is to the lasting honor and credit of The Express that the position taken by Mr. Earl at that conference called by the mayor defeated the purpose of the syndicate.

Vice Is "Segregated"

Harper pretended to abandon his plan of segregation, but the abandonment was only a pretense. The pretense did not long endure. He couldn't keep his fingers off the project. The conviction that segregation was the best practical means of handling the so-called social evil did not alone drive him to act. He may have believed that method to be the best. Probably he did. But there were other reasons for segregation—reasons more than merely hinted at in the minority grand jury report signed by the six members Harper's journalistic friend The Times called the Six Sneaks.

Read: "The grand jury ascertained that rentals as high as \$120 per month per room, for each woman, were charged in said district and in some instances bonuses of \$100 to \$150 per room were charged these women. A calculation would show that the income from the four brick buildings mentioned in said report (they containing about 150 rooms) would amount to over \$200,000 a year."

Accordingly, it was resolved to take the chances. Despite Harper's inability to obtain promise of unanimous newspaper silence, vice was segregated. He told of it himself in an interview published September 28, 1908:

"When it became necessary to move the women from the rooming houses on Commercial street west of Alameda street on account of the demands of commerce, we, the board of police commissioners, Chief of Police Kern and myself looked over the city for a location which would be out of the way of business, removed from any residence district, an obscure place, in fact, where no man, woman or child need go unless he or she elected.

"We found the most of the women had been living in small cottages on Commercial street, east of Alameda, and this district immediately impressed us as the one where the women would be least conspicuous."

So vice was segregated. In the officially established district it was protected. Elsewhere it was pursued and prosecuted so that it might be driven to take up its abode in the quarters where alone immunity was granted.

In that protected district the business of vice was controlled by the syndicate and vice had to pay that syndicate great sums for the privileges it received.

The mayor of Los Angeles knew of the organization, operation and methods of the syndicate to the last business detail. There were reasons why he should know.

The chief of police, afterward appointed a member of the board of public works by

grace of that same mayor, had that same full knowledge from the beginning.

While segregated and syndicated vice was coining wealth out of the privileges it received in the protected district, the sale of worthless oil stock was prosecuted both within and without the area of segregation. Saloonkeepers who were under police supervision, keepers of houses of prostitution, "hotels" conducted as assignation houses, restaurants and cafes that were conducted in disobedience to the laws of God and man alike, "bought" oil stock. They "bought" oil stock and ran "wide open". Gambling dens throughout the city ran with openly proclaimed immunity against arrest. They boasted they had things "fixed". Even while the first grand jury was in session they never once closed their doors.

Segregated Vice

A condition existed in the government of the town that meant its ruin. The shame that had dishonored San Francisco in the eyes of civilization was preparing for Los Angeles. Corruption was about to make its name a byword among men, a synonym for infamy through all the world.

The syndicate carried on its operations with the greatest ease. It had bought practically all the property in the district which Harper set apart as the district in which vice could do business, and it bought it before the district was officially established, knowing where it was to be established.

When it became known that vice would be protected in that district only, that there only would it be immune from arrest, vice found that the syndicate owned much of the property in the district, and it had to pay the syndicate whatever the syndicate asked. The members of the syndicate did not hold the property in the name of any member. The records showed William Lawrence to be the owner. Later, when search was made for William Lawrence the country over, William Lawrence was shown to be William Lawrence Fetter, the bookkeeper of the syndicate, whose office was at Room 124 in the old Hellman building at Second and Broadway.

Collectors received the rentals from the rooms and houses in the segregated district owned by the syndicate, took it to the office of the syndicate at Room 124, and there the books of account were kept as for any legitimate business and distribution made to the syndicate's members.

Earl and The Express

In this great crisis, Edwin T. Earl began, through his newspaper, The Express, a campaign for good government, for honest government. He fought to protect Los Angeles. He fought to protect its honor and achieve its redemption. That Los Angeles stands redeemed today is due wholly and solely to the resolution and courage of Edwin T. Earl.

The grand jury was sworn in July 25, 1908. In editorial after editorial thereafter The Express presented the conditions that demanded action by that body unless Los Angeles was to be surrendered to infamous corruption.

October 2, The Express declared that the mayor had violated the law of the State and publicly boasted of it. The Express stated then, as to current charges of graft: "We have no means of knowing whether those charges are true or not. The experiences of all other large cities teach that when vice is licensed to break the law, vice pays for it. Los Angeles may glitter in history as the first exception to the universal rule. We hope it may."

A week later The Express declared of Harper's attitude: "If there is any merit in his plea of extenuation that he committed these offenses (of protecting vice) because of inclination and never received pay for committing them, let it be accorded to him."

The editorial of October 9 ended thus: "Los Angeles, contemplating the vice-smear record of the administration, looks hopefully to the grand jury now in session for action that shall forever disrupt the alliance that exists between the mayor's office and vice, that shall smash the red lanterns that hang over the city hall and teach officials who extend protection to breakers of the law, that there is a retribution for the offender."

The Libel Suits

Compelled by these changes to take some action impelled by the hope of influencing the grand jury, Harper and some of his police commissioners in their desperation brought a libel suit against Mr. Earl and The Express, based on these and other editorials for \$650,000.

Compelled by The Express to appear before a notary and refusing there to give testimony, Harper celebrated the refusal by bringing another suit for \$200,000.

The grand jury was in session and he hoped to present the spectacle of an honest man voluntarily seeking the courts for reparation and thus influence the grand jury against action. He hoped through these successive libel suits to compel The Express to silence. "We'll make The Express shut up," was the motto of the campaign. There was laughter and merriment in the redlight district. The syndicate that controlled it kept open house. The protected gamblers rejoiced. The crooks, big and little, held their celebration at many a bar.

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RESIDENT AND BUSINESS PROPERTIES

Vice pleased itself with the dream that it could muzzle a newspaper that has courage and conscience. It tickled itself with the fancy that its official protector could silence its chief antagonist and at the same time by the same stroke influence the grand jury in his favor.

Mr. Earl, through *The Express*, met the issue instantly. When Harper filed his first suit it stated, "While we do not court litigation, this particular litigation will afford *The Express* an opportunity to place before the people the real situation in regard to the city administration's dealings with the various vicious elements in our community."

It was with great difficulty and only after repeated appeals to the courts that *The Express*, having forced the issue by a voluntary appearance, was able to compel Harper to appear before a notary and give testimony it had a right to demand. Even then, so fearful was he that publicity would be given to his testimony, that the man who sued for \$300,000 because of his injured reputation fought to have his deposition taken under a judicial seal of secrecy.

In full reliance that the grand jury would do its duty, that the district attorney of Los Angeles county would efficiently exert the powers at his disposal to check corruption, punish graft and indict criminals, *The Express* waited the issue of the event. It abated nothing of its contention. It withdrew none of its charges. It adhered to its declaration that vice was officially protected in Los Angeles and was ready to prove it.

The session of the grand jury was unusually protracted. It had, apparently, combed the town for evidence as to the truth of the charges of official misconduct, vice protection and graft. While its report was still unprepared, but while the town was filled with rumors that Harper was to be "vindicated", that a majority of the grand jury was resolved not to indict him, Harper availed himself of the lull to name Chief of Police Ed Kern to be a member of the board of public works. He had to appoint him. There were reasons known to both why Harper had to appoint him, reasons known to the syndicate as well. In the public view, as the events of the last few months are reviewed, that appointment caused Harper's overthrow. His downfall apparently began that day. But only apparently, for the unseen silent forces that were at work to overwhelm him, that were to bring him to absolute and ignominious surrender had no relation to that event whatever.

Harper had insolently sued *The Express* and Edwin T. Earl for enormous sums. He recognized in Mr. Earl an uncompromising foe of corrupt government. He felt that if he could intimidate him to silence or inactivity his way would be secure. And in his whole career he never made a greater blunder than when he resorted to the tactics he then employed.

Untangling the Threads

In self defense and in behalf of Los Angeles, Mr. Earl instituted an investigation into the business of protected vice. With unwearied persistence he unraveled every thread of the tangled knot. He spared no effort, no expense. He followed countless clues that came to naught where one yielded its profit of information. Bit by bit he built up his structure of proof. The records were searched to ascertain ownership of buildings in the redlight district.

The myth of William Lawrence was pursued through labyrinths that yielded nothing. At length the man's identity was dis-

covered and he stood revealed to Mr. Earl in the person of William Lawrence Fetter, the bookkeeper of the syndicate. Confronted by Mr. Earl with the proof detectives had obtained, Fetter broke down and told all. Oswald, one of the syndicate, shown that no other course was open to his choice, made full confession. Mr. Earl even obtained the very books of the syndicate, showing its receipts and disbursements.

The grand jury had made its report and adjourned, confessing itself unable to find sufficient evidence whereon to base an indictment. What that body, armed and equipped with the whole power of the state had failed to do, Mr. Earl achieved single handed at his own cost. He never once relinquished the labor he had voluntarily assumed. When the issue of events seemed most doubtful, when the obstacles seemed impenetrable, he never once lost courage or resolution and in the end that courage and resolution were crowned with complete success.

He held in hand perfect proof of the organization of the syndicate; of its relations to the government of Los Angeles; of the very details of its business, its members and their participation in its affairs. He had placed himself in a position of complete defense against the attacks made upon his purse, but his chief concern was how he should employ his proofs to the best advantage of Los Angeles.

Harper Resigns

Harper's appointment of Ed Kern, chief of police during the whole period the syndicate was doing business, to be a member of the board of public works that has in charge the expenditure of twenty-three million dollars on the Owens river aqueduct, had roused the Municipal League to action.

It at once resolved to evoke the recall and remove the Mayor from office. Nearly 11,000 signatures were secured to the recall petition. George Alexander was finally selected to head the recall forces against Harper.

On March 9 Kern resigned the office to which he had been appointed. Two days later, on the evening of March 11, Harper, who had strenuously insisted that he would remain a candidate to the end, startled the entire city by not only withdrawing from the race but by also resigning his office.

That resignation was the result of the work to which Edwin T. Earl had devoted himself for months. Harper's surrender was brought about by the proofs Edwin T. Earl had accumulated of the operations of the syndicate and the protection it had received from the authorities.

With these proofs in his possession, the position that confronted Mr. Earl was how to make use of them as would be most profitable to Los Angeles. Harper, a candidate for re-election under the recall by virtue of his office, was shown by those proofs to be unfit to hold any office. Mr. Earl conceived that the duty resolved upon him of preventing even the possibility of Harper's election, but he was desirous of achieving the result, and at the same time of protecting the good name of Los Angeles to the very utmost.

The proofs he had would have made a most sensational exclusive story for his newspaper. He did not print them. He felt that he owed a larger duty to Los Angeles. He could have reserved them for his defense in the libel suits that had been brought against him, or even have procured the dismissal of those suits through bargains

for the surrender of his proofs. But that would have left Los Angeles exposed to the danger of Harper's re-election and he would not regard his own interests at such a cost.

Moreover, then and always, he was intensely desirous of preserving Los Angeles from the scandals that had besmirched the reputation of San Francisco. Seeking, then, only the welfare of the town and conceiving that it would be best secured by Harper's withdrawal from office, Mr. Earl permitted information of the facts in his possession to reach those whom they nearly concerned.

Among others who gained such knowledge was Walter Parker, through whose aid Harper had become mayor. Parker is the head and front of the Southern Pacific machine, a man of political deals and trades, but far removed from any acquiescence or participation in such shameful enterprises as that engaged in by the syndicate. He would stand for anything in the way of politics, but he would not countenance the existence of such conditions as were disclosed by the proofs in Mr. Earl's possession.

Parker Calls on Earl

He called on Mr. Earl, not once, but several times. The evidence showing the operations of the redlight syndicate, exhibiting Harper's relations thereto, was spread before him. It was shown to others, in whole or in part. For instance, the Record evidencing a purpose to oppose the recall, Mr. Earl called in Mr. H. L. Cladworthy of that paper and revealed to him the conditions under which the administration of the city had been conducted. Possessing no other information that what it had thus acquired in confidence, the Record, when Harper did resign, presented a partly amazing and wholly questionable spectacle by asserting that Harper resigned in consequence of information that it had obtained as to his official conduct.

Walter Parker, official boss though he is, was astounded and disgusted by what he learned from the incontrovertible proofs Mr. Earl had laboriously obtained. He could not continue to support an official shown by those proofs to be guilty of such misconduct as was absolutely proved against Harper. What he said to Harper must remain a matter of conjecture. Unquestionably he must have told him that Mr. Earl knew all and could prove all concerning the operations of the syndicate, the protection it had received, the manner in which it had done business, etc.

Be that as it may, late in the afternoon of March 11, Arthur Harper, mayor of Los Angeles, voluntarily appeared alone at the door of Edwin T. Earl's office and asked for an interview. There was an end of all the foolish bluff and bluster. The man had come to realize that he was ruined. No proposals were made, no promises extended by Mr. Earl except that he would not print in his own paper, *The Express*, the proofs he held. He did not seek a journalistic triumph or any personal gratification. He was desirous only of saving Los Angeles from shame and disgrace.

Arthur C. Harper went from that interview to write his resignation of his office and his withdrawal from the ticket. And that is how the Mayor came to resign. What is yet to happen as a result of the operations of the syndicate, it is for the near future, the new grand jury and the criminal courts to tell. Edwin T. Earl sought no personal revenge, the gratification of no private animosity. He sought, with infinite labor and at great cost, to redeem Los Angeles from

a dreadful menace and a frightful shame. He succeeded. That success is his great reward.

* * *

FOX ROCK

AN illustration of the indifference and neglect which have characterized the attitude of the federal government toward commerce on the Pacific coast is to be found in the present status of Fox Rock, one of the most dangerous points on the entire western coast of the United States.

Fox Rock is a small rock, elevated not more than three or four feet above high tide, on the summit of the outer extremity of St. George's Reef, about five miles southwest from Cape Blanco. The nearest light is on the cape. Fox Rock is without beacon, bell, whistle or even a near-by bell-buoy. There is absolutely nothing to indicate its presence in thick weather or at night, and it is directly in the path of coast traffic. Every day, except in roughest weather, from half a dozen to a score of vessels pass it daily. In bad weather prudent navigators make a wide detour to the westward to avoid it.

A first-class light ship at this point would cost the federal government less than a hundred thousand dollars. The situation has been presented to the authorities at Washington, but no safeguard has been promised thus far. But in the meantime the government, for some inexplicable reason, recently has caused to be built a two-million-dollar lighthouse fifty miles south of Cape Blanco, on Northwest Seal Rock, eleven and a half miles inside the course followed by coasting steamers. The folly of spending any such sum of money as two millions for a light at this point may be comprehended when it is stated that the light cannot be seen in thick weather, nor can the fog signals be heard eleven and a half miles distant. So far as its utility as a protector of coastwise shipping is concerned, this two-million-dollar lighthouse might as well have been constructed on Mount Lowe or in the patio of Hotel Glenwood at Riverside.

For the two millions the government has paid contractors—possibly favorites of somebody high in authority—for a practically useless light on Northwest Seal Rock, it might have built and equipped a number of greatly needed light-ships, one of which certainly should mark Fox Rock.

* * *

Japanese in a New Field

News comes from Tokio that the restless workers of the Emperor's domain have discovered a new outlet from over-crowded Japan, this time in Peru. The Meiji Shokumin Goshi Kaisha, which is nothing but an emigration company, despite its name, has sent 800 laborers to Peru within the last six months and is now canvassing for 500 more.

A Japanese in Peru is a rare sight. The Chinese have been there for years, but the eastward tide of Japanese to America had not found anything to attract numbers to the South American republics. Labor is so cheap there that it hardly appears possible that any number of Japanese could be found to compete with the halfbreed peon of the Andean country.

The news from Japanese sources has it that the laborers bound for Peru are going to work on sugar plantations and in the rubber forests. Those on the plantations are promised sixty cents a day; the laborers among the rubber trees will receive \$1.25. The emigration company holds out the lure that

living expenses in Peru will amount to only four dollars a month. If the Japanese work diligently and live economically they will be able to save about ten dollars a month against the time when they desire to return to the home land and be little millionaires among their former associates.

Just one stumbling block has the Tokio emigration company found in its path. The Japanese of the coolie class believe that all North Americans are barbarians who will stone them and bully them on slight provocation; they want to know if the South Americans are not aino, or savages. The company has had to include some reassuring statements regarding the peaceful habits and general loveliness of the Peruvians in its prospectus to offset the coolie distrust.

* * *

Sally's Question

The worthy Sunday school superintendent of a certain Maryland town is also the village dry goods merchant. He is as energetic and efficient in his religious as in his secular capacity. An amusing incident is told of his attempt to enlarge the Scriptural knowledge of a class of little girls.

He had told most eloquently the lesson of the day, and at the conclusion he looked about the room and inquired, encouragingly:

"Now, has any one a question to ask?"

Slowly and timidly one little girl raised her hand.

"What is the question, Sally? Don't be afraid. Speak out."

The little girl fidgeted in her seat, twisted her fingers nervously, cast her eyes down. Finally, in a desperate outburst, she put the question:

"Mr. Ward, how much are those gloves for girls in your window?"—Lippincott's.

* * *

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EDITORIAL AND COMMENT

IT IS rather an amazing story that is being told by the Los Angeles Herald. The "poor" saloon keeper and the "poor" liquor dealers have been made to suffer; they have been bled and shaken down, not by the longhairs, but by their friends.

The liquor dealer is protected by law. His business, if conducted according to the law governing such business, is in no danger from any administration. The people of Los Angeles have, by their votes, declared for the selling of liquor under certain restrictions. The liquor dealer is as safe as any other business man. There is absolutely no reason why the liquor dealer should pay tribute to political machine or city officer either directly or indirectly for protection. If the people of Los Angeles should change their minds, and decide that they do not want liquor sold in this city no political machine nor city administration will be able to save the liquor business from annihilation.

There is only one thing that indicates a possibility of such change of sentiment, and this is the close affiliation of the liquor business with a rotten political organization. It may be necessary to abolish the liquor business in order to break free from the old Parker political machine. Very much will depend on the liquor dealer. There is little danger for him if he aligns himself with those who stand for clean politics and clean, lawful government of all business, including his own.

The liquor dealer is more firmly convinced of the lack of respectability of his own business than are the people. He is in constant fear lest he shall be made to close up shop. Trading on this fear the political and other cultures prey upon him.

Here are some of the allegations made by the Herald, which claims to have an abundance of evidence with which to back up its charges:

IT IS a fact, however, that as much as \$10,000 has been contributed by the liquor dealers of the city for use in one campaign by Mr. Parker's machine.

The first graft which the administration imposed upon the liquor dealers was the sale to them of stocks in Mayor Harper's sugar corporations. More than one-quarter of a million dollars of these stocks was sold to persons engaged in liquor selling in this city. They have not only never received a cent of dividends from these stocks, but, since purchasing them they have been compelled either to pay large assessments on them or have been forced to surrender them for non-payment of these assessments.

Persons familiar with the finances of these corporations know that large additional amounts will have to be raised by assessments on the stockholders or the property of the corporations will be taken by the holders of their bonds.

The next graft to which the liquor dealers were subjected was the sale to them of stock in Mayor Harper's Oil Company. These stocks are absolutely valueless. From information in the possession of The Herald, it is convinced that there is no prospect of getting any oil on the territory which the company claims to own, and it is a shameful fact that only a small portion of the money obtained by the sale of stocks in the oil company was ever invested in an effort to obtain oil; in fact, the sale of these oil stocks appears to have been a graft pure and simple, and the liquor dealers, as usual, were the victims.

Liquor dealers have also been called upon by Mr. Parker's machine for various contributions to campaign funds. It seems incredible that the liquor dealers of this city

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should have deemed it necessary to have contributed to a fund to be used by the Southern Pacific machine in the charter amendment campaign. Yet The Herald has positive information that they did contribute \$1000 to the machine's fight against the charter amendments.

The liquor dealers, as good citizens, should have been interested in the success of the charter amendment campaign, because success of that campaign tended to benefit the charter amendment campaign, because ing business in the city. Yet, as docile followers of the Southern Pacific machine, they responded to a demand for a contribution to be spent in the effort that the machine made to defeat these charter amendments, simply because they made the control of the city by this machine more difficult.

The Chief of Police was a member of a firm selling fire insurance, and liquor dealers in the city were approached to insure their premises in the companies represented by this firm, and the argument used with them that the Chief of Police was the agent of the company seeking their insurance. Many of them gave their insurance under this representation. Others were solicited to purchase cigars and to have work on their premises done by firms in which various members of the late municipal government were interested.

* * *

WANT GOOD ROADS, BUT—

WHAT our esteemed weekly contemporary, the California Weekly, calls "the piece de resistance of the Gillett administration" is a proposition to bond the state for \$18,000,000 to build a state system of highways. The people are to be asked to vote upon the project, and it is of supreme importance that they familiarize themselves with the subject.

We have grown so accustomed in late years to talk in units of millions that we are apt to refer to the eighteen million dollars with about the same concern that we formerly referred to eighteen cents. But eighteen millions is quite a chunk of money even for a very powerful and prosperous state to talk about spending, and the taxpayers, from whose pockets it must eventually be drawn, will do well to give it more than a passing glance.

If the expenditure of the \$18,000,000 meant that the state would have good roads there is no doubt but that practically everyone, save the silurian element in every community, would vote "yes" on the bonds.

But there is no such assurance. The people are being asked to vote for this great sum without the remotest idea of what the results are to be. It is doubtful if a more wild-eyed, crazy-headed scheme ever was suggested to any people.

Senator Caminetti accurately described it when he declared that the proposition was equivalent to the tax-payers putting their heads in a sack; they would be unable to see what they are doing.

Nothing whatever has been done in the matter of preliminary surveys. In a general way it is suggested that the proposed "system" of highways will consist of two parallel roads running the length of the state, one following the coast line and the other stretching through the valleys. Connecting the various county seats with these highways there is proposed a series of branch roads.

How perfectly beautiful! How exceedingly simple!

Simple, yes, until you begin to ask questions.

You ask if all the surveys have been completed and are told that they have not been begun; in fact, that they are not contemplated until AFTER the money has been voted.

You ask if the options on the rights of way for this splendid highway system (on paper) have been obtained—and you are told that no one knows where in the world these rights of way are, or what they will cost when located.

In despair, you insist that of course the prospective highways have at least been traced out—and again you are answered "nothing doing."

You finally discover that nothing has been done and that nothing is to be done until the \$18,000,000 are voted. Then the surveys will begin, the routes laid out, and the rights of way purchased.

What the ultimate cost will be no one ventures to suggest—it may be \$18,000,000 or it may be \$81,000,000.

Is this the sort of a scheme that the tax-payers are going to wax enthusiastic over?

California wants good roads; she wants good speedways for automobiles. But she doesn't want to set about getting them by any such hastily-baked scheme as Governor Gillett suggested and the legislature without mature consideration endorsed.

* * *

THE RIGHT SORT OF MEN

ASIDE from the compliment due Mayor Alexander upon the splendid selections that he made for the various commissions something must be said of the splendid civic spirit which prompted the men to accept.

Not one of the men selected "wanted the job." In fact, had they been consulting their own likes and dislikes in the matter it is probable that all of them would have been attending to their private duties still.

But each of them felt that he owed something to the city. When "drafted" by the new executive, therefore, each of the commissioners accepted as a matter of duty.

It may be remarked in passing that, as a rule, the best men for any office are secured in just that way. The man who seeks the job rarely measures up to the man whom the job seeks.

It is an inspiring thing to see men of the type of Stoddard Jess, S. C. Graham and Judoe Trask and their fellow commissioners willing to sacrifice their time to the public service. All honor to them.

WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO ABOUT IT?

Casual Observations on Things as They Are

WE MAKE a great fuss about the rights of man in these pioneer days of paradise. We are trying as far as possible to share every good thing with all the other fellows about town and elsewhere. The treading on other folks toes is a naughty practice not to be endured, and distinctly contrary to the Constitution of these United States. We have come to think that by process of law that inalienable rights are entirely human, forgetting that animals, too, may have some rights that are quite as inalienable as our own. By right we always mean a use of a power of some sort, even if it be nothing more than the latest force of sitting quite still. But the power to destroy is not a right. Cruelty is destructive, be it applied to man or to beast. Visitors complain that they see more unkindness to horses in the cities of California than in many eastern towns. It is said that we overload our carts and use too small horses for the loads we have to haul. This unfeeling demand on beasts of burden is as bad in its consequences on the man as on the animal, for it hardens the human heart so that it ceases to beat except at the fluctuation in the price of hay. Our city streets might well be reserved for the use of plump quadrupeds even if we must endure the presence of bilious drivers who spur their horses when they might better attack their own bile with prudent prunes.

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THE value and significance of the recall movement has not been, that we, as a city, have been able to discharge a mayor who misinterpreted his official duties. The recent campaign has been rather one for bringing honor into civic life; for infusing vitality into public concerns. It has been, not in a very remote past, difficult to induce active business men to vote at lesser elections. The ballot was too often regarded as a toy of liberty, a very plaything for those who were only too ready to misgovern, could they but secure an official seat, either at the city hall or at the court house.

Mayor Alexander has begun well. He has moral forces which demand service and sac-invaded counting house and factory with rifice. He has made a demand on character and found among the business men of the city a ready response, that would, most likely, have been tardy and reluctant but for the wave of civic righteousness that has just sweetened the City of the Angels. We have every reason to rejoice in the fact that our local politics will in all probability be more sensitive in the future to honorable conduct. Let us hope that fretful justice has disappeared from our municipal councils, and that nothing now may be done which may not be written down in integrity and the records of which may not be read with pride by every citizen of Los Angeles, be he who he may.

? ? ? ? ?

WOMEN are more civilized than men—yes? Of course! Who dares deny it? And yet—

Oregon has a statute forbidding the sale of certain kinds of feathers, including those of the heron. The other day W. L. Finley of Portland invoked this law in the case of several milliners who had offered the proscribed plumage for sale. These plumes are plucked from the birds at nesting time, and



MEYER LISSNER

WHO WILL SPEAK AT THE CITY CLUB'S LUNCHEON,
TODAY ON "REFORM IN LOS ANGELES"

the death of the old birds causes the young to perish from starvation or cold.

Men do not wear heron plumes in their hats—not as a rule. Women do. And perhaps, in some cases, the pleasure in wearing heron plumes on their hats outweighs all the suffering incident to the harvesting of these blood-bought baubles.

Women lead in the fight against vivisection. They are organized against surgical experiments of all kinds on dumb animals—for the benefit of humanity. Still, they wear heron plumes and other feathers procured at the cost of life and much suffering. Wherein we see that woman—bless her sometimes thoughtless heart—is not always adorned by that rare jewel known as consistency.

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PARTISANSHIP in municipal affairs dies hard. The Portland Oregonian, rigid Republican partisan, laments the progress toward complete emancipation from party-boss rule made by the city in which it is published.

"Party spirit," predicts the Oregonian, "cannot be eliminated with safety to the state. Party always has been the agency by which America has been governed; and so it is in all countries where debate has free play. But in Oregon we are professing a purpose to abolish party spirit—a pretense, for the effort is to substitute a lower party spirit for a higher, and to make it possible for the individual to substitute his own private or particular for the general weal. This is the consequence of our present system, which permits and encourages all party organization, and transfers government to the hands of the most impudent and incapable."

It is the old wail of the back-number. The state and country are always going to the demnition how-wows when the "regular

party organization" is successfully assailed. The stronger the organization, the rottener, paradoxical as the statement sounds; and the rottener, the louder the wail. The editor of the Oregonian, like the editor of the San Francisco Chronicle and the editor of the Los Angeles Times, is suffering from too great a rigidity of the crystalline lens of his political eyes. He moves too slowly, and gathers moss. There's the chief trouble.

It's an awful malady, this inflammation of the desire for party ascendancy—and let the devil take the hindermost.

? ? ? ? ?

IF PLANS discussed at the People's Forum in Portland, Oregon, the other evening are matured, the northern city may be given an opportunity to vote upon a charter, the provisions of which are comprised in less than a dozen paragraphs. One of the strongest advocates of the new system of municipal government is Charles Erskine Scott Wood, one of the editors of the Pacific Monthly.

The opening paragraph of the roughly-drawn proposed new charter recites that the corporation known as the City of Portland shall continue as such with power to sue and be sued. All legislative, executive, judicial and governmental powers of every sort are to be exercised by a body consisting of a mayor and six councilmen. In the absence of the mayor the council shall elect one of its members to preside. The members of the council shall be appointed by the mayor to preside over the various departments. There shall be but one councilman at the head of each department, and he shall have power to appoint and discharge the chief of department under him.

No ordinance can be passed without a vote of five of the council. This body has the power to levy taxes. The heads of departments may make such rules as they deem necessary for the regulation of their departments, subject to such general rules or regulations as the council may provide by ordinance. The council shall have power to acquire and operate light, water, etc., street car service and all public utilities, and prescribe the mode of procedure by which they are to be acquired.

All bond issues or other propositions to place indebtedness upon the city are to be submitted to a vote of the people. No member of the council is permitted to grant, give or dispose of in any way the city's properties. No franchise is to be granted for a period exceeding twenty years. The recall can be instituted against any officer by a request of fifteen per cent of the voters. The taxing power shall be used for municipal purposes only and no donations, subsidies or aids shall be granted from the people's money.

It is proposed by members of the forum to put the charter into shape and if deemed advisable a movement will be inaugurated to have the document placed upon the ballot. It is the simplest charter yet proposed for an American municipality. The tendency of the day is toward the simplification of organic law for cities. If Portland shall be able to reduce to a dozen short and easily comprehended paragraphs a workable charter, she will outclass Des Moines and Galveston.

MUSIC ART DRAMA

SUPPLEMENT TO THE PACIFIC OUTLOOK



"COME TAKE A RIDE IN MY AUTOMOBILE"
AN OCTETTE OF NEW YORK GAITY GIRLS

Photo, courtesy Studebaker Automobile Agency

"Wildfire"

LILLIAN RUSSELL in the racing comedy, "Wildfire," by Geo. Broadhurst and Geo. Hobart, is at the Mason Opera House this week playing to filled houses. Miss Russell with her never failing beauty and splendid enunciation, is excellent and carries her homage with delicacy and tact.

She is forced, however, to divide honors with Frank Sheridan as Donovan and Will Archie as Bud.

The latter is a chubby faced youngster, whose "stable" slang brings smiles and tears. His "set-to" with Donovan, the trainer, rightfully earned the curtain call. The balance of the company is all that could be desired.

"Gay New York"

The Burbank Company launches into musical comedy this week, with varied success. "Gay New York" goes zip! from start to finish. Everybody loses sight of the gaily trivial plot in anticipation of the next "stunt." There are some

fetching scenic effects; the chorus, when it appears, appears pleasing; and the Marquis Ellis Quartette contributes several numbers. The audience beams to see Desmond and Beasley disport themselves like animated jack-in-boxes, and they beam back with reckless enjoyment of the whole soda-pop affair. Incidentally, there are some finds in the show. Miss Margo Duffet is so sparkling, so graceful, so altogether bewitching in her song "When I Marry You," that one inevitably wonders if musical comedy is not her sphere. Miss Jessie Mae Hall's petite charms fit into this sort of thing well, and Henry Stockbridge is tremendously clever and light-footed in "Gee, But You're the Girl For Me," and his song, by the way, sung to dainty Lovell Alice Taylor, echoes the sentiments of most men in the audience. A. Byron Beasley, always dependable, gives further proof of his versatility by acquitting himself like an old hand at the business. William Desmond is not so glib, but his one song pleases. Considering the feebleness of the jokes he is forced to utter as the German tailor, Charles

Giblyn manufactures much fun out of nothing. His lines should be trimmed if they can't be improved. The "Salome" song is a ticklish, whistley affair which is sure to catch, and with Miss Blanche Hall in Oriental garb to vivify it, is unique enough to turn the most confirmed grouch into an Oliver Twist demanding more. In fact, the whole performance has that effect. "Gay New York" will continue for another week, thus giving those unable to secure seats this week a chance to witness the lively piece.

"Friends"

Edwin Milton Royle, author of that really commendable play, "The Squaw Man," should never have given the mild title "Friends" to his drama which is playing at the Majestic this week. One yearns to re-christen it more fittingly after making the acquaintance of the following: An aged drunkard, who smokes opium until he dies dead, illuminated by green light; a saucy villain, all done in black and gray; a penniless musician, who shoots the villain, blinding himself for life with

powder at the same time; and the drunkard's daughter, a prima donna who is really a wealthy countess, and who at the close of the play falls into the musician's arms prepared to do his seeing for him forever. All of which is added unto by intermittent Elizabeth-crossing-the-ice music from the orchestra.

Nevertheless, the performance has compensations for those who are not addicted to melodrama. There are two human characters, a debonair poet and his outwardly abusive but inwardly fond father, who furnish some amusing by-play which has no bearing upon the plot. Genial Dick Ferris is easy and pleasing as the son, Willis Marks illuminates the "fat" part of the father, and their team work produces some spontaneous laughs. Miss Florence Stone wears magnificent gowns and pleases the eye and ear by her graceful stage presence and modulated voice. Several old stock favorites do their best in ghastly or colorless roles to instill some charm into a play whose chief merit is proving that playwrights sometimes make vast improvement in a few years' time.

"Sultan of Sulu"

It is all Ferris Hartman this week at the Grand Opera House, and rightfully so. This clever chap, whose work is never tiresome, is at his best in the "Sultan of Sulu." As Ki-Ram the Sultan, he uses his many opportunities to splendid advantage. While Hartman makes no claim as a singer, he has a knack in handling his singing numbers. His song "R-E-M-O-R-S-E" is a gem.

He is ably supported by Oscar Walch and Christine Nielsen. Walter DeLeon adds fun as the Sultan's secretary and Joseph Fogarty is well placed. The snap and ginger of the chorus is much appreciated.

Belasco

"The Dollar Mark" continues to be the most remarkable new production that has ever been seen on a local stage and the demand for seats is so great that in order to accommodate the crowds that have been unable to get seats at the Belasco during the run of the Broadhurst piece, the Belasco management has determined to continue the play for another—the sixth—week commencing Monday night.

This decision to give Los Angeles another week of the play that has attracted fully as much attention from New York's theatrical population as it has from the theatre goers of this city is largely due to hundreds of requests for another week of the big play from persons who have been reluctant to attend the theatre during Lent, but who have showed a strong desire to see the Broadhurst play of things as they are.

Mason Opera House

Madame Nazimova, the famous Russian actress, who made the greatest artistic success in New York last season and the season before, comes to the Mason Opera House for a week's engagement beginning on

Theatre

Monday evening. When first seen in New York Nazimova was known only by name except to the few who had seen her splendid work in Russian plays. However, hers was a success of the best and most flattering kind. Not only did her audiences grow in size and in enthusiasm at each performance but the engagement of two seasons proved to be all too brief to satisfy theatregoers.

The supporting company is composed of such prominent players as

esse Coquette", Friday and Saturday evenings and Saturday matinee.

Majestic

Daniel Sully's new play, "The Matchmaker", in which he will appear at the Majestic Theatre for the week beginning Sunday night, April 11th, is a comedy drama in three acts by Jerrold Shepard. The play was written expressly for Mr. Sully and the character of Father Daly fits him perfectly. It is remarkable for its dramatic strength, cleverness of construction and the richness and abundance of its comedy.

"The Tourists"

Ferris Hartman and company will offer the Shubert's successful comedy, "The Tourists", next week at the Grand. R. H. Burnside is responsible for the book and the music is by the well known Gustav Kerker. It is said there is no let up in the merriment and the fun goes with a rush from commencement to end. Hartman will have the principal role. It will afford him ample chance for effective comedy work in which he will have the assistance of Christina Nielsen, Walter de Leon, Josie Hart, Oscar Walsh, Muggins Davies and the others of the Hartman company.

NOTES

The Venetian Quartette, with the "Gingerbread Man" Co., took the opportunity of coaching with Marquis Ellis while here, and added several Ellis quartette numbers to their repertoire.

Arthur Hole, who has been connected with the Ellis Quartette for some seasons past, has organized a quartette to tour the South with the "Master Power" company.

"The Vampire" is a new play which was recently produced at the Hacket Theater, New York. Mr. Edwin Markham made a brief speech at the close of the second act, in which he said:

"I positively decline to speak for the poets, but I take pleasure in saying a few words for all these people who write. I think that these two young men, Mr. Wolf and Mr. Vierneck, are to be congratulated at least on having coined a new word in the English language. That word is 'Vamperu', which is a combination of a vampire, which takes the idea, and the kangaroo, which carries it away. I do not question but that there may be some truth in the idea of this drama—some metaphysical-psychological truth. But I am one of those who believe in the invincible courageous soul—and I do not think that anything can conquer the determined spirit. However, 'The Vampire' is a real achievement in opening a new psychic problem".



LOVELL ALICE TAYLOR
BURBANK THEATRE

Brandon Tynan, Cyril Young, Mrs. Jacques Martin and Evelyn Wieding. The repertoire will be in English and will be as follows: "A doll's House", Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday evenings and Wednesday matinee; "Hedda Gabler", Thursday evening; "Comt-

Christian Science Services

Second Church of Christ Scientist.—Simpson Auditorium, 734 S. Hope Street. Services Sunday 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.; sermon from the Christian Science Quarterly. Subject: Are Sin, Disease and Death, Real Children's Sunday School 9:30 a. m. Wednesday evening meeting at 8 o'clock at Simpson Auditorium, and also the Gamut Club, 1044 South Hope Street, at 8:15. Reading rooms, 510-511 Herman W. Hellman Bldg., Spring and Fourth Sts., open daily, Sundays excepted, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

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MR. H. G. Shriner, late of Paris, is occupying the central gallery at the Art Institute of Chicago with an exhibition of nineteen portraits and sketches. He is a pupil of Carlus Loran, Leon Bonnat, and Emanuel Cotton. He has made his residence for the past fourteen years in Chicago, returning at intervals to paint the portraits of prominent citizens in the various cities of the United States. Mr. Shriner is a native of Iowa. He made his first exhibition at the Art Institute of Chicago in 1888. After this he studied in Chicago and New York, going to Europe to join the American students there in his studies. He works also in landscapes and his little sketches of the Irish coast and peasant life are full of sunlight and color and show a keen interest in nature.

The portraits shown are those of many of our well known men and women of Los Angeles. The artist has had a studio in the Chamber of Commerce for the past few months, working quietly and seriously. The pictures with a few exceptions are the result of his present efforts.

The life size portrait of Rt. Rev. Bishop Conaty is one of his best pieces—in this he shows the influence of his work with Bonnat. The broad, clear, directly laid masses of color shows skill in arriving at once at the result he desires. The details are carefully painted and keep their place. The portrait of Mr. J. T. Fitzgerald is one of his very best, of the smaller ones. It is excellent in color values and well drawn likeness.

Among others of the smaller ones worthy of attention is Mr. Dunean G. McRae, Edwin Hall, Milo M. Stoddard and "Study of a Lady."

Wm. K. Crawford, three-quarters length, is well placed in the canvas and is strong in color.

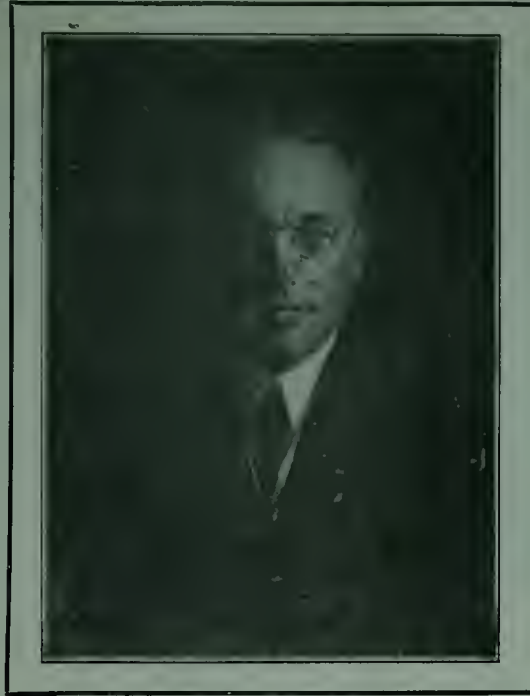
His placing of light and dark is somewhat extreme. In many of the portraits the face is divided exactly in half, one side being all in light, the other absolutely in shadow. This is always to most artists a questionable treatment and to be avoided rather than chosen.

One can hardly be expected to write a just or fair criticism on Mr. Shriner's paintings from the fact of the very poor arrangement of artificial lighting that is in use in this gallery. With the yellow light and mirrored reflectors thrown onto the pictures, the room is left in almost total darkness so one could scarcely recognize the face of a friend if he were standing near you. This light absorbs all the grays and half tones and this leaves the high lights sharp and cold, which are not to be desired in a portrait. One does sincerely wish that there could be just one gleam of direct daylight for the full appreciation of this color. His drawing is free and direct and the portraits are all well placed in the canvases.

He intends remaining here during the summer to execute several commissions already given him.

Leta Horlocker.

A society of artists recently has been formed in France for the pur-



MR. J. T. FITZGERALD

Painted by H. G. Shriner

pose of demanding the levying of a tax upon pictures sold at public auction, 20 per cent of the price paid to go, as we understand it, to the artist or his heirs. It is true that there are cases in which artists live and die in poverty, while their works bought at considerable prices enrich the collections of connoisseurs, but, as the *Chronique des Arts* points out, it will be extremely difficult to follow the destinies of a picture through its various transmissions from one owner to another, and if the 20 per cent of the price paid for it, which of course will come out of the pocket of the purchaser, amounts to any considerable sum, the effect will be to impede rather than encourage sales. All impediments to the liberty of business transactions have reactions that are difficult to determine in advance, and the question is likely to prove more complicated than it appears upon casual consideration.

The New York Society of Ceramic Arts has recently held its seventeenth annual exhibition in the galleries of the National Arts Club, 119 East Nineteenth street. Both decorated porcelains and pottery were shown, and in each of these departments it is possible to mark progress, although the decoration of china has made especially rapid strides within the past few years in the direction of appropriate conventional design. There is not yet a public for the craftsman who designs, makes, and decorates his porcelain, and in order to bring the useful articles in this materia, such as tableware, within the reach of those who provide the demand, it is neces-

sary to use pieces produced by the manufactories. In several instances, however, the forms have been designed by the person who is to decorate them, which is one step nearer to the unity of impression involved in the craftsman's ideal.

Writing of Josef Israels, the Dutch artist, Herman Heljermans says: "On January 27 he celebrated his eighty-fifth birthday, but he is still just as jolly in his mood and just as active at his work as he has ever been. He takes a walk daily in the Bosch at The Hague, this little man with the white hair which flows from under a black slouch hat, and he seems always to be deep in thought as he walks. Then he goes to his studio and works. In the summer, when he occupies the country home which his admirers gave him, he goes to The Hague daily by train, for he wishes never to miss a day at the studio. On these trips he reads, but in a peculiar way. He knows just how much time he will have, and before starting tears from a book enough reading matter for the journey, and thus his library has gradually been destroyed. 'Some of my books,' he said, 'I am unable to dispose of in this way, because they are not even worth tearing up.' His evening amusement, after smoking a cigar, is chess, and he seems to be

perfectly happy when he wins at the game."

Many of those determined upon a European trip this summer will form their plans with reference to visiting the International Art Exhibition at Venice, which opens on the 22nd of April and closes the last day of October. The general scope and intention of these exhibitions is fairly indicated by the clause in their pamphlet of announcement, which describes them as aiming at collecting a few but fine and original works which are accepted independently of schools, but with all vulgarity excluded.

ART NOTES

An exhibition of paintings by Mr. John H. Rich is being held in Pasadena, at the studio of J. Edward B. Green, 384 Colorado street. The collection comprises portraits, interior studies and out-of-door pictures.

The Fine Arts League will hold an invitation studio tea on Easter Sunday at Steckel's Gallery.

A most important addition to the paintings on exhibition at the Kanst Gallery has been received from New York. This is a collection of five canvases by Anna J. Burgess, who at the Chicago World's Fair of 1903 won the first prize for a competitive design for the reception room in the Woman's Building.

SANBORN, VAIL & CO. have just completed the installation of a fine engraving plant at their new store at 735 South Broadway. They employ their own engravers and plate printers, and all orders are subject to inspection at any time. They use only the finest stock for cards and weddings, and correct forms are assured by experienced sales-people.

Mr. Edward S. Smith, former manager for the Fitzgerald Music Company, has opened piano warehouses at 406 West Seventh street, under the firm name of The Smith Music Company. The lines carried are varied, artistic and popular, including the famous Everett, Harvard and Dayton pianos. Mr. Smith will be glad to meet all old patrons and friends and all others interested in securing the utmost value for their money at honest prices.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE

by

Prof. Hermann S. Hering, C. S. B. of Concord, N. H.
 Sunday afternoon, April 11th, at 3 o'clock.

Doors open at 2:15 o'clock. Admission free.

WEDNESDAY morning in Symphony Hall was held a meeting to organize the Los Angeles Center of the American Music Society. Mr. Eugene Nowland, upon whom the task of organizing the society has fallen, was the first speaker, touching on the points brought out in his article of last week. The present plan of the society is to hold three concerts each year, the first two to be exclusively for members, and the last, with the co-operation of some of the orchestral and choral organizations of the city, to be open to the general public. At least one of the programs will be made up of works by local composers.

Professor J. S. Zerbe was the second speaker, presenting in a most witty and telling manner the non-professional view of the matter. Prof. Zerbe began by pointing out the retrogressive tendency of a blind slavery to dead-and-gone standards, making a strong plea for new and robust ideas. He then pointed out in how many ways America had outstripped the rest of the world, especially in lines where imagination and constructive genius were needed. What we can accomplish in the realm of invention, we can accomplish in the artistic field. The worship of what is foreign is not only an American failing, but is shared by all the rest of the world; France and Germany, however, acknowledge no peer in the realm of Art, and our nation must grow to the same confidence and pride in herself.

Mr. Harley Hamilton followed with a brief talk on the growth of orchestral organizations, and its influence on the advance of a national school of music. One of the most important effects of the rapid increase in the number of such organizations, is that they offer an efficient vehicle for the production of the more pretentious works of our composers. Mr. Hamilton took the opportunity of remarking on the pressing need for a Music Hall in this city.

Next Wednesday the members will meet in Mr. Howland's studio to elect officers.

I was unable to attend Mr. Giffen's recital, but publish the following account of the concert by Mrs. Mary E. Young Brown:

Those music lovers who attended the song recital on April 2 by Mr. Frank Carroll Giffen felt repaid.

Mr. Giffen's program, embracing, as it did, Italian, German and English displayed a musical and sympathetic voice to advantage, while showing at the same time his versatility.

The Italian numbers with which he began his program were intelligently interpreted with true musical feeling, but lacked the inspiration which a large audience brings. Imagine singing "O del mio dolce Ador" to empty seats!

Mr. Giffen's perfect mastery of German and his evident sympathy with the composers made the Schumann and Wolf numbers especially enjoyable. Mr. Giffen considers Wolf the peer of all modern song writers; feeling that Wolf strikes the key note of true music, just as the present day



By MAY RAMSEY THORN



LOS ANGELES SAXOPHONE QUARTET

religions are reaching the exact truth along spiritual lines.

The old English melodies were also well rendered, free from the hackneyed phrasings of time.

It seems unfortunate that Mr. Giffen should not have been accorded the reception which his talent deserves and it is to be hoped that we may soon have an opportunity of hearing him and showing that one who has demonstrated such artistic worth can receive his due meed from so musical a city as Los Angeles.

Mr. Edwin House was the soloist at an organ recital given in Christ Church Cathedral by Mr. Archibald Sessions Friday evening. Mr. Sessions played in his usual thoughtful and artistic style, being at his best in the thrillingly beautiful "Good Friday music" from "Parsifal." The closing number was the Chopin "Funeral March." Mr. House has a voice of good range and quality. He gave a splendid rendering of Campana's "From the Depths".

One of the latter-day developments in connection with the production of grand opera is the advancement of the conductor as a drawing attraction, and consequently as the recipient of a large salary. Maurice Grau was of the opinion that people did not come to see a conductor's back, but later developments have proved the presence of a popular conductor to be no negligible factor in the success of an operatic season. This item alone cost the Metropolitan Opera Company \$80,000 this season.

A volume of correspondence between Johannes Brahms and Heinrich and Elisabeth von Herzogenberg, edited by Max Kalbeck and lately pub-

lished by E. P. Dutton & Co., is interesting reading in that it shows us the great composer in a very human aspect, quiet, reserved, but with a lively sense of humor underlying his gravity. As an expression of his thoughts or opinions, however, it falls rather short; Brahms was not easily articulate, and in reply to a long rapturous epistle, full of observations on his latest work, he would write a brief note full of affectionate commonplaces. Herr von Herzogenberg was himself a composer of ability, and the letters are a valuable aid to an understanding and appreciation of his illustrious correspondent.

MUSIC NOTES

Mrs. Nellie Hibler will give a concert in Wilcox Auditorium, Hollywood, on Monday evening, April 12. The following artists will take part: Otto Kuntz, pianist; Mrs. A. R. Gates, mezzo-soprano; Miss Edith Rogers, contralto; Edwin House, baritone; Bessie Herbert Bartlett, dramatic reader; The Bessie Fuhrer String Quartet, Bessie Fuhrer, violinist, Lucy Fuhrer, cellist.

Carl Lanzer, violinist of New York, is coming to Los Angeles to make his home and will give a series of recitals in the near future. Mr. Lanzer will arrive on Tuesday next and will hold an invitation reception in Symphony Hall soon after his arrival.

A new system of sight reading for piano forte works has been arranged and is at present being taught by Mr. Thelwall of London, England. This new method is especially designed to overcome difficulties in reading double sharps and double flats, and has been proved through the work of many pupils to fulfill all its claims.

As a solution of the problem of a cool and pleasant location for the summer months, nothing more satisfactory could be found than the studios at the Gamut Club. These are for the use of musicians and artists, and besides comfort have the added advantage of a central location.

The Los Angeles Saxophone Quartet is an organization recently formed by M. E. A. Lefebvre, the saxophone virtuoso, who was with Patrick S. Gilmore for eighteen years as soloist. The personnel of the quartette is as follows: E. A. Lefebvre, solo alto; Miss Kathryn Thompson, second alto; Miss Ida Weber, tenor, Mr. R. O. Robinson, Jr., baritone. The quartette is under the management of Mr. R. O. Robinson, Jr., and will give a concert in the Y. M. C. A. on April 20th, assisted by Mr. Will Garroway, pianist, and Miss Edith Parker, reader.

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Saxophone Concert

BY
MONS. E. A. LEFEBRE

Assisted by
The Los Angeles Saxophone Quartet
and
Will Garroway, Pianist
Miss Edith Parker, Reader
Y. M. C. A.

Thursday, April 20th, 8 P. M.

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ART BUILDING

George O. France has been made manager of the Pacific Improvement Company with headquarters in Santa Barbara and Los Angeles. Mr. France, a former Los Angelen, has been for a number of years real estate manager of the San Francisco Bulletin. He resigned that position last week in order to take up the larger duties associated with the Pacific Improvement Company. Mr. France will develop a selling organization and place the Hope Ranch on the market in high class villa sites of five acres and upward.

Taking Mr. France's newspaper activity as an indication, the Hope Ranch people have connected with a "live wire" and France's valuable past newspaper experience should prove of value in his present big undertaking.

A Flower Show will be given in Hollywood on April 29, 30 and May 1. It will be held in the show rooms at the corner of Magnolia and Prospect avenues. The High School orchestra will give a concert in the evenings.

The National Model License League has sent out a circular stating its platform and principles. They are as follows:

That license should be limited in proportion to the population of the city, town or village to which the license applies.

That the cost of license should be reasonable (not excessively high nor ridiculously cheap).

That no indecent, vulgar or lewd pictures should be allowed to be exhibited in saloons.

That no liquor should be sold to an intoxicated man or an habitual drunkard; nor to minors.

That no gambling should be permitted in conjunction with saloons.

In a word, that the saloon shall be conducted on the same lines as any other legitimate business, and made to be a desirable, and not an undesirable factor in society.

It also advocates the adoption of laws which will give the retail liquor dealer a license free from the influence of politics, and make the life of a license dependent on the obedience of the holder to all of the laws.

Mr. Arthur S. Bent is at present in old Mexico where he is inspecting one of the pipe lines he has recently constructed in that country. He will return to Los Angeles about April 15.

The Board of Education of New York, in the last annual report recommends (a) that shopwork be provided for all boys and sewing and cooking for all girls who are twelve years of age or more in the elementary schools, without regard to the grade in which they are found; and (b) that a vocational school for boys and a vocational school for girls who are over fourteen years of age be established.

Signor Guglielmo Merrero said in his farewell lecture at Columbia University:

The suffragette agitation is not new,



for the victory of the feminine over the masculine spirit was a part of the history of the second empire, when greater wealth and security broke the bond of women during the earlier struggles toward imperialism.

The Romans at a slightly later date complained that the dressmakers and the jewellers would send Rome and the empire to ruin, and passed a great many laws in an attempt to restrain a great many extravagances in living and dress.

Henry Harrison Brown, the author of several books in the so-called New Thought movement, is giving a series of lectures in the art gallery of the Blanchard building which should be of interest to those students interested in this subject. It is intended that these metaphysical speculations should be stimulating and if they have no other effect they are said at least to serve the purpose of freeing the human mind from the burden of traditional laws which have held the race in bondage so long. Mr. Brown lectures both in the afternoon and in the evening. Sunday, April 11, the subject will be "A New Thought for Easter". Special music will be given.

"Ueb Aug und Hand fur's Vaterland" ("Train eye and hand for the Fatherland"). That is the inscription on the banner which is carried at the head of a company of young women at Brunn, Moravia, who evidently believe that they will some day be called upon to defend their country. They parade every Sunday in a dashing uniform and carry rifles. Their marksmanship and soldierly bearing have won the admiration of the citizens, says an Austrian paper, and the officers of the Amazon organization say: "We feel proud of our 'men'".

The oldest tree in the world, according to the letter of a German traveler, published in the "Berliner Morgenpost", is on the island of Cos, on the coast of Asia Minor. It is a plantain in the shade of which Hippocrates is said to have taught his pupils. The tree is supposed to be twenty-five hundred years old and its trunk measures ten metres in circumference. Despite its age, every year its branches become green, but many of the larger ones have for several years been held in place with artificial props.

"I drink one glass of wine daily, and I believe I should be better without any, although all doctors urge me to drink more wine, as I suffer much from giddiness. I have taken snuff all my life, and I regret that I ever acquired the habit."

He adds, however, that he finds snuff-taking "a great stimulus and aid

in my work." As to smoking, Darwin says:

"I daily smoke two little paper cigarettes of Turkish tobacco. This is not a stimulus, but rests me after my work, or after I have been compelled to talk, which tires me more than anything else. I am now seventy-three years old."

Darwin died that same year—1882.

In a centenary showcase exhibition of Darwin's books, etc., in the Manchester Reference Library, are a number of unpublished autograph letters, one of which explains what the great scientist's practice was as to stimulants. To a query addressed to him on the subject he replied:

The Anti-Socialist, a new weekly, has just issued its first number. Among the contributors are Lord Avebury, Yves Guyot, Sir Arthur Clay, and Canon Henseley Henson. Lord Avebury thus summarizes the objections to Socialism:

"It has been clearly shown that governments and municipalities cannot give the same care, thought, and attention to details as private firms or companies. Services and products must be more expensive and the nation's output will be less. Wages, however, in the long run, are governed and determined by international competition. Government and municipal cotton mills and ironworks could not raise their wages or they would ruin their markets. Moreover, as governments and municipalities would not increase their works or adopt improvements so rapidly as private firms, the companies' demand for labor would be less, with the same,

therefore, or probably lower, wages. The workingmen would have to pay a higher price for the necessities of life.

"But this is not all. At present working men are free. They can choose employer and employment. Under the new system this would not be possible. The result to the working classes will be less employment, lower wages, dearer necessities of life, and, direst misfortune of all, the loss to a great extent of the personal freedom they now enjoy."

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Fitzgerald's

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THE AUTOMOBILE OF TODAY AND ITS FUTURE

W. K. Cowan

Looking back to the pioneer days of the automobile, about ten or fifteen years ago, and measuring the distance in thought to the present day, one cannot but be impressed with the wonderful development in construction and finish that has made the automobile such a marvelous and withal practical machine. Thinking over the various phases of evolution and development, the question naturally arises: What will be the automobile of the future? Is it possible to improve on the present standard machine? A reply would seem to be, that in the main to attempt to excel present achievement appears useless, the conceivable has been attained, and I do not think that the changes in the coming motor car will be at all radical. For example, power has been developed that is very difficult to improve on. The gas engine for the automobile has been conquered.

We have gotten away from tire trouble, the tire is so perfected that troubles in this respect do not count for much; a big improvement has been the adoption of the over-size tire, which in the easier running and comfort of the machine, has increased the reputation of both tire and auto manufacturer.

Tires are made better, too, a great advantage being the discovery of how to friction rubber and fabric so that they would not heat in hard running. In fact I consider that the elimination to a great extent of tire difficulties, has been a great factor in giving the motor car its present-day popularity.

Another of the important advances is the invention of the modern high-tension magneto, the perfection of which has solved the sparking problem; a machine today can go from Los Angeles to New York and the driver have no thought of the battery.

The springs have been receiving a great deal of attention from manufacturers.

Transmission gears which not so long ago were a weak point in the car are no longer so; the new "Vanadium" steel now being used in the navy for torpedo casings, and of which the best gears are now made, appears to be the last word in this detail, in fact these gears cannot be injured even by misuse.

Another addition in the last two years is a brake which does the work it is intended to do, viz: to stop the car and stop it quickly.

Lubrication of the machinery has been so nearly perfected that many engine troubles are dispensed with. Present-day lamps make traveling by night as safe as by day. Cooling systems have been brought up to a very efficient state, the exasperating details which were a constant source of annoyance to the driver have been almost all eliminated.

We have also arrived at a standard style of body. So that, in its present state of excellence, I cannot foresee any radical changes in the automobile.



TOURIST NIGHT SCHOOL

Improvements will doubtless lie in changes that make for standardization, accessibility; under present conditions it takes sometimes half an hour to get at an adjustment and perhaps half a minute to make the adjustment. This must be remedied to insure quick and easy adjustments of brakes and bearings.

Refinement will be considered as a necessary improvement. The modern car will have plainer, straighter lines.

The thirty-six inch wheel has come to stay on all cars of any size. Absolutely safe steering gears are here and are welcomed.

Summing up: When we put a modern car in condition "it stays put," to use a shop term.

I would like to touch on one point upon which there is a great deal of popular misconception. The majority of people think that in order to purchase and maintain an automobile wealth is a necessity. This is not so. Many a person has a machine, new or second-hand, the first cost of which was anywhere from three to five hundred dollars, and the up-keep would not be as heavy as that of a horse and buggy, and to my way of thinking no one can compare any outdoor pleasures to the joy of motoring.

AUTO CHAT

Messrs. Bireley and Young, who are handling the Columbia and Herreshoff cars, have temporary quarters at 1231-1233 South Main. It is a fact worth noting that C. T. Herreshoff, who designed the car called by his name, is a nephew of the famous boat designer. Beside his work on the Herreshoff car, Mr. Herreshoff is widely known as the designer of motors for the Chalmers-Detroit 40 and the Velie.

The Lee Motor Car Co. has the enviable record of having delivered one hundred and eighty 4-cylinder Cadillac machines during the months from October 1st to April 1st.

It is a sign of rather busy times when the Lord Motor Car Co. have to keep a man at the E. M. F. factory to hurry shipments to Southern California.

L. R. Wadsworth of the sales department of the Auto Vehicle Company returned this week from a five weeks' trip through Oregon and Washington in the interests of his firm. The Auto Vehicle Co. held a

two days' show this week with their agents at Fullerton and Long Beach.

The motor-car which plays so interesting a part at the Mason this week is a Studebaker; it is used by Lillian Russell in "Wildfire."

At the Chicago show just finished Thomas B. Jeffery & Co. sold one hundred and sixty Ramblers, averaging \$1,900 each. This is a remarkable record for a seven-day show. The total sales as given out officially amounted to about \$3,000,000, ten per cent of this business being done by the Rambler in competition with all makes of American, and several foreign cars.

The Stearns agency for Los Angeles territory has been transferred from Wm. J. Batchelder & Co. to The H. L. Gordon Co., who will have temporary salesrooms with the Thomas Motor Car Co., at 844 S. Olive until the Stearns' new home is completed on S. Olive, between 9th and 10th.

The Lord Motor Car Company report the sale of three high-grade Studebaker machines last week; the purchasers were: Dr. W. M. Rodes of Los Angeles, Mr. C. H. S. Littleton of Pasadena, and Mr. Geo. H. Peck of San Pedro.

Mr. L. G. Patee of the Lee Motor Car Co. says that the hill climb at Redlands is the best course in the country, barring Mount Washington, but the latter course is a very dangerous one.

The Auto Vehicle Company's night school to instruct Tourist owners in their own cars is proving quite a success. The school is held every Tuesday evening from 7:30 to 9:30 at the company's factory, and the attendance has averaged over a hundred to date.

The Difference

Baseball and cricket are not very far apart, after all. One depends upon the pitcher and the other the bowl.—Exchange.

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Alleged Humor

Modern Version

"Which little boy can explain what became of Niveveh?" asked the teacher.

"It was destroyed," was the prompt answer.

"Excellent. And what became of Tyre?"

"Guess it was punctured."

The New Favorites

The tumult and the shouting dies,
We must confess.

To other heroes promptly flies
The fickle press.

The Kermits and the Quentins go,
And fortune waits
Into the limelight's fitful glow
The little Tafts.

—Puck.

What His Father Said

There was a young fellow named Sam,
Who closed the door with a slam;

His aunt said, "Dear me!"
And his mother said, "Gee!"
But his father, he only said—"Sam-
uel!"—New York Herald.

Paddy's Pipe Dream

"Begorra!" old Paddy O'Flaherty
cried,
"Yez c'n say what yex like, but thot
newspaper lied.

It said I c'd see the eclipse if I'd
smoke

A small bit of glass. Sure a piece I
hov broke

And filled up me poipe with the bits
nate and small,

And divil a bit c'n I loight it at all!"
—Lippincott's.

A Little Tragedy

Monday

Carson—Well, how are things?

Gebhart—Couldn't be better. I
called on my tailor today to tell him
I couldn't settle his account just yet,
and found him out; I called on my
grocer and found him out, too; I
called on my butcher and he also was
out. Splendid luck, eh?

Tuesday

Carson—Well, how are things to-
day?

Gebhart—Couldn't be worse. You
remember my telling you yesterday
that I had called on my tailor, but-
cher and grocer and found them out?

Carson—Yes.

Gebhart—Well, when I got home
they were all waiting for me!

Strays from Tit-Bits

The sportsman strode into the
poulterer's establishment, and with
the air of a man who meant business
said:

"Can you sell me a nice, plump
pheasant?"

"I'm sorry I haven't a pheasant left,
sir," replied the shopman.

"I'm sorry; my wife—"

"Ah, excuse me, sir," interrupted
the shopman, "but here are some very
fine sausages that I can highly recom-

mend. I'm sure your wife would be
delighted with them."

"Sausages be blowed!" yelled the
would-be purchaser. "How can I go
and tell my wife I shot sausages?"

"Halloa, old chap, where are you off
to?" said one man to another.

"I'm going over to the post-office to
make a complaint about the dilatory
delivery."

"What's the trouble?"

"Why, that check you promised to
send me ten days ago hasn't reached
me yet."

A young lieutenant of a regiment
was one day visited by one of his
fashionable friends. He was ushered
into the lieutenant's tiny sitting-room,
and on taking his departure glanced

critically round the small apartment
and said:

"Well, Charles, and how much
longer do you mean to stay in this
nutshell?"

"Oh, until I become a kernel
(colonel)," replied the young officer.

A Highland minister who was
rather a pompous gentleman came to
a shepherd's house to baptize a child.

"Are you prepared?" he asked the
fond parent.

"Ou ay, minnister; I have got a
grand ham for tea."

"I mean spiritually prepared," thun-
dered the cleric.

"Af coose I am; oh, yes. I got twa
bottles o' first-class whisky from the
inn," replied the imperturbable Celt.

Picked His Studies

"I understand your son is a hard
student."

"Hard! Why his muscles are like
iron."—Boston Transcript.

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Mr. D. D. Walker and Miss Martha W. Pittman are at the Lankershim. Mr. Walker is a millionaire merchant at St. Louis.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Converse, who have their winter home in Santa Barbara, are spending some time at the Van Nuys.

A. V. Schubert, the proprietor of the Sequoya hotel at Fresno, is a guest of the Hayward. Mr. Schubert is boosting the California Raisin Day to be held April 30th.

Lillian Russell and maid are registered at the Alexandria.

Late arrivals at the Leighton are W. M. Buckingham and daughter of Boulder, Colorado.

Mr. J. M. Allen, General Agent for the Rock Island Rialway at Leavenworth, Kansas, is with his daughter at the Alexandria.

W. H. Moore, a capitalist and prominent lawyer of Watertown, N. Y., is stopping at the Lankershim.

The following members of the Santa Barbara Golf Club are registered at the Van Nuys: E. M. Hayden, Mr. and Mrs. A. Sanderson, F. D. Fraser, Geo. J. Kaine, W. White, more, E. A. Robinson, A. H. Keeney. They were here for a match with Anandale Tuesday and Wednesday.

Major C. T. Ross, a member of the Riverside polo team, with Mrs. Ross is at the Alexandria.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Hull Browning, of New York, are guests at the Alexandria.

Mr. E. C. Highley, a prominent lawyer and mining man of Goldfield, Nevada, is at the Lankershim. Mr. Highley is touring Southern California and part of Mexico in a motor car.

Miss Dean, elocutionist, gave a pleasing program at the Leighton Hotel last Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Lloyd of San Francisco are spending a few days at the Alexandria.

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Earl, Grand Rapids, are at present at the Leighton.

Mr. and Mrs. Seth Bradley of Denver have their temporary home at the Lankershim. Mr. Bradley is a well-known real estate dealer.

Among this week's guests at the Alexandria are Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Lanigan of Winnipeg, Canada. Mr. Lanigan is Assistant Freight and Traffic Manager for the Canadian Pacific.

Among the prominent guests at the Hotel Alvarado are: Mrs. R. M. Highlands of Philadelphia, Miss Kathryn



HOTEL METROPOLE, AVALON, SANTA CATALINA ISLAND

McCarty, New York City, and Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Frial of Seattle.

Mr. R. A. Perry, an oil well owner from San Francisco, is in the city and making his home at the Van Nuys.

Mr. J. W. Adams, Pacific Coast Agent of the Nickel Plate Route, is at the Hayward.

Mrs. W. D. Holt of Holt, Kentucky, is a guest at the Leighton.

Mr. A. G. Towne and son are at the Alexandria. Mr. Towne is a member of the paper-manufacturing firm of Blake, Moffit and Towne, San Francisco.

New Yorkers at the Alexandria are Mr. A. Chester Beatty, Miss Ninette Beatty and Miss Bland.

E. J. Alderman of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Grand Imperial Potentate of the Mystic Shriners of North America, is stopping at the Hayward.

Col. D. C. Collier, who lives at San Diego and is on Gov. Gillett's staff, is at the Angelus.

Among this week's arrivals at the Leighton were Mrs. Murdock and Miss Leutt of Washington, D. C.

Jacob Riis, the famous author and lecturer, is with Mrs. Riis a guest of the Angelus.

Miss Elizabeth de Barrie Gill, harpist of the Philadelphia Y. M. C. A., is now at the Hayward.

Mr. Jno. A. Bunting, an oil operator of Coalinga, Cal., is stopping at the Angelus.

Mr. Albert C. Brown, a retired capitalist of New York, is stopping at the Alvarado.

The Hotel Alvarado numbers among its guests Mr. Albert Cassidy

of Vancouver, B. C. Mr. McCassidy is an attorney-at-law.

Among the Canadians now staying at the Hotel Alvarado are Mr. J. A. Arch of Barry, Ontario, and Miss Arch, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Literary Notes

By Perez Field

"Napoleon's Writings and Sayings" is the title of a little book which has just been published in Paris. On the subject of suicide, Napoleon wrote at St. Helena: "Has a man the right to take his own life? Certainly, as soon as his death would be an injury to no one and his life a burden. When is life a burden? When it offers only tribulations, but as these may vanish at any moment there seems to be no moment in one's life when he has the right of self-destruction. There are not many men who have not felt at some time the impulse to end all through death, but a few days later there comes a change and the cause for self-inflicted death is gone, and the man who succumbs to the impulse on Monday, could he undo his work, would be sorry for it when the week-end came."

In a paper in "The Nineteenth Century," on "Berlin Society in the Fifties," Lady Paget sets down some reminiscences of her visits as a young

girl to the Court of Weimar another guest, "not yet an a perfectly delightful in conv would never touch the pian his visit, but would read alo Grand Duchess by the holi ally from Sainte-Beuve's du Lundi."

"Liszt always wore lemo kid gloves, a frock coat an and one day when we got carriage and were walkin brink of a precipice I spi flower growing on the rock down. No sooner had th tion of delight passed my to my horror I saw frock top hat clambering nimbl place which was like the quarry and victoriously fl little flower in the lemo hands. I thought of the o would attach to me had an pened to this great geni then at the culminating p celebrity. Gustav Freyt famous as the best mode novelist, was one of the well as Hans Andersen. used to amuse us by his man and his boundless was very tall and badly p his body appeared to be of knots and ropes, and h physically grown out o green duckling, but he geniality, and the slight furnished him with food f

The Early Bird

Manager—I suppose yo that my advertisement re but a sober man need app position?"

Applicant—Yes, I notice that's why I applied very morning.—Judge.



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EDITORIAL AND COMMENT

IN CONNECTION with the recall of Mayor Harper it is noteworthy that the newspapers of the state are lined up pro and con as they line up on practically all issues more or less vitally affecting the welfare of the commonwealth. Papers like the Los Angeles Times, the San Francisco Chronicle and those published by the now insolvent Calkins syndicate curse the Recall as the tool of demagogues, a menace to republican institutions. The papers which hoot at the Recall are found to be the same that denounce the Initiative as an instrument of anarchism, which damn the Direct Primary with faint praise, and which would have an end to all proceedings toward lifting civic ideals from the mire at the expense of business.

These papers are usually wrong on most vital issues. Some are simply foolishly obstinate and perverse, perhaps; others are plainly branded with the dollar mark.

It is worth thinking about—that practically every newspaper which attacks the Recall and the Initiative denounced the Lincoln-Roosevelt Republican League as a band of anarchists, or something worse, and in a crisis invariably herds with the Southern Pacific machine. The masses want the Initiative and the Recall. The machine does not. The machine organs have made that point plain enough.

* * *

A BETTER PENALTY

THE PACIFIC OUTLOOK is not a believer in the death penalty for murder or for any other crime, although there come, occasionally, moments when one might easily make a convert to the idea, if only temporarily. But so long as the death penalty is to be retained in our statutes, the law should be administered impartially. The Thaws and the Hainses fear little from the law, while the poor man has much to fear.

Mexico is teaching the world a lesson in connection with the execution of the death sentence upon murderers. A wealthy and prominent Mexican army officer was sentenced to be shot for murder. His estate is also punished to the extent of an order of court by which the family of the murderer is compelled to pay sixty dollars per month, for a period of twenty years, to the family of the victim.

The plan ought to be adopted by the American states. As a rule, in this country murderers leave two helpless widows, one mourning because her husband has been hanged, the other because her source of support has been taken away. The Mexican system is vastly better than our own, in that a man of means who becomes a murderer pays not only with his own life but with his property—that is, with the property that was his.

* * *

SCIENTIFIC HAPPINESS

WE wonder if it is worth while for so many very distinguished scientists, clergymen, philosophers and all of the rest that mean knowledge and culture and refinement to spend so much time upon the problem of the unhappy married. Of course there is no problem more interesting—at least to the bachelor or the old maid—and, naturally, it is a very important one. But we believe that each case of marital unhappiness is really a case that is unique and that they

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cannot be bulked either for purposes of observation or for the mauling of the snails in the marriage knot.

Judge Albertson of Portland, Oregon, has recently proven himself wise by refusing to grant a divorce to a young couple who had lived together only a few weeks. He said upon the bench of the Superior Court that he did not believe "these honeymoon scraps to be serious enough for divorce action." In the case at issue there was testimony to show that the young people were really still in love with one another and that they had merely failed to get along in the first few weeks of their married life.

Drastic action of this kind—a judge ordering them to be sensible and to try it over again—is the right thing, and it is about the only remedy that can allay the evil of permanent unhappiness. It is far better than placing in the hands of the foolishly unhappy young couple some long and learned treatise upon the proper manner to nurture the young child or the young affection. Even a good recipe for cookies is not half so good as a panacea, says the Portland Journal in commenting on the case.

Human nature, when normal, is usually able to adapt itself to almost any sort of environment. There are not many of us who are as happy as we would like to be. Even the callow youth calling upon the most "beautiful girl in the world" is able at times to notice the fact that she is very heavy after two hours upon his knee. Disguise it as we may, there is a whole lot of selfishness, a desire for comfort and much common sense mixed in all of our successful romances.

If we could remove the ease by which a divorce can ordinarily be obtained in this state, we would remove one of the greatest causes of unhappy married life. When a man buys a house he is compelled to like it because he knows that, under ordinary conditions, it is going to be his home for many years. It should be the same when a man and a woman marry.

None of us are perfect and the greatest happiness is nothing more or less than the process of the dog in making his bed. He snuggles down into it, smooths it out where he can and adapts his own position to the rough places that he cannot smooth over. It takes a little time, but in a few minutes he is quiet, contended and snoring peacefully.

It is so with married life. There are very few cases where the man and woman are

both perfect. One of them always is, but it depends upon which one of them is testifying. If they are sensible they can recognize their own faults and either gradually smooth down or avoid the faults of the other. It is as silly for married people to quarrel seriously as it is for a man to quit a good job because he doesn't like his boss.

And yet, with all of this sensible line of argument, we must disagree seriously with those who tell us that marriage is a mere matter of science and that love and romance have no part in it.

Prof. Thomas, of the University of Chicago, says, for instance, that "the romantic affection which springs up between young people is an infatuation in its nature and consequently tends to the impermanent and the discontinuous."

We doubt very much if the average young man and young woman undergoing this feeling which we commonly call "love" would know what these terms mean, but at the same time we are of the firm opinion that it is out of these "infatuations" that our happiest and most permanent marriages grow, and that without them married life would be desolate indeed.

* * *

THE BRITISH THEORY

GREAT BRITAIN has approached more nearly to the solution of the liquor license problem than has any American community, in the opinion of many. Even advocates of the Gothenburg system have found much to admire in the British method of licensing the sale of intoxicants.

In Great Britain no man receives a license. The place is licensed as one in which liquor may be sold. The license gives to the place an increased real estate and rental value. If the license regulations are violated the place forfeits the right to remain one at which liquors may be sold, and for a considerable time. If the license is renewable at all, the charges and conditions are very severe, and the old landlord and the old tenant or the new landlord and new tenant are made the subjects of the penalty in a way and to a degree not to be forgotten. Both the landlord and the tenant are thus interested in preserving the license, that is, in obeying the law. The license is really a franchise.

In this country the license is to the individual. If he violates the law, the place may still be conducted by another man; and not infrequently the same man may rent another place and continue the business therein. The licensing of the place in Great Britain makes the owner and the tenant both interested in obeying the law. The licensing of the man here makes him reasonably immune from penalty or indifferent to it, and really interested in the relatively safe violation of the law, to which violation the police are oblivious or friendly, while jurors, mainly of customers, are blind or friendly to such violations. As politics in great cities largely turns on these licensed men or their friendly customers, the excise law in cities is largely a farce.

Equitable excise legislation must include the licensing of the place of sale, if we are to continue the public sale of the demon drink. The better way is to close the whisky saloon, if not the beer garden. The time will come when American citizenship will come

to its senses and abolish the public saloon in every guise. But so long as we accept the license system, why not adopt the British idea and license the place? Liquor laws can never be enforced justly and effectively until officials and reformers realize that human nature is not going to change, and that some men will continue to be weak.

* * *

THAT CHANGE OF VENUE BILL.

IF, AS IS the whispered "inside dope," the notorious change of venue bill was reintroduced and shoved through the last legislature for the express purpose of giving Governor Gillett opportunity of making a grandstand play by vetoing it, the plan has worked out strictly according to schedule.

Gillett, we are told by the despatches, will not affix his signature to the infamous measure. Whether deserved or not, he is being properly praised for doing the right thing at the right time.

The change of venue bill was first introduced in the interest of Abe Ruef. That was two years ago. The bill was defeated, it being too raw even for the legislature of that time to stand sponsor for.

It proposed to allow a person—in this case, Ruef—the right to have his case transferred to a friendly court by merely charging prejudice and bias on the part of the judge before whom the case is set. With such a law, Ruef could easily have had his case set before one of the creatures around whose shoulders he had thrown the ermine.

At the beginning of this session it was again introduced by that old fox, Grove L. Johnson. Very little attention was paid to it, the general belief being that it had no show of passage. It just sneaked its way along, passing in the assembly and creating but little alarm until it became evident that there was grave danger of its passage in the senate.

Then a lusty howl went up from every section of the state. But to no effect. The orders had been sent to the machine members of the legislature, and the bill slid through without a jolt.

The attitude of the Los Angeles delegation had a great deal to do with the passage of this iniquitous measure. In fact, it was the vote of the machine members of the southern members that made possible its passage.

It is well, therefore, for the people to keep in mind the names of those who voted for the measure, the only purpose of which was to make it easy for the grafters and bribe-givers in San Francisco to escape punishment. Here is the list:

Senators Hurd, McCartney and Savage. Assemblymen Bardollar, Hammon, Hanlon, Leeds, Rech, Stanton and Transue.

Those who voted against the bill: Senators Bell and Thompson, and Assemblyman Cattell.

* * *

"ME TOO" FLINT.

SENATOR FRANK FLINT amuses. A very few months ago, according to the statement of Senator Bristow, he was one of the principal obstructionists to the establishment of a federal line of steamers on the Pacific.

Today he is turning heaven and earth to give the people of California the impression that he is the only original, simon pure and blown-in-the-bottle advocate of the federal line project.

Congressman McLachlan, as we recall it,

was the first to see a great white light and put one over on the rest of the California delegation by showing in a bill providing for the immediate construction by the national government of a line of steamers on the Pacific to connect with the government owned railroad line across the isthmus and its steamship line upon the Atlantic.

In congressional parlance, that was a coup d'etat.

McLachlan immediately became the recipient of all sorts of bouquets from the people, and it was evident that for once at least in his long—and rather useless—congressional career he had done something really worth while.

Senator Flint saw the band wagon moving and with one spring he mounted the front seat.

"It looks good to me, too," said Flint.

Without giving the public time to recover from his first gasp, the lightning change senator had a bill of his own in the upper house of the national legislature.

Since that time most of the push papers have been referring to it as the "Flint bill," unmindful of the fact that it is the "McLachlan bill" that has prior claim to attention.

When the alert McLachlan perceived that Flint was stealing his political thunder he gave out the hunch that he intended visiting Panama for the express purpose of studying the situation and gathering data in support of his measure.

Now comes Senator Flint with the information that he proposes a trip of the same sort for himself. He doesn't propose to let the congressman have any the best of him on any little political game of that sort.

That's the history of the federal line project to date. There is more to follow; good, interesting stuff, too. In all probability, McLachlan will always be found making the first move but the genial senator will be right at heels. As the original "me too" man, Senator Flint has the far-famed Senator Tom Platt skinned an entire city block.

* * *

NOT TILL HE IS NAILED DOWN

Mr. Harriman says he is going to retire from the railroad world. But his rivals want proof. They will not feel entirely comfortable until they have seen him do it. Old Uncle Ike had a neighbor who had often overreached him and whom he did not like. The death of the neighbor was reported to the old colored man, who shook his head in doubt. "You won't believe he's dead, Uncle Ike, until you see him nailed down in his coffin?" "Ontil I sees him nailed down? Not until I nails him down myself."—Washington Star.

* * *

Forget It

BY FRED. A. CAMPBELL

Forget it, my dear boy, forget it,
That's the very best thing you can do;
It will do you no good to remember
All the mean things that's said about you.
This life is too short to get even
For every mean act that you know;
So forget it, my dear boy, forget it,
Forget it, and just let it go.

Forget it, my dear boy, forget it,
For you see every knock is a lie;
Be decent and never repeat it,
Just forget it and let it pass by.
You may think that the story is funny,
But to tell it you've nothing to gain,
So, if it's a knock, just forget it,
And never repeat it again.

Forget it, my dear boy, forget it,
For knocking's a mighty poor game.

It never made one fellow happy,
But causes much sorrow and pain.
When you chance to hear some fellow knocking,
If he's knocking a friend or a foe,
I want to impress this upon you,
Forget it, and just let it go.

Some say that a knock is a boost, boy,
Forget it, for that is not so.
A boost is a boost, and a knock is a knock,
It's the same thing wherever you go;
So, when you hear somebody knocking,
Let them know their knock is in vain,
For as soon as you hear it, forget it,
And never repeat it again.

Many good men have been ruined,
And many good, pure women, too,
By some knocker starting a rumor
And not a word of it true.
So, if you hear some fellow knocking
A man or a woman's good name,
You can bet it's a lie, so forget it,
And never repeat it again.

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WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO ABOUT IT?

Casual Observations on Things as They Are

WHAT'S THIS we read about the protection of vice in the red light district? Leo Youngworth appearing as special pleader for the notorious Pearl Morton joint? Is it possible—or do our optics deceive us?

Here is what appears in connection with the testimony of former city prosecutor E. J. Fleming:

"I decided to make an example by closing up the most notorious house in town, Pearl Morton's parlor house on New High street.

"I gave her warning to be closed up by January 1. Then the politicians began to come and see me. They told me I could not afford to close up Pearl Morton. Leo Youngworth told me it would wreck too many men, that she would make a lot of noise about it.

"I told him that I could not help that. I didn't think the Republican party would stand for the protection of such a house."

How about it, Mr. Leo Youngworth? Did you seek to prostitute the Republican party to such base purposes—or is Mr. Fleming a perverter of truth? The republicans of this community—those at least who are jealous of the honor of that party—are entitled to an explanation. How about it, Mr. Leo Youngworth?

???

THOUGH the next state election is more than eighteen months away, the old political pot is beginning to simmer, with fair prospects of reaching the bubbling point before many months.

This is rather early for a gubernatorial campaign, but there is a reason for it. The reason is that the next state campaign is going to be conducted under altogether new conditions. It is to be the first test of the Direct Primary.

Under the old delegate-convention system it wasn't necessary for the voters to give much concern to the question of candidates. The bosses attended to that. They attended to the selection of the delegates, for that matter, though the voters thought that at least they were having that much to say about things.

???

UNDER the Direct Primary, however, the people will have a chance to do their own selecting of candidates, and it being something of a new thing, they are showing a disposition to begin rather early.

Chief attention, of course, is centered upon the governorship. There is a lot of available material lying around over the state, but the question arises: "Who shall be the one?"

Friends of Charles F. Curry, California's secretary of state, insist that he is one of the men to make the run. It is pointed out that he has served in public office so long—since 1898, to be exact—that his name is familiar to a greater number of men than possibly any other person in the state. He is a good mixer, and, as men in public life go, a "good fellow".

It is known that Curry long has nursed an ambition to sit in the governor's chair. But under the convention system he never was able to land. While personally strong with the organization he never was very close to Herrin, and the big boss always managed to hold the nominating cards at the conventions.



JOHN B. DAME

But under the Direct Primary, his friends think that he will be able to win, and they appear willing to stake their coin on the proposition that the genial secretary will be the first governor that California will elect under the Direct Primary.

ANOTHER name that is destined to be used considerably in connection with the office of governor is that of former state senator Charles W. Belshaw.

Belshaw is an anti-organization Republican, and one of the most popular men in the state. He has large means and could easily afford to take the office.

Incidentally, he is the exalted something-or-other of the Native Sons, not an unimportant consideration when contemplating a man's prospective political backing.

Belshaw would be a very popular candidate in Southern California, and in particular in Los Angeles. If any doubt is entertained on that point, just suggest his name to the members of the Union League Club and see what's doing.

It would not be a great surprise if Curry and Belshaw would prove to be the principal opponents for the Republican nomination. Curry, of course, would have the organization support, while Belshaw would be backed by the anti-machine Republicans.

???

SPEAKING of candidates, what is Los Angeles going to do about filling one of those two vacancies on the supreme bench?

The terms of Judges Sloss and Melvin expire, and it is generally conceded that one of these places will go to Southern California. At present we have but one member of the bench, although in point of view of population and local business we are entitled to three. But for the time being, one additional will suffice.

In the north, Judges Sloss and Melvin

will scrap it out between themselves as to who shall step aside. In the southland, we are more concerned with whom to select for the vacant place.

Three names thus far have been suggested, any one of which would prove a credit to the bench. These three are Judges Bordwell, Conrey and Wilbur.

Who shall it be? That is a question that the Republicans must be prepared to answer soon.

???

A YOUNG man in Santa Barbara, John B. Dame, is being talked about a great deal up and down the state of California. Especially among hotel people is Dame attracting attention because he is doing work worth while for the Potter Hotel. It appears, too, that Dame does not owe his success to a roll-top desk. Dame has a mind and he is using it.

Dame is one of the strong spokes in the Potter's managerial wheel. He is well known among newspaper and publicity men, because in addition to a great many other things he attends to the Potter's publicity bureau.

Did you ever hear of the Potter Hotel at Santa Barbara?

Do you know why you heard of it? Because, no doubt, some clever man is well paid to bring it to your attention, and Dame is the man. People are not so much interested in Dame's success as they are in the manner in which he has attained it. Dame has taken the Golden Rule, so far as he is able, into his business and it is this policy that is attracting attention to his work. The amount of work he does in a day, the manner in which he does it and the degree of success he is attaining in bringing the Potter favorably to the attention of the world's travelers makes of Dame a question mark to his conferees who do not understand the ingredient of true success.

Dame's policy of working 12 to 15 hours a day, coupled with an inherent continuous desire to do right all the time, while upsetting some people's notions of the amount of work a man should do each day to attain success must at least have the merit of bringing to its possessor a sense of pleasure and gratification that many of us are seeking.

???

ONCE upon a Time there was a Warrior, who, because of his Loud Voice, had been chosen Chief by his People. One Day while on the Hunt the Warrior came to the Top of a Large Mountain. While standing gazing Afar Off on a Vision, he felt the Earth Tremble.

Affrighted he Rushed back to his People and Told Them all about It. Some there were who called Him Great that He had felt the Ground Tremble; Others there were who wished to view the Ground, where The Marvel had Occurred. These accordingly came to the Place and Looked. When, Lo! they saw by the Soil that the Warrior had placed his Foot on a Loose Stone, which had given Away.

Instead of the Earth Trembling, only the Warrior's Body had been jarred. And ever after the People called him "The Man who Slipped his Foot."

REVERENCE FOR THE GOOSE

Flights of wild geese are reported from the eastern counties in number beyond all precedent, a result of sudden chill lately. And their appetite after the journey is so keen that some of the best marshes are threatened with ruin; nevertheless we learn many farmers decline to kill birds which they think "almost sacred." Folklorists will hail another illustration of a favorite theory. It was J. G. Frazer of the Golden Bough who suggested that the reverence felt for various creatures in various parts of the world is a survival of totemism. Plenty of evidence has accumulated since then. Caesar mentions, as schoolboys recollect, that the inhabitants of Britain might not eat the hare, the cock and the goose. In the second case the superstition is quite lost probably, but legendary records keep the memory of it in Ireland; but of the other examples enough can be found even at the present day. There is even a goose fair at Great Crosby in Lancashire, so called apparently because goose is rigorously forbidden. Accounts of this singular festival have been published in Notes and Queries. It is even asserted broadly that the inhabitants think the goose "too sacred" to eat, or did not long ago. The same feeling ruled in the Hebrides and other parts of Scotland.

No one believes at the present day that the Capitol was saved by geese or any other means; but if the story is not true it becomes all the more significant in the folklorist's point of view, as showing that the bird was especially revered in the primitive age of Rome. The Crusaders under Walter the Penniless, 400,000 souls, as we are assured, piously followed a goose and a goat marching in the van; and a terrible mess these holy animals led them into. In Egypt the goose was the emblem of Seb, father to Osiris. A precious figure of it is extant, inscribed "The good goose, greatly beloved."

It was the national flag of Burmah and of Kandy, Ceylon. Wherever Buddhism rules the goose is venerated. Therefore it is a leading motif in the art of Japan and a symbol of peace and happiness in China. Figures of geese are as indispensable at a Chinese wedding as is bride cake with us. In both countries, as also in Burmah and Siam, weights are made in the shape of a goose as a token of good faith, though the connection is not obvious; but in ancient Egypt the same custom ruled, and Layard found goose weights among his first discoveries at Ninevah. A row of gigantic geese surrounds the great Buddhist temple of Anajapoor. The devout cherish a fond fancy that all geese perform an aerial pilgrimage to the holiest of lakes in the Himalayas every year, transporting the sins of the neighborhood, and returning with a new stock of inspiration for the encouragement of local piety. In fact, one who had time and inclination could compile a treatise on the virtues of the sacred goose.—Pall Mall Gazette.

* * *

Chili Con Carne

Smoking Prohibited.—Dr. Alfred Lewy has recently returned from a trip abroad. He has suggested to Dr. Evans, the health commissioner of Chicago, a plan to discourage spitters by weekly posting their names and the amounts of their fines in the cars of the city. Dr. Evans would like to see the smoking cars and the smoking compartments done away with. Smoking is the last of the small vices to meet with prohibition.

So shall we be yanked to perfection in spite of ourselves. We are told that signs reading in this wise are common in London: "John Jones was fined 20 shillings for spitting in this car last week." We are not told how long this sign remains in evidence. Longer than John finds comfortable, no doubt.

License the Drinkers.—Somebody in Charleston wants to license drinkers. No one shall taste malt or alcoholic liquors without a written permit to acquire a modified tipseyness. This is putting a tax on loquacity which may have the painful result of making dumb the foibles in our friends that so cheer. There are so many men who might afford a glass of pleasing tippie who could not find it in their heart to spare a fine round sum for the payment of a licensing fee. It is not the men who drink little that we want to discourage from their little ways but the men flooded by bibulous hilarity whose joys we find too expressive for our sour austerity.

Pay-within Cars.—The New York Tribune says that Philadelphia doesn't like its pay-as-you-enter—or, as they call them down there, "pay-within"—cars a little bit. The Quakers do not object to being held up at the door for their nickels, but they are making some most emphatic protests against the disappearance of the cross seats and the reappearance of the lengthwise benches. They say that the longitudinal car is an invention of the devil to ruin tempers and toes. "The Inquirer" puts the word this way: "The Rapid Transit company should change its sign. Instead of 'Pay-within Car' it should be made to read, and in a most conspicuous manner, 'Tread-on-Your-Toes-Car.'" We are much better off in California in more ways than one. At certain hours of the day we have "Crush-You-to-Death" cars or "Hang-on-if-You-Can" cars. We like to see everybody doing his best. A trolley car carrying a double load is a delightful sight. It shows what thoroughly compressed responsibility may become. A box of sardines demonstrates the same fact.

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE PACIFIC OUTLOOK

American Music Society Elects Officers The Camera Club's Exhibit

IN accordance with the national habit of this country and the extreme West in particular, we are making history. The formation of the Los Angeles Center of the American Music Society, April 7, and its meeting on last Monday for the election of officers, is destined to have a very great influence on artistic and musical endeavor, not only here in Los Angeles but throughout the entire country.

This organization is only one of the spokes in a great national wheel whose hub is New York. The fact that the Los Angeles Center begins its labors with a charter membership of sixty-eight of the most representative musicians, social leaders and business men to be found in this city, is indicative of a great future for our "Athens of the West."

The election of officers resulted as follows:

Mr. Eugene Nowland, president; Mr. Harley Hamilton, first vice president; Mr. L. E. Behymer, second vice president; Miss Laura Zerbe, secretary; Mr. G. M. Derby, treasurer.

Board of Musical Directors: Harley Hamilton, Chairman; Eugene Nowland, Frank N. Colby, Harry Clifford Lott, Miss Margaret Goetz, Waldo F. Chase, C. E. Pemberton, J. B. Poulin.

Executive Board: L. E. Behymer, Chairman; F. W. Blanchard, Eugene Nowland, Charles Farwell Edson, Shelly H. Tolhurst, G. M. Derby, Harry Clifford Lott.

Patrons: Mrs. C. C. Carpenter, Mrs. Willoughby Rodman, Mrs. Frances G. Clark, Miss Laura Zerbe, Charles A. Elder, Eugene Nowland, L. E. Behymer, G. Allen Hancock, J. T. Fitzgerald, The Bartlett Music Company, The Wiley B. Allen Company, The Southern California Music Co., The Los Angeles Music Shop.



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PRESIDENT LOS ANGELES CENTER OF THE
AMERICAN MUSIC SOCIETY

Sustaining Members: Mrs. W. H. Housch, Mrs. S. L. Dennison, Miss Rose Zobelein, Mrs. Marco H. Hellman, Mrs. E. L. Mack, Mrs. D. Farmer, Mrs. C. Brant, Mr. F. W. Blanchard.

Professional Members: J. A. Anderson, Miss



MR. ARTHUR FARWELL
FOUNDER, AND PRESIDENT AMERICAN
MUSIC SOCIETY

Coraline Bates, Miss Carrie Jacobs Bond, Mnc. Genevra Johnstone-Bishop, Mrs. George A. Cook, Leroy S. R. Currier, Frank Colby, W. D. Deeble, G. M. Derby, Charles Farwell Edson, Miss Margaret Goetz, A. D. Hunter, Mrs. Abbie N. Jamison, Hugo Kirchhofer, Miss Jessica M. Lawrence, Mrs. E. Fleming L'Engle, G. Bouden Lynn, Miss Mae B. Orcutt, C. E. Pemberton, Mrs. Beatrice H. Plummer, Spencer Robinson, Mrs. Edmund S. Shank, William Edson Strobbridge, Mrs. Luelle Mayme Windsor, Miss Bessie Herbert Bartlett, Miss Artelia Bell, Carl Bronson, Waldo F. Chase, Miss Grace Corbin, Miss Frances M. Davis, Miss Fannie C. Dillon, J. P. Dupuy, Mrs. Matalce Loeb Evans, Harley Hamilton, Edwin House, Mrs. Max Isaacs, Miss Beresford Joy, Otto G. Kunitz, Mrs. L. M. Loeb, Mr. and Mrs. H. Clifford Lott, Miss Lute K. Miller, Mrs. S. Elizabeth Parker, J. B. Poulin, Mrs. L. A. Roberts, Miss Elsa Schroeder, Mrs. Henrietta Spader, Miss Helen Tappe, Mrs. Philip Zobelein.

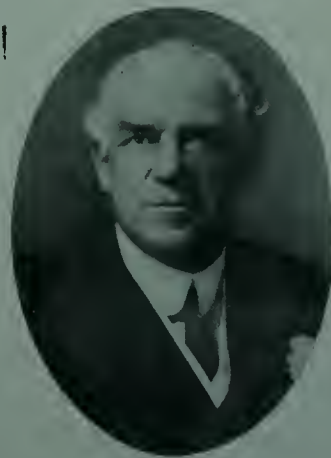
The musical editors of the press have been made honorary members of the association.

It is proposed to give three concerts each year to which members will be furnished with tickets in pro rata with their type of membership.

Mr. Nowland prophesies a membership of five hundred by October next, and we trust that his prophecy will be fulfilled. A movement such as this deserves the support of every musician and lover of music.

THE first annual exhibition of the Los Angeles Camera Club is now taking place at Blanchard gallery. There are about 50 exhibitors from various Eastern clubs and representative local men. This club was organized less than a year ago. Their aim is to work for better pictures, to improve their art and cultivate a broader appreciation. The camera club room is 413 Blanchard Hall, where they are nicely equipped for work, having a large studio and dark room for developing and enlarging. Meetings are held regularly on Wednesday evenings. Monthly exhibitions are held in competition for the local members, artists being chosen as judges.

There are 60 pictures shown by the Chicago camera club, which is one of the oldest organizations in the country. Twenty members are represented with some of their best work. Among the Chicago exhibits may be mentioned, "Commerce on the Chicago River", by D. H. Brookins, and his picture "Desolation", or in more poetical terms "The Spirit of the Fire". "Snow Storm in the City Street" is cold enough! Mr. George Alexander is one of the few whose flower studies are admitted to the salons. His daisies shown are best in composition. George C. Elmberger shows many poetical and naturalistic subjects in and about Chicago. "Morning Solitude", the mist rising from the trees and grass in the park as the warmth of the summer sun increases, is charming. B. J. Morris, "The Old Homestead" and "Rising Wind". R. E. Weeks, an excellent portrait of "John Chislett", and several good landscapes. C. W. Christiansen, "Coming from the City", "The Blacksmith". John Chislett, "Snow Shadows", is a splendid shadow effect on the snow. F. B. Noyes, "Morning Mist" is exquisite



DAVID BISPHAM
PRESIDENT OF THE NEW YORK CENTER

in tone and treatment. Sarah Holm, "Decorative Study of Head", that won the Purchase prize at the Third American Salon.

Jeanne Bennett, Baltimore, M. D., "The Satis-

(Continued on Page 11)

THE concert of the Ellis Club last Tuesday evening drew an audience that filled Simpson Auditorium to its utmost capacity, and which though not noisily demonstrative, seemed well pleased with the club's offerings. The concert opened with a series of unaccompanied numbers all sung with well-marked rhythm, good balance and the strict attention to the details of phrasing and expression which always characterizes Mr. Poulin's work. The opening number showed rather a lack of freedom and a tendency to dryness of tone, but defects were quite overcome in the remainder of the unaccompanied numbers. In Iseemann's "I Love Thee", and in fact throughout the evening the second bass was noticeable for its splendid resonant tone. "The Grasshopper and the Ant", a translation of the well-known French jingle set to music by Gounod, was given a sprightly rendering. "Saint John of Patmos", Bizet, was the most pretentious number on the program, and a composition of great beauty, the bass part being particularly striking. The second part of the program was the most famous work of Felicien David, his cantata "The Desert", with Mr. Joseph P. Dupuy as tenor soloist. The Euterpean male quartette, Mr. Hobart Bosworth, reader, and an orchestra under the direction of Mr. Arnold Krauss, also assisted. The most vivid memories carried away were of the intensely descriptive and thrilling storm scene, and the weirdly beautiful "Chant of the Muezzin" so ably rendered by Mr. Dupuy. The reiterated quartette theme was also a striking feature. David's works are full of melodic beauties as well as splendid harmonic arrangements, the tenor solo, "O Lovely Night", being a characteristic example of his melodic style. As in his "Christophe Colomb" recitations are introduced, this part of the work being done in a manner in accord with the stately beauty of the words.

Mrs. Beatrice Hubbel Plummer was heard in two songs and an encore number, her voice, though of pleasing quality, being hardly big enough for a hall like Simpson Auditorium. Miss O'Donoghue's work deserves most favorable mention.

The musical world of London is looking forward with interest to the coming season of grand opera, which promises to be the most brilliant which Covent Garden has ever witnessed. Under the patronage of King Edward and Queen Alexandra and favored by the adequate financial support furnished by an excellent subscription, the season will open on Monday, April 26, and conclude at the end of July.

Pietro Mascagni says that his period of retirement is to continue for some time and that he will not compose another opera until the taste of the public has returned to melody and music after its present affection for mere noise. In the meantime re-

MUSIC

By MAY RAMSEY THORN



THE STONE STRING QUARTETTE

hearsals of "Elektra" are proceeding at La Scala, and the seven veils still wave intermittently in various Italian towns.

PUCCINI is putting the finishing touches to an opera composed on the text of "The Girl of the Golden West," and the success of the previous opera by this composer has created an immense demand for the rights to the work. Mr. Puccini will not use the title as it was in the play, but neither he nor the librettists who are arranging and translating the work have been able yet to hit upon a suitable one. In the last act Puccini is to express his conception of the vastness of the western parts of this country, and will demand corresponding scenic effects. The composer says he must have a chorus of at least 100 voices.

An international concert, with artists from twelve nations on the program, and addresses by Andrew Carnegie and Minister Wu Ting-fang, were features of the peace festival held under the auspices of the Peace Society of New York at Carnegie Hall recently. The festival was in celebration of the present condition of world peace, and representatives of the leading nations were present.

The trustees of the Paderewski Fund for American Composers—B. J. Lang, G. W. Chadwick and Horatio Parker—make the announcement for the completion of 1909. Three prizes are offered for the best composition submitted by American composers, as follows: \$1,000 for a symphony or

symphonic poem for full orchestra; \$500 for a concert piece for chorus and orchestra, with or without solo voice parts, and \$500 for a string quartet, or for a quintet or sextet for any combination of instruments.

The term "American composers" is restricted to those born in the United States. The compositions are to be submitted on or before September 1, 1909, and will be passed on by the judges appointed by the trustees. The compositions are to be sent anonymously, and the name of the com-

poser is to be contained in a sealed envelope, forwarded with the composition. No composition shall be eligible for a prize which has been published or which has been performed in public or private.

All communications in reference to the competition should be addressed to John A. Loud, secretary, No. 6, Newbury street, Boston.

Mr. Edward S. Smith, former manager for the Fitzgerald Music Company, has opened piano warehouses at 406 West Seventh street, under the firm name of The Smith Music Company. The lines carried are varied, and artistic, including the Everett, Harvard and Dayton pianos.

The Musical Salon, under Mr. Harley Hamilton's direction, has in preparation "With Sheathed Swords" from Costa's "Naaman"; "The Boat Song", Cowan; "Chorus of Warriors" from "Comalo" by Gada; "Farewell to the Forest", Mendelssohn, and Brahms' "Cradle Song". The date of the first concert has not yet been decided on.

On May 3 the Salon will present Miss Alberta Curry in a violin recital, assisted by Mrs. Estelle Heartt-Dreyfus and Mrs. M. Hennion Robinson.

The Gamut Club at 1044 South Hope street has some very desirable studios for rent, well lighted and quiet, which would make especially attractive summer quarters for musicians and artists. Mr. McCallum, the manager, makes a strong point of the cool and central location of these studios.

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THE following are the plans for the first week of the Ben Greet Players and Russian Symphony Orchestra for the Summer week of April 19.

This year the Summer have selected one of the most refined entertainments to be secured in America, the blending of Shakespeare's romance tragedy, comedy and fantasy with delightful music, as presented by the Ben Greet Players, under the greatest of all modern stage managers, and the Russian Symphony Orchestra of New York City, with Modest Altschuler, conductor, which combination has won the admiration and patronage of theatre goers all over the United States.

The Russian Symphony, with its eminent leader, Mr. Altschuler, and his men have become favorites of the New York public and are sustained by the best known lovers of art and the most cultured people of the metropolis. In every city which has been visited, unstinted praise has been given their work. Lovers of the best in dramatic work are equally delighted to know of the return to California of the eminent Shakespearean scholar and actors, who has long occupied the distinguished position in the dramatic world, and whose sincere efforts for the uplifting of the stage has caused expressions of encouragement and gratitude in both America and England.

Monday evening is to be devoted to "A Midsummer Night's Dream", with all the Mendelssohn incidental music. Tuesday evening and Wednesday matinee, "Romeo and Juliet" is the bill, the music by Gounod and Tchaikowsky. Wednesday evening, and the only time during the week, "The Tempest", with music by Sir Arthur Sullivan, the overture and intermezzo by Tchaikowsky. On Thursday evening the great morality play, "Everyman", in which Mr. Greet achieved his earliest and greatest triumphs in America, presented with special music augmented by male chorus.

Friday is a special event, being a celebration both afternoon and evening of Shakespeare's birthday. A number of dramatic clubs and musical organizations in and about Los Angeles are uniting with the various Shakespeare Clubs of Southern California and will assist in making this a memorable occasion.

The program for the afternoon is "As You Like It", while at night "A Midsummer Night's Dream" will receive its second presentation. The same bill is reserved for the Saturday matinee, and the week's series will round out with a special production of "Twelfth Night".

The seat sale is at Bartlett's.

Stewart Edward White, the famous author, has arrived in town from Santa Barbara. After a few days stay Mr. White will go East.

The subject of the Baumgardt illustrated lecture for tomorrow (Sunday) evening will be: "St. Petersburg



and Moscow." During his stay in the land of the Tsars, Mr. Baumgardt was fortunate in spite of the murky times in gaining admission to many of the palaces, art galleries, cathedrals and monasteries of these cities and Symphony Hall should be filled for this most interesting lecture.

Sir Robert Hart, the veteran in-ter-general of the Chinese cus-

taking of 138 different dishes, "whereupon his hosts wondered greatly"—presumably at his abstemiousness.

Probably, however, the Esquiman banquets last longer than any other, and the quantity of food swallowed is also proportionately greater. Ross records that seven of his party of natives once ate continuously for thirty-two hours, during which time they consumed 200 pounds of seal meat.



MISS VIOLET VIVIAN



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MR. BEN GREET, DIRECTOR BEN
GREET PLAYERS



MISS RUTH VIVIAN

toms, speaking at a dinner in London said that he once in Pekin sat out a banquet that lasted seventeen consecutive hours. There were 125 courses, and he tasted them all. Mr. Ward, the American envoy to China, who tried to secure an interview with the Emperor Hien-Fung in 1859, tells how he was entertained at a dinner that lasted from noon one day until 6 o'clock on the evening of the following day. The total number of courses is not given, but Ward mentions that he had to give in after par-

Europeans exposed to the same climatic conditions act in much the same way. Capt. Scott of the Discovery on his return from his long sledge journey over the inland ice of the Antarctic continent did nothing but eat and sleep for the space of three days and nights, and even then he was still hungry.

Commander Peary and his party returning famished from their futile dash for the pole in 1906, slaughtered a herd of seven musk oxen on Hazen Island, off the extreme north of

Greenland. For two days and nights thereafter they crouched inside their snow huts, eating continuously, and when they had finished the pile of bones outside was "as high as a tall as a man's chin."

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MADAME NAZIMOVA has a face, which seems to have been shapen for the illumination of emotion as words are evolved to meet the demand for language. Her mind so completely dominates her body that she makes it but a tool of her art. The lifting of her finger becomes a fiery symbol, and the audience, or most of it, unconsciously strains to catch her slightest utterance. She does not seem a person, but the concrete embodiment of whatever phase of thought she elects to express. For example: In the first act of "A Doll's House," she is a child-wife, basking in heedless enjoyment of her spoiled existence; bubbling over with a purely material contentment as selfish and as cosy as that of a kitten blinking its green eyes in the yellow sunshine. Her voice becomes merely a velvety purr at times. In the second act, playing on the floor with her children, she is still the kitten, frolicking in the fresh

air now; but alert, cat-like, even tiger-like, in her charming trickery, her instinct of self-preservation and her fear of danger. And at the end, her Nora suggests a violet which begins to scatter its sweetest fragrance when crushed beneath a careless heel. Bruised and miserable as she undoubtedly is, her spirit has arisen above its whited sepulchre. It is not the writer's intention to digress into the subtleties of Ibsen. Everyone must answer for himself the question of what happens to Nora after the door slams behind her. Whether the fragrance which the violet has just begun to diffuse will bless or curse, whether Nora's vision will stay clear, —who can say? Perhaps Ibsen himself didn't know,—Nazimova probably doesn't. But as far as she takes Nora, this marvelous Russian takes her consistently, making her what she was intended to be, a lovable and enthralling enigma.

The performances of Nazimova and her company are simply immense, and it is a matter of wonderment that the audiences were not also. But—this is Los Angeles, and our sermons must be put into one-syllable words and dipped in sugar.

"The Tourists"

A musical comedy, "The Tourists," is on the boards this week at the Grand. It is a refreshing departure from the class of entertainments which Ferris Hartman has been presenting. Hartman in the character of "Timothy Todd," has full scope for his talents and utilizes them to

good advantage. His song, "That's the Time," deserved the many encores. Walter DeLeon appears to advantage.

Oscar Walch's excellent tenor was missed, his part calling for little singing. Singing honors go to pretty Christine Nielsen, her solo in act two, "They Lived to be Loved in Vain," was finely rendered. Miss Nielsen puts more vivacity in her work in this production, which is much appreciated, as she is a great favorite with the Grand patrons.

"The Matchmaker"

In "The Matchmaker" at the Majestic Daniel Sully gives a realistic portrayal of a jovial priest, with an inclination toward old-fashioned sentiment and a dry wit. He mixes up love-affairs with the best intentions, and amusing results. Gertrude Earl scores as a slangy young girl, Julius Wright is telling as a Western Simon Legree, and R. D. Stewart looks the part of a New York young blood.

Burbank

SALOMY JANE," Paul Armstrong's skillful stage adaptation of Bret Harte's tale of California in the splendid, idle forties will occupy the stage at the Burbank next week.

"Salomy Jane" is melodrama of the better class. It is the story of a girl's kiss and what followed it. Its characters are the pioneer folk of the early-day California; its scenes give ample opportunity for elaborate and picturesque display, of which Frank King, the Burbank scenic artist, may be counted upon to avail himself in full measure.

The play is essentially Californian, Mr. Armstrong having succeeded remarkably well in retaining the charm and interesting quality of his Bret Harte original. It was a highly popular offering at the Burbank a year ago.

Majestic

Friends and admirers of Florence Stone and Dick Ferris will again have opportunity to see their favorites at the Majestic next week. The come-

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in which they will make their reappearance is "The Lightning Conductor," a dramatized version of the novel.

"The Lightning Conductor" was played here during their last season by Mr. Ferris and Miss Stone and at that time proved one of the best local plays they presented.

Miss Carrie Clarke Ward, who played Aunt Mary in the previous presentation of the play, will again be seen in the same role. Mr. Ferris will play Winston and Miss Stone Molly Randolph. Others in the cast include William Yerance, Harry Messtayer, Willis Marks, Hale Studebaker, Margo Duffet, Carol Marshall, Jessie Jordan and La Cigale Ferris.

Grand Opera House

"The Mayor of Tokio" will be given next week by Ferris Hartman and his company at the Grand Opera House. The piece is a combination of modern America and the picturesque Orient and will afford a splendid part not only for Mr. Hartman himself, but for Miss Nielsen and the other members of the Hartman company. The costuming will be unusually attractive, while the scenes of the play, located as they are in Japan, will afford the scenic artist exceptionally good chances for some effective stage pictures. There are many beautiful scenes in "The Mayor of Tokio," while the comedy element is always dominant.

Belasco Theatre

At the time of our going to press it was learned that Manager John Blackwood will continue the "Dollar Mark" for another week, to enable those who could not secure seats for the previous performances to see this remarkably fine play.

On "The Halls"

Madame Albani, who has been fulfilling an engagement at the Metropolitan Music Hall, in Edgware Road, London, England, is not by any means the only famous singer who has condescended to sing on the music-hall stage. Miss Esther Palliser and Miss Ruth Vincent have both appeared at variety houses, and Madame Cavalieri, the most beautiful of living prime donne, appeared at the Empire many years ago. Among celebrated male vocalists, the late Sims Reeves and Mr. John Coates have enchanted music-hall audiences with their magnificent voices. "I have been struck from the visits I sometimes make to the music-hall," said Mme. Albani, "by the elevating tendency of some of the principal turns. The musical standard has been raised, and I am glad to see with some success." It is interesting to note, by the way, that Madame Albani has found that the song that is most popular among the frequenter of "the halls" is the ever green and ever welcome "Home, Sweet Home".

* * *

The Councilmen, those truly great and able statesmen; up to date, Their own true worth appreciate, And then some.



"IN QUIET WATERS"

MONOTYPE BY CARL OSCAR BORG

THE CAMERA CLUB'S EXHIBIT (Continued from Page 7)

fifth the Longing Soul", a very fine figure composition.

Curtis Bell, New York, "Woodland Mist", beautiful in quality of tone.

F. Holland Day, Boston, whose work is so exclusive and hardly seen in exhibition outside of his own studio, is represented by a collection of some of his very best productions, loaned by Mr. Tom Barrabee. Mother and child, a "Modern Madonna", is most beautiful.

Dwight A. Davis, Worcester, Mass., "Handicraft".

Miss Fedora Brown, Grand Rapids, Mich., "Poplars", one of her best gum prints.

Among the local exhibitors: R. R. Crandall, "Our Water Supply", first prize February contest; "Road to Elysian Park". W. C. Dickerson has many excellent prints. His architectural studies are among the very best of their kind, and the street scenes show perfect perspectives. "A Rainy Day" won first prize, March contest; "Angora Kittens". Mr. C. E. Smith, secretary of the club, shows several portraits; "Elizabeth" is one of his best carbon prints. T. M. Jenkins, president of the club, "Pacific Cray Fishermen"; "Aino"; "In the Arroyo"; all very fine. T. K. Adlard, "At the Head Gates" and several interesting studies. Louis Fleckenstein shows a very excellent and interesting collection. Among them are shown some of his salon and medal pictures. "Landing the Gamy Bass" won the gold medal at the first Salon International, Genoa, Italy, for its

pictorial quality. His many landscape studies show a serious study of pictorial in his close observations of nature and his various methods in bringing them out through the camera process and printing of them.

The exhibition as a whole is worthy of praise and offers the very best opportunity for comparison and study to those interested in the camera of any exhibition yet held on the coast.

Photography has become such an absolute necessity to all forms of commercial, newspaper and magazine work, that the study for the best and most artistic and illustrative qualities must be studied. And why not express this art in the highest terms of composition, proper balance of light and dark and atmospheric qualities.

Mr. F. W. Blanchard announces a representative portrait exhibition by California artists in Blanchard Gallery. Exhibition opens to the public Wednesday, April 21, and a private view Tuesday evening. Among those showing: Theo. Vorhees, J. W. Clausen, John H. Rich, Robert Wagner, Benjamin Brown, Joseph Greenbaum, Marie Johnson, Helma Heysen Jahn, Jean Mannheim.

MRS. Elizabeth Borglum will entertain the Ruskin Club at her Sierra Madre studio on Tuesday afternoon, April 20. Everyone will look forward to this as a delightful pleasure. The setting of her studio in a group of old live oaks and the mountains to the north and the broad sweep of the beautiful and picturesque Baldwin ranch to the south form an ideal

spot for an artist's studio. Mrs. Borglum has gathered many choice and interesting things during her foreign travels and will show some excellent specimens of rare porcelain and pottery to the club, as this has been their special study during the past month.

Mrs. Chandler, assistant to Miss Nellie H. Gere of the Art Department of the Normal School, will hold an exhibition of her paintings and charcoals at the art studios in the Normal School, Friday afternoon, three to five, April 16, and Saturday morning, nine to twelve, April 17. Any one who is interested will be welcome.

THE Fine Arts League won fresh laurels to its already successful season with the artistic and well appointed afternoon tea given by the ladies at Steckel Gallery on Easter Sunday afternoon, from three to six, when they entertained their many friends and members. The entire gallery apartment was opened for the guests and most attractively arranged. An abundance of beautiful pink roses and carnations adorned the rooms and tea table. Crowds of people came and went during the afternoon, many lingering long and late discussing the pictures, art and music. The Stone String Quartette certainly have the art of knowing how to play at an afternoon tea, the pleasing selections so charmingly modulated in tone and quality as to lull the conversation and attracting all to listen to the strains of music. The tea was a success, and we trust that it may not be long before the league may be so established in a location of its own, that the members may regularly allow their many friends to assemble on similar occasions.

LETA HORLOCKER.

Mr. William Cole has had a letter from Carl Oscar Borg, the artist, who has just completed a sketching trip through South America. One of the incidents of the journey was a shipwreck in Magdalena Bay. Mr. Borg is in Santa Barbara at present but expects to return to Los Angeles in a few weeks.

All great movements have their historian. Some of them have their poet. At least one has had its sculptor. Mrs. Adelaide Johnson is the sculptor of the suffrage movement.

For twenty-five years she has devoted herself to preserving in marble the portraits of the pioneers of the movement in America. Before these pioneers were famous, while their cause was still unpopular and vilified, she on her own initiative and at her

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own expense secured the sittings, modelled the busts and took them to Rome to be put into marble. Of some of the pioneers, now dead, her busts are the only representations from life. They already have historical value.

Her busts of Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucretia Mott and Dr. Caroline B. Winslow are in the Corcoran Art Gallery.

The Fine Arts League exhibition which was to have closed Saturday, the 17th, will be extended indefinitely. They have issued an invitation with free admission to the students of the Judson School of Fine Arts to attend the exhibit any one morning next week, and to the McLeod School of Art and Design any one afternoon. Admission free on Saturday to the general public.

Mr. Jean Mannheim, the painter, has opened a school in Blanchard Hall, and will have classes in art working from life. Mrs. W. H. Cole will be his assistant, and the school is under the direction of Mr. Cole.

Mr. Richard Kruger has just completed a large water color taken from one of his pen sketches, representing Castle Eltz near Moselkern, Germany.

SANBORN, VAIL & CO. have just completed the installation of a fine engraving plant at their new store at 735 South Broadway. They employ their own engravers and plate printers, and all orders are subject to inspection at any time. They use only the finest stock for cards and weddings, and correct forms are assured by experienced sales-people.

Literary Notes

By Perez Field

The admission of M. Jean Richepin to the French Academy, says M. A. P., is a great triumph for the vagabond school of literature, and sets a seal on a curious literary career. Richepin's father was an army doctor, and wished his son to become a doctor likewise. Jean went to the Ecole Normale, but, so far as the intention with which he was sent there was concerned, he might just as well have stayed away; but, in another way it was of inestimable value to him; it gave him access to, and opportunity of becoming acquainted with good literature, to know Bossuet and Juvenal. But he hastened to get away, and resigned on account of incompatibility of temperament. He wrote articles for the newspapers, well written but badly paid. He gave lessons in French, Greek, Latin, and even mathematics, but his misery was so obvious that his fees were, always wretchedly low. It is even related that he used to pick up a few pence by accepting engagements as a wrestler at fairs! He even joined a gipsy troupe, wandering from village to village, but when the elderly sister of the leader of the party fell in love

with him Jean Richepin lost no time in taking his departure.

When the war broke out in 1870, Richepin was editing the "East," a newspaper in Franche-Comte. He joined Bourbaki's franc-tireurs, and saw some fighting. Later he came to Paris, "wanting to see a revolution," and went through the Commune. Afterwards he met with rather more success in journalism and his play "L'Etoile", written in collaboration with Andre Gill, was performed at a tiny theatre, in the rue de la Tour d'Auvergne, the two authors themselves taking part. But Richepin was a true Bohemian, and as soon as he had a few pounds in his pocket he would mysteriously vanish, going off to the seaside or the country.

He was as much in London at this period as in Paris. The life of London fascinated him, and, according to one of his biographers, he would drink in the bars, and, when his money was gone, sleep in lodging-houses; when rich he would try his muscular force on Irish jaws at sixpence a time. One of his poems, in which he voices the griefs of a sailor, he composed while on board a vessel in which he had shipped as cargo-hand, in order to pay his passage. At intervals he reappeared at the cabarets of Montmartre, not then so fashionable as they are nowadays, and improvised songs in "argot." It was under these conditions that his "Chanson des Gueux," or "Ragamuffins' Song" was composed. For three years no one would publish it, and when at last Decos took courage to do so, the book excited a storm of criticism. And now he is an "immortal," a successful poet and play-writer.

Mabel Herbert Urner, whose first novel, "The Journal of a Neglected Wife," has just been published by B. W. Dodge & Company, first attracted notice in Collier's prize story contest a few years ago. By birth Mrs. Urner is a southerner, which might be inferred from her genuine love for horses, quite apparent through all her stories.

Arthur Stringer has made haste to use the new process of wireless telegraphy for the purpose of romance. In "The Gun Runner" he has written rather a heedless and precipitate story, the plot of which jumps from complication to explanation with breakneck rapidity. The scene is laid on board the "Laminian," a tramp steamer making a run to one of the Central American republics. The hero of the tale is the wireless operator. But as he begins by taking a bribe from the villain and is only extricated from the false position in which this act places him, by the heroine of the story, one cannot feel any great sympathy for him, until he becomes the savior of the republic to which his vessel is bearing arms. How he is wounded and how the villain comes to his end must be left for the reader to find out. The book is distinctly a chronicle of activities without character. Many of its mo-

tives seem to be created after the event, as for instance McKinnon's confession that he is the agent of the Locombian Minister of War, on page 191. He might have admitted this fact sooner to the benefit of his character and to the interest of the story. "The Gun Runner" will, however, enliven a railway journey. The novel is published by W. B. Dodge & Co.

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The above illustration, by courtesy of Mme. Meixsell, is of elegance parisienne, one of the newest gowns of the season, coming direct from Paris. The coat in effect is practically Eton. Recent declaration of the highest art shops of the French capital is that coats for the coming season shall be shorter than those of last season.



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AUTO ROAD RACERS MUST OBSERVE LAW

Good Roads Movements and Favorable Legislation Suffer from Reckless Driving

By E. P. Chalfant, General Manager,
A. L. M. A.

The public must now realize that automobile contests are in their infancy. However, the most expert men in the business cannot tell what turn the sport is going to take next. The whole manufacturing world is divided in the subject of racing. One maker says the sport is of no benefit to the industry; another says it helps more than anything else. Some favor a speedway, but urge the importance of practical contests.

Racing undoubtedly has a very material function in mechanical progress. It develops the art of driving specifically and executive ability broadly. It has a great human interest, which will not and should not be suppressed. It is undoubtedly the supreme test for one thing, and its excitement and interest have proved of such a nature as to draw the biggest crowds ever seen at any sporting event. The road race naturally stimulates the strongest efforts of the designer, the draughtsman and the manufacturer. Continually to improve the result of the limit of skill is to gain for the factory and the industry.

Healthy growth and development can, however, proceed on no other than rational lines. The members of the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers have done much to encourage rational contests and keep them within proper bounds.

Recently in various parts of the country challenges to speed and endurance contests on the public highways have been issued. Wherever such contests involve a violation of the village, town, city, or state speed laws, obviously they should not be tolerated. The inhabitants of the territory passed through at an illegal rate of speed may very reasonably have a feeling of bitter and retributive resentment, which may very possibly record itself in positive legislative action, which will oppress the fair-minded motorist and militate against the interest of the automobile industry as a whole, and impede the normal development of mechanical road traction.

Such shortsighted affairs can only tend strongly to precipitate contemplated adverse laws in the forms of bills proposed in the various state halls of legislation, or, unhappily, to defeat the passage of such liberal legislation as may have received some encouragement. There was an instance of the last-mentioned kind in a state near by recently.

It is impossible to foretell what may be the result of any "cross country" road race at speed. It is difficult to run a race in which speed is not used, no matter how the driver may be limited in action. Invariably speed laws will be broken.



THE REDLANDS HILL CLIMB. L. G. PATTEE DRIVING AND T. W. GIBSON, MECHANIC, IN A CADILLAC

Let us consider the worst effect of all. Motorists in this country, assisted by a good many of the other people, are doing their utmost to get good roads appropriations through State Legislatures and Congress. The violation of speed laws can only alienate friends in this field and prevent the making of new ones. It should only be necessary to recall to any forgetful mind that good roads are largely the sine qua non of motoring.

If road races must be run, a twenty, thirty, or forty mile course should be arranged for by consent and according to law, and be properly protected and policed during the conduct of the race. Doing anything else is worse than unkindness to a dumb animal. The automobile can easily survive conflict with its legitimate enemies. Nevertheless it should be protected as much as possible from its unwise friends. Many of the members of the licensed association have consistently supported sensible contests and will continue to do so.

Incidentally, special challenges are seldom justifiable. There are opportunities enough to race on properly guarded courses with due observance of law.

A reliability contest of more than a day's duration over recognized automobile thoroughfares, conducted by promoters who obligate themselves that speed laws will not be violated, (safeguarding this obligation by proper controls,) can result in the fair

promotion of the sport, and in properly testing out new models for manufacturers, particularly when such contests are held under difficult road conditions.—N. Y. Times.

The great strides that have been made in the development of Alaska are hardly appreciated except by those who have seen it both in the past and today. In no other way is this advance more marked than in that of transportation. The dog sleds were formerly the only means of travel, but while they are still used extensively and especially in the extreme cold weather, they have been largely supplemented in certain sections by the railroad, the steamer, and the stage line. And now, in turn, the automobile is to be a regular feature of transportation. Last week two Pennsylvania cars were purchased for the purpose of being converted into motor buses for use in the Yukon Pass. Several automobiles are now in Alaska, and with the gradual improvement in roads motor cars are certain to increase in popularity.

Questions as to the beneficial purposes to be achieved by affairs like the transcontinental race from New York to Seattle, which is to start in June, seem to be answered decisively by the good roads projects which already have been initiated as a result of the announcement of the race. A week ago it was announced that the

Washington Legislature had appropriated \$120,000 for road-making in Eastern Washington, and now Governor Brady has induced the Legislature of Idaho to set aside \$50,000 for a continuation of the transcontinental highway through Boise and Pocatello.

This transcontinental highway has long been a dream of motorists. It has been a part—the pleasant, brief part of nightmares—of the dreams of those who have actually made such trips as the one the pathfinding Thomas car is now engaged in, mingled with the dream terrors, previously encountered in good waking earnest, of the Mojave Desert and other choice spots along the road. But now there is hope that it may be more than a dream.

The exposition commissioners of the various states now working on the Alaska-Yukon-Seattle Exposition have been urged to take the matter up with their state governments, and the intense interest in the New York-Seattle race has caused the scales to drop from many eyes that have not heretofore been able to see the advantage of good roads.

JUNE will be the motor touring month for automobile clubs within a radius of 1,000 miles of Chicago, and the Western chassis race for the Cobe Trophy, under the direction of the Chicago Automobile Club, will furnish the cause of this widespread activity. The course over which the race will be run on June 18 and 19—a small-car race preceding the main event—is forty-two miles distant from Chicago, and is approached from every point of the compass by ideal highways. It lies in the northwest corner of Indiana, a State which has been unusually active in road building in the last sixteen months. The new highways are of macadam, and even at this season are in prime condition.

That the event will attract a tremendous throng is conceded by every one, and a number of clubs have already requested information as to the possibility of securing grand stand seats in a body. The date chosen is as sure as future weather conditions

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ever can be sure to fall in ideal touring weather, and the organization of touring parties from all cities within a wide area is under progress.

Motor Chat

The Lord Motor Co. removed on Wednesday last to their handsome new salesrooms and garage, 1032-1038 South Olive street.

Ex-United States Ambassador to Russia and Germany, Charlemagne Tower, has bought a 1909 Locomobile "40" touring car from the Philadelphia branch of the company.

The Standard Motor Car Company has taken the local agency for the Velie cars, a carload of which has been sold in four days. Another carload is scheduled to arrive April 22 or 25, containing three touring Velies and two tourabout roadsters. On the 13th the company received a carload of Ford roadsters on which they are one hundred orders behind.

George von L. Meyer, the new Secretary of the Navy, has bought a Waverly electric phaeton. The car has two mechanical features which add to its attractiveness. One of these is a lock which prevents the operator from reversing until the speed lever has been pulled into the "off" position, and the other is a device which prevents the car from starting on any but the low speed.

Distinctly white is the new White Garage just completed on South Olive street. With a frontage of 120 feet, faced with snow white tile, plate glass show windows and prismatic lights the effect is most striking and highly artistic.

In the design of this garage nothing seems to be forgotten, its completeness is wonderful and every possible contingency seems to have been anticipated.

Los Angeles is well known by the enterprise of her business houses and she may well be proud of the latest addition to Automobile Row.

Automobile road testers are usually known as the nomads of the industry, changing from one firm to another at more or less frequent intervals. Two testers with the Pierce-Arrow Company have proved exceptions to the rule, however, having tested the first motorettes made by the company in 1901.

It is expected that the Stoddard-Dayton's new home to be erected at Tenth and Olive streets, will be completed by August 1st. It will be a very handsome building of mission style architecture.

Young Wife: "Oh, Edward, you do believe that I am always thinking of economy, don't you?"

Young Husband: "Mabel, your shilling telegram this afternoon, telling me where to go to save sevenpence on a carpet-broom, warns me that you are thinking of it too much."



DINING ROOM, HOTEL LANKERSHIM

Miss Ballard of Cleveland, Ohio, is now at the Leighton.

Col. A. G. Gassen, a prominent figure in the social and commercial world of San Diego, is at the Van Nuys.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Butters are staying at the Alexandria. Mr. Butters is the proprietor of a big Michigan creamery concern.

Mr. Fred Neef, a prominent brewer of Denver, is with Mrs. Neef at the Lankershim.

A well-known real estate dealer of Oakland is at the Angelus, in the person of Mr. M. J. Laymance. Mr. Laymance is interested in the \$1,000,000 Bankers' Hotel now being built there.

Mr. G. Albert Smith of Salt Lake City is a guest at the Hayward.

H. S. Schroeder and wife of St. Paul, Minn., are at present at the Leighton.

Mr. and Mrs. David Keith and son, of Salt Lake City, are at the Alexandria. Mr. Keith is a banker, mine owner, and director of the Salt Lake Railway.

Theodore J. Roche, a prominent attorney of San Francisco, is here on business and stopping at the Van Nuys.

Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus B. Lewis of New York are at the Leighton.

Madame Nazimova, the actress, her manager, Mr. A. H. Canby, and Mr. Brandon, Mr. Tynan, and Mr. P. Lyndal, members of her company, are guests of the Alexandria.

R. Henry G. W. Dikeilspeil of San Francisco, a member of the Governor's staff, is at the Alexandria.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Kerr are on a bridal tour and stopping at the Hayward. Mr. Kerr is the National Bank Examiner for this district.

Mr. H. W. Bowers, a prominent manufacturer of Buffalo, N. Y., is with his wife a guest of the Lankershim.

A recital was given in the lobby of the Hotel Leighton last night by Vernon Bettin, the boy soprano.

Mrs. Paul H. Schmidt, Mrs. Frank Hal and Miss Pauley are staying at the Van Nuys. The party motored up from San Diego.

The Alexandria numbers among its guests Mr. John Mills, a well-known shoe manufacturer of Elkhart, Ind.

Mr. Frank V. Bell of San Francisco is attending the meeting of the Royal Arcanum here, and is staying at the Hayward.

The Hon. Geo. M. Curtis, former U. S. Senator from Iowa, and now a

resident of Bloomington, Cal., is at the Lankershim.

One of today's guests at the Angelus is Mr. Geo. P. Nicholls, a civil engineer of Chicago.

Mr. Ralph Modjeska, son of the late Madame Modjeska, is with his wife and son at the Hayward.

Mr. Harry D. Clark, proprietor of the Arlington Hotel, Santa Barbara, is at present at the Angelus.

H. J. Snyder, Traveling Passenger Agent of the Southern Pacific, is one of this week's guests at the Hayward.

Judge O. W. Powers of Salt Lake City is a guest of the Hayward.

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Alleged Humor

Some time since a genial-looking Irish gentleman wanted an empty bottle in which to mix a solution that he wished to prepare, and went to a chemist's to make the purchase. Selecting one that suited his purpose, he asked the shopman how much it would be.

"Well," was the reply, "if you just want the empty bottle it will be one penny, but if you want anything in it you can have the bottle free of charge."

"Sure, that's fair," said the witty Celt. "Put in a cork."

While campaigning in his home-state, Speaker Cannon was once inveigled into visiting the public schools of a town where he was billed to speak.

In one of the lower grades an ambitious teacher called upon a youthful Demosthenes to entertain the distinguished visitor with an exhibition of amateur oratory. The selection attempted was Byron's "Battle of Waterloo," and just as the boy reached the end of the first paragraph Speaker Cannon suddenly gave vent to a violent sneeze.

"But hush! hark!" declaimed the youngster—"a deep sound strikes like a rising knell! Did ye hear it?"

The visitors smiled, and a moment later the second sneeze—which the Speaker was vainly trying to hold back—came with increased violence.

"But hark!" (bawled the boy)—"that heavy sound breaks in once more, and nearer, clearer, deadlier than before! Arm! arm! it is the cannon's opening roar!"

This was too much, and the laugh that broke from the party swelled louder still when Speaker Cannon chuckled: "Put up your weapons, children; I won't shoot any more."

A.: "That's rather a unique ash-tray of yours, old man. I don't know that I ever saw one like it. Where did you get it?"

B.: "Well, there's a little history attached to that. You remember an apple tart I told you my wife tried her hand on soon after we were married?"

A.: "Yes."

B.: "Well, that's the crust."

Penelope (triumphantly): "I heard last night that Jack was head over ears in love with me."

Grace (jealously): "You cannot believe all you hear."

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Penelope. "No; but I should not wonder if there was something in it."

Grace: "Why? Who told you?"

Penelope. "He did."

During the war between the Northern and Southern States of America a stranger observed an old darky sitting in the sun peacefully chewing tobacco.

"Why are you not fighting?" said the stranger. "Don't you know that your country is tearing itself to pieces over you?"

"Say," replied the darky, "did you ever see two dogs fight over a bone?"

"Why, yes; but what's that to do with it?"

"Did you ever see de bone fight?"

"George," said the maiden aunt reprovingly shaking her finger very solemnly at her small nephew, "there were two mince-pies on the larder shelf this morning, and now they have disappeared. I didn't think it was in you."

"Tisn't all in me," blubbered the wee boy; "one of 'em is in Gwennie."



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Editor: "Jones, I see that Sui-fragette who has been lecturing challenges anyone to a discussion on the platform tonight. That's something in your line. Please accept the challenge and write an article on it."

Jones: "If you don't mind, I'd rather be excused."

Editor: "Why? I thought you'd jump at the chance."

Jones: "Well, you see, I've had enough discussion with the lady in private life, without venturing on a public exhibition. She happens to be my wife."

could not attend any more of the local team's games, as his wife had forbidden it on the score of expense.

"What a shame!" cried one of his pals. "Why, it only costs threepence to enter, t' ground. Surely thait won't break the bank."

"Oh, it ain't the price of admission t' owd woman grumbles at," replied the collier, sorrowfully. "It's the 'bacea I waste. Thee sees, I go clean off me head at football matches, an' every time a goal's scored I swallers me quid."

"The house that you finished a few weeks ago is the biggest of the lot," said the real-estate agent. "Perhaps that's why it's so hard to find a tenant."

"Yes," answered the builder; "it's last but not leased."



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THE READY-MADE PORTABLE HOUSE

By H. J. Brainerd, Los Angeles

The "ready-made" or portable house, of which the accompanying illustration is a fair representation, has come to stay. In the city, at the seashore, on the ranch, in the oil fields, among the miners, in fact, everywhere where a strong, practical and artistically constructed home is required of thoroughly seasoned and carefully selected materials that can be easily erected and taken down if desired, the portable house is being recognized as the cheapest and best structure that money can buy.

No skilled labor is necessary in the erection of these houses. Considering the simplicity of construction, size and accommodation as well as the remarkably low prices at which a snug little home, bungalow or cottage, a garage, church, hospital, schoolhouse, bunk houses and houses for the mining and oil companies, or other structures are available, ready for occupancy a few hours after being received from the factory, the portable house presents many attractive features to the home-builder as well as to the capitalist or corporation needing strong and durable structures made of seasoned Oregon pine.

Strong sectional frames are made, being units, doors, windows and blank sections that are tongue-grooved with nosing on the outside and beaded inside, or it can be burlaped, ceiled or plastered inside if so desired. The sections are two feet nine inches by eight feet six inches, tongue-grooved joists, countersunk, dovetailed and rabbeted, making an airtight structure that will keep out wind and rain. The joints are absolutely airtight. Everything is fitted and finished before leaving the factory. They are completely primed and painted outside and stained inside any color selected by the purchaser.

Another exceedingly desirable feature of the ready-made portable house is that the width and length of the building can be increased by multiples of two feet nine inches and extended indefinitely as is done frequently in the enlarging of bungalows, cottages, schools or churches.

Experts have reported frequently that the Ducker system of patent construction has reached the pinnacle of perfection in all that appertains to the art of ready-made portable house buildings. They are erected without nail or screw, bolts and nuts being used. They are capable of speedy erection, demolition and quick re-

erection, a feature that is essential in railway construction, and other projects where shifting of the scene of operation is frequent.

In a letter received by H. J. Brainerd, 507 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., the manufacturer of the ready-made portable house, the story of service and satisfaction is told in unmistakable terms and states: "With reference to the two buildings erected by you for us in the new town of Westfield in Kern County, which we are using for a hotel, will say that they have proved satisfactory indeed.

They are attractive in appearance, comfortable and practical and have been admired by everyone who has seen them. We can recommend them to anyone who desires this kind of a house.

"The great advantage, especially to us, was the fact that the house was erected and ready for use in one-third of the time that we could have secured the building with any other arrangement."

Yours very truly,
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EDITORIAL AND COMMENT

SCHMITZ and Ruef "appear to have found accomplished imitators in Los Angeles," in the opinion of the San Francisco Call. "The same processes of municipal corruption which had their most scientific development under Ruef appear to have been copied faithfully and closely," continues the Call. "Walter Parker made Harper mayor of Los Angeles. Harper has admitted as much himself. Ruef made Schmitz mayor of San Francisco, and the result in each case works out true to the logic of the situation. When a city permits a political boss to name its officials it should know what to expect. * * * Harper is the man whom Hearst and Otis in their Los Angeles newspapers were supporting not long ago. A little earlier they were backing Patrick Calhoun, and representing him in the light of a persecuted martyr, the victim of an unscrupulous prosecution. Today Hearst and Otis are posing together in heroic attitudes, swearing that they never held alliance with grafters."

The comment of the Call is interesting at this juncture. In other words practically all the daily newspapers of the State—excepting, of course, such sheets as the Times, the Hearst papers, the papers until recently controlled by the ingloriously defunct Calkins Syndicate and two or three others which, like the fallen women who contributed to the exchequer of the Parker machine, prostitute themselves—take the same view of conditions in this city.

Los Angeles has, however, a distinct advantage over some cities which have suffered from the same disease. It has been able, through the heroic treatment administered by Civic Doctor Earl, to nip the graft in the bud.

There remains one thing to be accomplished, and it is something that MUST be done. Walter Parker, the shameless Southern Pacific hireling who, in partnership with the Los Angeles Times, one Goings, A. P. Fleming and other machine tricksters of the same stripe, defeated the will of the people in the municipal election of 1906 and made the election of Harper possible, should be put where he can work no further mischief in this city.

The man who dares to tackle the Parker job—and it is a task that must be performed in time—and who enters upon the work with the same sort of determination which gave Edwin T. Earl success, will erect for himself a monument whose summit will tower to the same level as that which Rudolph Spreckels is now building for himself.

Walter Parker must get out of Los Angeles politics. Who is the man who will take the first step toward kicking him out?

* * *

OUR WAY BETTER

Briefly, the real superiority of America over England is this: That in America you can shut cars, but you cannot shut mouths. You can create an elegant American society in which Mr. Hearst is never mentioned, but you cannot restrain Mr. Hearst from the not ungenial occupation of mentioning himself. In England you can, declares Gilbert K. Chesterton in Hampton's Magazine.

In England, by a certain universal pres-

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sure of fashion, and false good taste working downward through the aristocracy, the Parliament, and the private owners of the public press, (even the King is not powerless,) it is possible for all practical purposes, to prevent a point of view being really uttered at all. There are certain facts which I can say with complete and solid sincerity; that if I were to write them down it is not only true that no Englishman would believe them, but it is certain that no Englishman would print them. To America such scandals are, if you will, declared scandalously. But they are declared. In an American paper, very likely, Lord Northcliffe, for instance, might be described as a terrible pirate, whereas he is really a fresh-faced, energetic man who has so little imagination that he collects money as children collect tram tickets. But the point is that he would be hard hit for the good of the public in America.

But in England, people would think more of his feelings than of the public good; because England is governed by a small group of families, and is therefore forced to think almost entirely in terms of personality. The curse of English politics is that so much of it is conducted in a good-natured whisper, about "poor young So-and-So," or "good old What's His Name." Many good Americans have complained that in America all private life is made public. But in England all public life is made private.

I come back, therefore, as I always love to do, to truisms; to the truisms of 100 years ago. After all, the thing whereby America really towers over the old country is the thing which Jefferson reared and Washington defended. The solid good of America is that when all is said and done she is a Republic, a Public Thing, and a people representing itself. There are men rich enough and strong enough, almost to starve America; but there are no men strong enough to silence America. No oligarchy acts as an entirely false interpreter between Americans and the world. America and Americans may be right or wrong. England may actually be wrong while Englishmen are right. We have said, then, that the true American virtue is this candid and complete democracy, the fact that the truth may be told, even if it is not believed.

A CENTENNIAL YEAR

THE YEAR 1909 will witness the tercentennial anniversaries of two events notable in American history. New York State will celebrate the 300th anniversary of the discovery of the river bearing the name of the great explorer, Hudson, while both New England and New York will pay tribute to the memory of Champlain.

Champlain was the most important figure in early French discoveries. He was the real founder of French power in America. In July, 1609, Champlain discovered the lake that now bears his name, lying between Vermont and New York. At the same time he was threading the wilderness of the Algonquins and the Iroquois, Hudson was sailing up the Hudson. That was September, 1609. Neither had knowledge of the other, though at one time they probably were not more than a hundred miles apart, and traveling toward each other.

Towns of the Lake Champlain region will make fitting observances of the daring Frenchman's coming, 300 years ago, for several days, beginning July 4. Later the New Yorkers will celebrate the coming of the first man who has left a record of Sandy Hook. Champlain arrived some 70 years after Cartier's discoveries laid the basis of the French empire in America, and little more than 100 years after the voyages of John Cabot did the same for the British.

Speaking of Champlain, Parkman says: "Of the pioneers of the North American forests his name stands foremost on the list. It was he who struck the deepest and boldest strokes into the heart of their pristine barbarism. His character belonged partly to the past, partly to the present. The preux chevalier, the crusader, the romance-loving explorer, the curious knowledge-seeking traveler, the practical navigator—all found their share in him. His books mark the man—all for his theme and purpose, nothing for himself. Crude in style, full of the superficial errors of carelessness and haste, rarely diffuse, often brief to a fault, they bear on every page the palpable impress of truth."

Curious now is Champlain's 300-year-old idea of the Panama canal. "One may judge," he wrote in 1601, "that if the four leagues of land, which are from Panama to the little river which rises in the mountains and descends to Porto Bello, were cut through one might pass from the South Sea to the ocean on the other side, and thus shorten the route by more than 1500 leagues; and from Panama to the straits of Magellan would be an island, and from Panama to the Newfoundland would be another island, so that the whole of America would be in two islands."

Champlain established the French in Canada as a colonizing power, where their remnants, under British rule, continue to this day. He created for the French a new France. Where Montreal stands he established a trading post. At Quebec he founded a city, and there, in 1635, he died. But Hudson's end was an untold tragedy. His is the frost sleep of the polar sea that bears his name. There a mutinous crew set him adrift with his son and seven faithful followers in 1611, after a futile quest for the South Sea. Hudson's Bay is land-

ETHICS OF JOURNALISM

By Hamilton Holt, Editor of the New York Independent

THERE was a time not so very long ago when journalism was on the verge of developing a system of professional ethics, based on other considerations than those of the cash register. Then a Greeley, Bowles, Medin, Dana, Haisted or Raymond, with a hand press and a printer's devil, could start a paper as good as any university, consisting of Mark Hopkins, a student and a log. In those days the universal question was: What does old Greeley have to say? because old Greeley was the ultimate source of his own utterances. Imagine the rage he would have flown into if any one had dared insinuate that the advertiser dictated a single sentence in the Tribune. But now the advertisers are aggressive. They are becoming organized. They look upon the giving of an advertisement to a publisher as something of a favor for which they have a right to expect additional courtesies in the news and editorial columns.

The great book publishing houses are about the only class of advertisers I know of who do not directly or indirectly seem to object to have their wares damned in the editorial pages. But with the small book houses this happy relationship does not always exist. It would surprise you to know how many of them badger and threaten us. Some, I understand, have a rule not to advertise where their books are not indiscriminately puffed.

What are the remedies?

First, the papers can devote themselves to getting so extensive a circulation that they can ignore the clamor of the advertisers. But this implies a certain trucking to popularity, and the best editors will chafe under such restrictions.

Second, the papers can become endowed. The same arguments that favor endowed theatres or universities apply equally to papers. We need some papers that can say what ought to be said irrespective of everybody or anybody, and which can serve as an example to other papers not so fortunately circumstanced. But manifestly the periodical industry as a whole is much too large to be endowed, and the few papers that may be endowed by private capital or by the government would have only a limited influence on the industry as a whole.

Third, the papers can combine in a sort of trust. They have the whip hand if they would stand together. But they are so jealous of each other that probably any real combination is a long way off. Still there are indications in the air of "a gentleman's agreement," for all other interests are combining and they will be forced to follow suit. A newspaper trust, however, would certainly be as inimical to the public welfare as any other combination doing business in the fear of the Sherman law, since it would practically control the diffusion of intelligence and that no self-respecting democracy would or should tolerate.

Fourth, the most effective antidote for commercialism is the old remedy which, if sincerely applied, would solve most all the sins of society. I refer to personal integrity, to character. Integrity is the only thing in the newspaper profession, as in life itself, that really counts.

locked to the south, and Hudson's life was forfeit.

Champlain and Hudson mark the beginning of French and British rivalry for mastery of the northern part of this continent. On this very expedition of 1609 Champlain formed an alliance with the foes of the Iroquois, that was to play so bloody a part in the conflict between French and British for a century and more thereafter.

While neither of these ter-centennials will be marked by expositions, they will attract more or less attention to the Pacific coast, largely on account of the Seattle exposition, which comes as a link between the two shores of the continent. Each explorer was an important character in the search that finally brought Gray, Lewis and Clark and Vancouver to the west coast. While eastern eyes are turned toward the Pacific this year they will see not only the magnificent Puget Sound country, but the Panama canal; and the boundless possibilities in the years almost upon us will prove irresistible, we predict, to capital and energy now practically dormant.

* * *

IS JUSTICE BLIND?

JUSTICE is depicted as being blind. She stands with the sword and scales, but around her eyes is tied the bandage which prevents her from seeing where the sword strikes or how the scales balance.

The bandage is placed upon her eyes in order that she may be the more impartial in meting out punishment. The theory is good, but in practice the operation of the instruments of justice is frequently the height of injustice.

Take as an illustration two cases that came before the bar of justice last week. One was that of A. J. Matezusi, a penniless individual, who was sentenced by Judge Wilbur to ten years at San Quentin for the theft of a quantity of rubber valued at seventy-five dollars.

The other was that of Louis Glass, vice-president and general manager of the Pacific States Telephone and Telegraph Company, who was freed by the appellate court after having been sentenced to serve five years in San Quentin for bribing a supervisor with five thousand dollars to vote against a franchise to a rival telephone company.

The jury in the Glass case considered the evidence conclusive. It returned a verdict in fifteen minutes. Glass was sentenced to serve five years behind prison bars in September, 1907.

But Glass did not go straight to prison, as the poor, friendless Matezusi will do. He did not have to don a uniform of stripes, as Matezusi will. His head was not shaved, as Matezusi's soon will be.

The one is a rich man convicted of bribery; the other a poor man convicted of theft. The crime of the one involved \$5000; that of the other, \$75.

This uneven justice is the crying shame of the age. Our courts are responsible for it—and the people are responsible for the courts.

The query is, What are the people going to do about it? Is this condition to endure indefinitely, or will they take the past as a warning to the future, and see to it that men are placed upon the bench who will give more attention to fairness and less to hair-splitting technicalities, more consideration to people and less to those whose guilt has been proved and whose only defense is legal quibble?—Los Angeles Express.



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WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO ABOUT IT?

Casual Observations on Things as They Are

BY THE time the Japanese husbandman has coppered all the most desirable agricultural land south of the Tehachepi:

By the time the Japanese captains of finance have gathered the best of the fruit lands of Southern California into a combination:

By the time this combination takes possession of the citrus fruit market:

By that time, perhaps, the people living in the region of which Los Angeles is the metropolis may realize that the talk regarding the "Japanese peril" has not been composed entirely of superheated ether.

If we are effectually to curb the ambitious little Japanese in America—in California, anyway—suppose we throw out a few more hints, just to let him know that we are up to snuff: even if Grove Johnson has adjourned.

????

WE WOULD like to submit to Archibald Sessions and Dr. Charles Farwell Edson, one an eminent authority on sacred music, the other equally eminent as an authority on the profane variety, if it may so be differentiated, this question: "Is church music mostly 'rot?'" We pause, gentlemen, for a reply—for two replies, in fact. Is church music mostly, or even in any considerable degree, "rot?" By church music we mean modern sacred music. We will eliminate the adaptations from the oratorios of the early masters of music, conceding that such compositions are not "rot." But what of the rest?

The inquiry is prompted by a recent news dispatch from Tacoma, in which Professor Glazier of the University of Puget Sound is quoted as having said: "Church music is mostly 'rot,' because it has been taken from selections from great operas with the tempos changed and the changing has spoiled it."

To Archibald Sessions, Dr. Edson and any others who might feel disposed to undertake a reply to Professor Glazier's challenge, we issue a warning: The Puget Sound critic got into hot water when he issued his pronouncement and was forced to resign. Perhaps some word as appropriate but less pungent than "rot" would have saved him. If church music really is "rot," let's concoct a more musical synonym.

????

REV. Matt L. Hughes' stirring address to the City Club on Saturday last dealt with the "Problem of the Modern City." "Always the city has dominated the nation," he said. "In the beginning of the development of our Western country it seemed that the country might dominate the city. Steam and electricity changed the trend. This period of the world is the period of great cities.

"When men walked, the area of cities was confined to a radius of about four miles, the distance a man might walk in an hour. The use of horseflesh made it possible to extend the radius to six miles.

"The advent of steam and electric railways increases the radius to thirty miles.

"When our airships are running and the gyroscope railways are perfected we will have cities covering an area represented by a circle with a radius of 100 miles, or more

Make Good

By HERBERT KAUFMAN

Make Good.

Cut out, "If", "Could", and "Should",

And start in to saw wood.

You can still have the best

Things in life, like the rest

Of the men who've achieved

Just because they've believed

In themselves. You're deceived

If you think fortune comes

With a rattle of drums

And a fanfare of state

To hand YOURS on a plate.

That isn't the way

That she visits today.

You must get out and rustle and bustle and hustle;

You need all your muscle, for you've got to tussle.

Plunge into the fight,

Hit to left and to right,

And keep crashing and smashing.

Don't let up with your striking.

For God's sake, stop howling—

Instead, do some mauling;

It makes the world bitter

To look at a quitter;

Fate scowls when she sees

A grown-up on his knees.

A man with his health

Is a mine jammed with wealth

Full of unexplored lodes.

Why, the freckled-back toads

Have the sense to keep jumping—

And here you are frumping!

Come now, strike your gait—

It isn't too late.

There's no such thing as fate!

Drop that fool talk of "luck",

Get a grip on your pluck,

And buck.

Begin

To grin

And win.

than the area of the island of Ireland. This is not an idle dream.

"There are more people in New York city today than there were under the jurisdiction of our first president."

These conditions give rise to new and perplexing problems of immigration, the housing of the poor, and, what he considers one of the vital questions, the preservation of our national home life. "This home life is one of the greatest powers for good in any country. National institutions, societies that have the welfare of the country at heart, your City Club, these are not made up of men who have lived in boarding-houses all their lives. Our country's future demands the guarding of this precious heritage.

????

BRANCHES of the Audubon Society in various parts of the country from time to time have waged war upon the destroyers of birds of plumage coming outside of the category of game birds. In most cases these attempts to enforce such laws as exist have been shortlived and confined to narrow limits. But on the Pacific Coast there has been inaugurated an organized movement for the punishment of all individuals who wear the plumage of any birds coming under the protection of the state laws. Not only aigrettes, but the feathers of numerous birds, both native and foreign to Oregon, are forbidden by law to be worn on hats or even to be held in possession by any individual. It matters not where the offender may live, or where or when the feathers may have been purchased, the Ore-

gon Audubon Society will enforce the law strictly and impartially.

There are features of the law which ought to be avoided by other states. Visitors from other states who have come to Oregon in total ignorance of the law should not be called to account for wearing proscribed plumage. At least, all visitors should be given opportunity to conform to the law. This, it seems, is something the knights militant of the Oregon Audubon Society are not willing to do; and this places them in the class known as fanatics.

????

The sending out by an unknown wireless telegraph operator of the announcement of a disaster to the battleship Mississippi makes some restraint upon such miscreants essential. Hundreds of men from various parts of the country having families and friends at home were on the battleship, and the announcement of her loss caused bitter distress to many people. Amateur wireless telegraph operators with no restraining principles of conscience can cause infinite alarm, and some means should be found to put restraint upon them. One of them in Washington, it is said, obtained a naval code and undertook to give orders to commanders of ships. A message discharged into the air is picked up at many points, and there appears to be no way of ascertaining its origin if the operator who sends it wishes to conceal his identity. If boys or any irresponsible persons can fix wireless apparatus on the roofs of their homes they can cause great mischief, and some means should be devised to prevent it. It has been suggested that the Federal Government take charge of the matter and institute proper preventive measures. This would be well, and the states might co-operate by forbidding the use of wireless instruments or their construction by unauthorized persons. Some effective measures should be taken, and taken without delay.

????

"Good, Good." is the present presidential exclamation of Welcome. It arises as spontaneously to Taftian lips as "Dee-lighted" in its palmist days to the departed Teddy's, says a Washington dispatch.

Mr. Taft blurts out the double adjective with beaming gusto whenever an individual is introduced to him with explanatory notes. Whoever you are or whatever state in the Union may chance to be guilty of you, the condition of affairs almost invariably appears "good, good" to our optimistic King Billy, to whom the horizon is all cakes and ale these halcyon days.

When Mr. Taft says "good, good," he gives you a grip as if he actually liked you—kind o' hanging on to you lovingly. He'll get over that soon. The glamour isn't off things yet—the new zest is undimmed.

Society is ecstatic at the new order of things, the whole-souledness and humaneness of the atmosphere at the White House. But society is a fickle jade. Whatever is, generally happens to be right in her eyes. And the Tafts enthusiastically are is-ers. "Such a difference—such a change!" were frequently exclaimed with satisfaction at the first big reception at the White House of the infant Administration.

Stamp Collectors.—The postal authorities of England paid a high compliment to the stamp collectors of the world when they provided a special cancelling stamp for use in Manchester on the three days of the stamp exposition in that city last week. The cancelling mark was circular in design and about an inch in diameter, and around its borders were the words "International Stamp Exposition, Manchester, 1909." Thus, for once, were the philatelists officially reconized.

Sand and Responsibility.—Large numbers of people have brilliant qualities; they know a great deal, are well educated; but they lack sand, staying power, says an exchange. They can't stand by a proposition and see it through thick and thin to the end. They lack that bulldog grit which hangs on until they triumph or die. They lack the clinging ability that never lets go, no matter what comes. They work well when things go smoothly; they are fair-weather sailors, but are terrified in a storm, paralyzed in an emergency. Staying power is the final test of ability. Any ordinary merchant can do business in prosperous times when everybody has money, but it takes a great merchant to steer a big business through hard times, through panics, with short capital. It takes a man with staying qualities, with a cool, clear head to guide a business through great commercial crisis. So-called "sand" is in the final analysis an accepting of one's responsibilities. "Sand" is a slangy way of saying "honor", a term we are a little shy of using in the hurly burly of the street.

Women Journalists

In addressing the Society of Women Journalists the other evening at the Gaiety Restaurant, London, Sir William S. Robson, the Attorney General, said that he declared himself amazed that, in these days, when one heard so much of individualism, a great and powerful organization should sink its identity in the name of some newspaper which belonged to somebody else. What, however, the individual lost in personal influence, or in gratification of personal vanity, the press as an institution gained. On the whole, in spite of the complaints leveled at it, the press had increased not only its power, but its beneficial and educative influence on mankind. Lawyers said that we lived under a limited monarchy; but the impartial and philosophical observer would be bound to say that England was controlled by the anonymous monarchy of the press. In every town in England there was a shrouded throne—the editorial chair of the local newspaper. The stylograph was its sceptre, and the scissors its sword. He was compelled to admit that this throne lived under the shadow of the law of libel—a subject to which he found, if his interlocutor was a journalist, the conversation was sure, sooner or later, to come around. The trouble was, that to alter the law of libel would be to put some limit on the powers of juries, and juries in the British Constitution might be regarded as almost sacred bodies. There was one consolation for the British press in this matter, and that was that newspapers in this country had been conducted with such dignity and character that even their lightest words carried with them heavy weight, and therefore the smallest mistake had to be punished by heavy damages. He

did not point out that as an advantage attaching to their mode of life, but it was an immense credit to the press of Britain that it should be so.

Wanted—A Girl.—We may learn from the East how to get a cook and how to keep her. A Rockland county (N. Y.) paper of recent date contains this advertisement: "Wanted—Girl or woman to wash, iron, serve meals and do general housework for two persons; eight rooms and bath to keep clean; wages \$5 a week every Saturday night to one that can give satisfaction. Work must be done according to specifications; not a hard place; don't apply unless you are competent. One afternoon a week off, besides every Sunday afternoon and evening, but must return and get supper every other Sunday. 'Gentlemen friend' may be entertained, but not fed, seven nights a week from 7:30 to 11, no oftener or later; this gives one whole day—24½ hours a week—for spooning, which ought to suffice until after matrimony; then you'll be lucky to get one day off a month. If the restrictions seem unreasonable, do not consider it."

Jones

Said Francis Drake Columbus Jones:
"I swan upon my soul
I kin—I feel it in my bones—
Discover thet north pole.

"Tomorrer week I'll hike me forth
Outfitted fer th' quest,
An' with my compass p'inted north
I'll never stop to rest.

"Until before my sight up'ares
From out a mile deep hole
Surrounded by a thousand bears
Thet pesky, dodgast pole.

"They're funnier than a speckled pup—
Them chumps thet go explorin'
Without no name to back 'em up!
They start off loudly roarin'

"About the feats they're goin' to do,
An' in five years 'or so
Sneak home a-lookin' mighty blue
With nary a chip to show.

"But keep your peepers skinned fer me
Along thet icy track
An' in a year or less you'll see
Me fetch the whole pole back."

This happened 'long about the time
Of one Darius Green,
Whose stunt, as told in fairish rhyme,
In school books may be seen.

But Jones? Yes. Well by some odd chance
A bear, the kind called polars,
Was found with shreds of Jones's pants
Wedged tightly in its molars.

And if explorers' tales be so
Up near the frigid zones
Some sportive kids of an Eskimo
Play golf with Jones's bones.

N. Y. Sun.

SEIZE THIS

How long was the girl in the see-saw
seen seeing a scene on the sea she saw?

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DRAMA

SUPPLEMENT TO THE PACIFIC OUTLOOK

Loan Exhibition of Portraits.

Ben Greet Players and Russian Symphony Orchestra.

THE Loan Exhibition of Portraits by representative California painters has opened at the Blanchard Art Gallery, from April 21st to May 5th. The exhibition is entirely due to the effort of Mr. F. W. Blanchard, who is always looking forward to promote the best interests of the California painters. It was his desire and purpose in this exhibition to bring together a collection of work by representative California portrait painters for the careful consideration of the art loving public. It has been the aim in selecting these works to hang one or more canvases from each artist who claims portraiture as his branch of art, believing that the work of our California portrait painters will compare favorably with that of any in the United States. While many of the portraits shown are not new to those who are in close attendance at the exhibitions, each one chosen is directly representative of the individual painter exhibiting, and the portraits are almost entirely those of well known Los Angeles people. * * * * A review at this time seems hardly necessary, as they have all been previously reviewed.

Mr. Benjamin Brown's exhibition of paintings held in Bentz's gallery, Pasadena, closed to the public Saturday. He certainly has painted a fine group of pictures of Southern California, the mountains, hills, valleys, trees, in their varying



MRS. SAMUEL M. HASKINS.

Portrait by John W. Clawson

ALTHOUGH the Russian Symphony Orchestra is nominally second in importance to the Ben Greet players, in the excellence of its performance and in the interest of the public, the orchestra takes by far the more important place. Mr. Altschuler is a vigorous and magnetic conductor, is entirely free from exaggerated mannerisms, and yet impresses his personality upon the playing of his orchestra in an unmistakable manner.

Conductor and players seem to work in the most entire harmony of purpose. The violin tone was especially noticeable for its intensity and sweetness in the overture to "A Midsummer Night's Dream", the familiar composition being treated in a masterly style throughout all the parts. The "Spring Song" was introduced as an accompaniment to a fairy dance. Due perhaps to its position below the level of the audience, the "Wedding March" seemed to lack somewhat in vigor and abandon. The Tschaiakowsky overture to Romeo and Juliet was most satisfying, the startling effects and sustained portions being given in a style beyond criticism. Especial mention is due the woodwinds, for their splendid tone and absolute faithfulness to pitch.

The short incidental motifs were characteristic Gounod music, and were treated in the most delightful manner by the orchestra. The work done by the Ben Greet players was almost uni-



MRS. MORRIS ALBEE

Portrait by Joseph Greenbaum

are to be taken to his private studio again, one feels that such works of art should be left before the public. The many visitors that continually come and go know nothing of the activities of art in this section and the many excellent things produced. After viewing some of these fine pictures that are placed on exhibition from time to time by our various local artists, does it not make you feel that there should be and must be a permanent gallery for the temporary exhibitions of the best work of our California painters. Should we not then lend our interest and encouragement to the Fine Arts League which is now established and whose supporters have as their aim and purpose the maintenance of a home for the fine arts? Would this not centre our interest in art and call forth the individual appreciation and expression of the best to be attained?

Miss Helen C. Chandler's small but very well chosen selection of pictures exhibited in the Normal School art studio last Friday and Saturday were of excellent quality, especially her charcoals this medium being handled in the simplest and most direct way. The subjects were treated very strongly, and possessed delicacy and finish in their technique. Her compositions have merit, and are thoughtfully constructed, each containing the characteristics true to the individual subjects. "The Marshes", Ipswich, Mass., was one of her very best. The water at high tide comes in, forming a ribbon like pattern as it weaves itself among the marsh grass; the flatness and perspective were excellent. "A New England Garden", "Evening", "A Cloudy Day", "Elms, Ipswich", "Roadway, Monterey", all had specially good points of interest. "Apple Trees and Stone Wall" was a very well composed study, done first in charcoal then washed over in color tones, with water color. This was a most pleas-



'WHISPERING LOVE.'

Portrait by Jean Moriche

and characteristic phases. Poppy fields, wild mustard and flowers as they grow in masses on the hills are favorite motifs for his smaller canvases. Mr. Brown has given these subjects all such thoughtful consideration, and intimate study that one delights in seeing them. His work is so direct, and painter like—his drawing is good and one surely finds truth and beauty in his color, and delicacy in his technique. When one sees his "Sunset on Mt. Lowe", "Gateway to the Sierras", "Pines at Monterey", "Moonlight in Venice", and many other important pictures and knows they

formly good, and in several cases exceedingly satisfactory. There was no attempt to capture the imagination by wealth of scenic display, and the dances were commonplace. On Monday evening most excellent interpretations were given by Miss Ruth Vivian of Titania, the Fairy Queen, and by Miss Violet Vivian of Helena. Mr. Ben Greet's low comedy work was acceptable, as was the work of the other rustic clowns. "Puck's" fun lacked spontaneity—though his agility was beyond dispute.

In "Romeo and Juliet" there was wider opportunity for individual distinction; decidedly the best

characterization was Miss Violet Vivian's Juliet. Her charming appearance, good diction and pleasing acting combined to make her work the feature of the evening's performance. Miss Ruth Vivian effected a startling change from her appearance of the preceding evening doing excellent work in the character of the old nurse. Milton Rosmer made an acceptable Romeo. Among the minor characters, T. Redmond Flood as Capulet and J. Sayer Crawley as Mercutio did notably clever work.

The sixth and final of the Lott-Krauss Chamber concerts was given Thursday evening, April 15, and was decidedly the best of this most enjoyable series. The opening quartette, Mendelssohn's Op. 12 No. 1, with its smoothly flowing andante, and its gay familiar Canzonetta is a universal favorite, and was given an adequate rendering by the Krauss quartette. In the Krentzer Sonata, although both artists did creditable work, especial praise is due Mrs. Harry Clifford Lott for her very excellent playing, good tone and sympathetic response to the spirit of this wonderful composition. The "Five Bagatelles" by Dalhousie Young are clever and finished pieces of work, most effective and pleasing. Mr. Lott was at his best in his four songs.

An interview is published in the New York Sun of April 4th, with Alfred Hertz, the conductor of German opera at the Metropolitan Opera House. Mr. Hertz spoke of the very noticeable change in the methods of operatic production during his seven years' stay in New York.

At the commencement of that period the people were content with productions which had but slight relation to the carefully considered and technically perfect effects of the present day. At that time the interest was centred in the prima donna; the newspapers scarcely paid attention to any other detail of the establishment—and the public went merely to hear the latest favorite, and to discuss the ease or difficulty of the high notes reached by the soprano. That grand opera meant anything besides was apparently not even considered.

The orchestra and the chorus were



By MAY RAMSEY THORN

simply a negligible quantity, in other words a necessary nuisance. The work of either was never commented upon. To demand that a leader should stand up and receive his meed of applause, to ask for his appearance before the curtain hand-in-hand with the leading singers—well, that was not the fashion.

This year Mr. Hertz was requested by the management of the Metropolitan Opera House, to be in New York six weeks in advance of the operatic season, in order to devote the time to orchestral rehearsals. This is necessary now, demanded by the wider scope of operatic work, and a management that requires that grand opera shall be given in New York in as artistic a manner as anywhere in the world. This long preparation is in striking contrast to Mr. Hertz's first season in this country, when four days was considered sufficient for all advance preparation. That the seven years have been fruitful in bringing the public closer in touch with the ensemble of grand opera is too evident to need any argument. Strange to say, Mr. Hertz is a strong advocate of grand opera in the English language. "There is no reason," he says, "that the American and English people should not emulate the Germans, French and Italians in having grand opera in their own tongue. These nations may admit occasional performances in other languages, but only on exceptional occasions". It is a matter for congratulation that the project to establish a permanent grand opera season in this city, comes at the time when the striving of years has resulted in productions of the highest possible order. Grand opera is now at the crest of the wave of popularity and artistic perfection, and we in Los Angeles will have the benefit of the dearly-bought experience of the pioneers of American grand opera.

Music Notes

The "Elijah" will be given in Santa Ana on May 7, under the direction of Miss Dresser; Mr. Edwin House, baritone, and Mr. Abraham Miller, tenor, will be among the soloists.

A musical event which has been awaited with interest will take place next week, when Mischa Elman will appear in recital at Simpson Auditorium on Tuesday evening, April 27. The following extracts from a recent review of Elman's work will give an added zest to anticipation: "Two traits show out pre-eminently in Mischa Elman's playing: First, his susceptibility to the more gentle passions of the violin; and second, his appreciation of the powers of his instrument as a humorist; its tenderness and its laughter are his to command."



MISCHA ELMAN

THE "Musical Salon" will present Miss Alberta Curry in a violin recital May 3, at the Gamut Club Auditorium. Her program will comprise the following numbers: Sonata for piano and violin, first movement, Rubinstein; Romance in F Major, Bee-



MISS ALBERTA CURRY

Photo Coules Studio,

thoven; Barcarolle, Tschaikowsky; Gipsy Dance, Narchez; Mazurka, Melodie, and Spanish Dance, Oscar Werner; Faust Fantasia, Sarasate.

Mrs. Estelle Heartt Dreyfus will be heard in a series of songs by Grieg, Chaminade, Willeby and others. Mrs. Hennion Robinson will play the accompaniments.

Miss Grace Helen Nash will give a piano and voice recital in Symphony Hall, on Friday evening, April 30. This will be Miss Nash's first appearance in recital since her return last spring from Berlin, where she spent two years under Albert Jouas and Fil. Tilly Erlenmeyer.

The following is a partial list of the good things being prepared for us by Mr. L. E. Behymer for next season: Ysaye; Madame Marcella Sembrich; Mme. Schumann-Heinke; Fritz Kreisler; Moritz Rosenthal; Mme. Teresa Carreno, and Mme. Olga Samaroff.

Mrs. Jones-Simmons held a pupils' recital on Wednesday evening of last week, in her studio, Blanchard Building.

The Musical Salon had their first rehearsal under Mr. Harley Hamilton's baton last Monday evening. The attendance was large but the chorus still lacks male voices, particularly tenors. Rehearsals are held every Monday evening in the Gamut Club from eight o'clock to nine-thirty.

Mrs. Beatrice Hubbell Plummer is entertaining with a series of musicales at Hotel Hollywood this month, the first event having taken place last Wednesday afternoon.

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A Society Vaudeville under direction of Mrs. Nanno Woods will be given in Wilcox Hall, Hollywood, on Friday, April 23 at 8 15 p m. Nanno Woods, who is a European graduate in classical musical subjects as well as a dainty reader and comedienne, will give costume sketches and humorous songs, assisted by Messrs. Bonnell and Ruggles in novelty stunts, Miss Ethel Pearl Mitchell cornet soloist, Mrs. James Fredericks soprano balladist, Mrs. Edith Mitchell guitar, Miss Mabel Whelan mandolin, Miss Carolyn Bailey piano, and members of the Aeolian Club.

The recent troubles in Turkey remind one of the various difficulties that Europeans have to undergo in passing the customs house in the Ottoman empire. A few years ago some books on chemistry were confiscated by the customs officials in Constantinople because they said they were seditious. On investigation it was discovered that the seditious passages contained the chemical formula for water, H_2O , the two being written in small type. This indicated the officials said, "Hamid the little second" and the O meant "nothing", evidently an intended slight to the august sultan. "Hamid the second of no account." Thus may the fictions of science be truthfully interpreted.

Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Foster sailed on Wednesday last from New York on the steamer Grant of the Hamburg-American line. While in New York they have been busily occupied visiting the theatres and renewing old acquaintances.

Miss Olive Percival entertained on Saturday afternoon at her bungalow, or as it might be well termed, her "Art Treasure House" in the Arroyo Seco. About a hundred and fifty of her friends, artists, musicians, and



MRS. NANNO WOODS
AS "THE DAINTY IRISH COLLEEN"

members of the Friday Morning Club were present and thoroughly enjoyed the out-of-door entertainment provided. Tea was served in Japanese style in the Summer House.

Benjamin H. Crosby, a member of the New Jersey Assembly, has adopted a novel method of keeping his constituents posted in the work of the Legislature. He has copies of bills introduced hung in the various post-offices in his district, to which the following notice is appended: "Notice to the residents of this vicinity: This bill has just been introduced. Please note carefully its contents, and notify the undersigned at once of your approval or disapproval.—Benjamin H. Crosby, Member of Assembly."

The bill put before the Wisconsin legislature by Representative Ledvina, exempting employers from the wiles of their stenographers, may be all right but several reflections occur to us. For example: If a tender, young thing with a face like a rare exotic and lashed in a hipless gown should call upon your wife, tearfully saying, "I know it was against the law to allow your husband to embrace me but it was so sudden I couldn't duck," what good would this law do you?

Again, if you are a bachelor and, while dictating, feel a bunch of Nell Brinkley hair tickling your neck, you

look up to discover two roguish eyes in the immediate foreground and a cherry mouth within four inches of yours and you almost unconsciously sway forward and—

Say, what kind of a fool bill is that Wisconsin chump working up, anyway?

Sir Harry Johnston has lately been recounting his experiences in this country and in the West Indies. He once had the unique, if somewhat grim, experience of being captured by a cannibal king, who genially informed him that he was to form the piece de resistance of the royal menu that evening. "Eat me if you like," was Sir Harry's calm reply; "but if you do, the Great White Mother will send her soldiers, and you and your wives and your people will all be killed." This made the king waver, and after a consultation with his court he decided to forego the meal. But this was not enough for the captive. "You must send me down the river in your best barge," he announced, "till my white brothers meet me." And so great an impression had his sang-froid created that this was no sooner said than it was done.

Announcement is made that the bronze statue of James J. Hill, which will be placed in the center of the grounds of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, is nearly completed. The

statue is of heroic size and will be set upon a granite pedestal. At the close of the exposition it will be placed permanently on the campus of the state university. Finn Haakon Frolich is the sculptor. The statue has been paid for by popular subscription and is a tribute from the people of the Northwest to the genius of Mr. Hill in the construction of the Great Northern Railroad.

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Caruso Caricature of
MISCHA ELMAN.

SALOMY JANE," Paul Armstrong's successful play founded upon Bret Harte's California idyl, is well presented at the Burbank this week. This romantic western drama strikes a keynote of primitive human pain and tragedy, enlivened by touches of comedy equally human. Nearly every character has a strongly accentuated pitiful side, from The Man, (William Desmond) whose friendless condition impels Salomy Jane to kiss him good-bye forever before he is "strung up," to the little Heath children, who go to bed while their only dresses are washed. Even Colonel Starbottle, battered old relic of the South, capably played by Henry Stockbridge, is pathetic in his fond illusion that he is the hero of twenty duels. And Salomy Jane herself, with all a

Theatre

pression of the trade. John W. Burton is excellent as Yuba Bill, a mammoth stage-driver with a child-heart. Young Harry Glazier as Willie Smith gives an un-stagey picture of a real boy.

Incidentally, the redwood trees looked very new.

"The Lightning Conductor"

Oliver Morosco is presenting Florence Stone and Dick Ferris in an

gins next Monday at the Mason Opera House, owing to the fact that it will mark the graduation of Miss Edna Goodrich from the ranks of leading lady, and her promotion to that of co-star with her famous husband.

The engagement will open with "The Master Hand," a modern comedy, written for Mr. Goodwin by Carroll Fleming and Florence Miller. This play will be the bill for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday even-

Skinner in his latest New York success, "The Honor of the Family," at the Mason Opera House the week of May 3. "The Honor of the Family" is a strong story and the adaptation of the French original was performed with consummate cleverness by Paul M. Potter. Mr. Skinner will be seen in one of those virile roles, a Napoleonic hero. Miss Percy Haswell, his leading woman, is one of the most accomplished artists now before the public.

Belasco

The Broadhurst play will Monday night enter upon its eighth week at the Main Street playhouse, which will equal the phenomenal career of "The Girl of the Golden West," only the success of "The Dollar Mark" is much



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woman's sweetness, yet forced by environment into a masculine fierceness and thirst for blood,—surely she stirs compassion as well as applause. In the hands of an actress less lovable than Miss Blanche Hall, Salomy's caustic utterances might grate, but they are tempered by her charm as they were by Miss Eleanor Robson's, who created the role. Miss Louise Royce does striking work as Lize Heath, playing with an abandon true to the ignorant, downtrodden woman she portrays. A. Byron Beasley shows his usual keen grip of a character in the role of Jack Marbury, a gentleman gambler with the cool re-

automobile comedy by Harry B. Smith, adapted from the story, "The Lightning Conductor." Miss Stone as "Molly Randolph" and Mr. Ferris as "John Winston," find roles which enable this clever pair to carry off the evening's honors. Harry Mes-tayer as "Monsieur Tallyrand" and the "Jabez Barrow" of William Yerrance are worthy of mention, as is also the work of winsome La Cigale Ferris.

Nat Goodwin

SPECIAL interest is manifested by local theatre goers in the engagement of Nat C. Goodwin, which be-

ings, to be followed on Thursday and Friday evenings and Saturday matinee with "A Native Son," by James Montgomery; and Saturday night will be presented "The Easterner," by George Broadhurst.

Otis Skinner

Charles Frohman will present Otis

more remarkable from the fact that when it was initially played at the Belasco it did not enjoy the prestige that was attached to "The Girl of the Golden West," and was forced to depend upon absolute merit.

Mr. Broadhurst, before he left Los Angeles, said to Manager Blackwood: "Keep on 'The Dollar Mark' until the



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people on Los Angeles show that they have had enough of it. My original intention was to let your company use the play for a single week, but as each succeeding week brought its series of crowded houses, I readily appreciated how impossible it would be to discontinue the play until the box office barometer showed an indifference toward the play on the part of the public. Keep it on, I say, and give every theatre goer in Southern California an opportunity to see the piece."

Nobody around the Belasco now claims prophetic powers so far as the run of "The Dollar Mark" is concerned, and it is up to the public to be the arbiter in the matter.

Majestic Theatre

While Kolb and Dill have had many successes they never have appeared in a funnier nor a brighter musical comedy than "The Politicians," in which they will open their spring season at Hamburger's theatre Sunday night. The comedy, book by Aaron Hoffman and music by J. A. Raynee, is new to Los Angeles. However, it was written especially for the attenuated Mr. Kolb and his spatulated partner.

As a matter of fact it doesn't make much difference what Kolb and Dill play during their opening week. They are due to pack the Majestic. Its Kolb and Dill the people want to see and its to see Kolb and Dill that they pay their money into the box office.

Grand Opera House

Ferris Hartman will conclude his highly successful season of musical comedy at the Grand Opera House next week, the offering being "It Happened in Nordland." Mr. Hartman and his associates have been seen in thirty-two different musical pieces during his local engagement. "It Happened in Nordland" will be made use of by Hartman on his tour of the principal cities of the Coast and the production that has been especially built for this tour will be made use of during the current week at the Grand.

Burbank

"Are You a Mason?" will be next week's attraction at the Burbank Theatre.

The cast for the revival will be practically the same which appeared in the same play a year ago. William Desmond will play the mendacious Perry; John W. Burton, his father-in-law; Henry Stockbridge, his friend; A. Byron Beasley, a broken down actor; Harry Mestayer, a young architect; and William Yerance an upstate farmer. Blanche Hall will be seen as Perry's wife; Louise Royce as his mother-in-law, and Lovell Alice Taylor and Margo Duffet as his sisters-in-law.

Ellis Quartette, has made arrangements with a number of the Eastern music publishers, whereby he is enabled to give a first production of the new songs as they come from the press.



"EVENING",
CHARCOAL DRAWING BY HELEN CLARK CHANDLER

Continued from Page 7

ing example of this method of work. Miss Chandler shows unusual diversity of subjects and the handling of them in the different mediums. Her keen appreciation and close observation of nature prove her to be an earnest and sincere student. She is a pupil of Mr. Arthur W. Dow.

Mrs. Elizabeth Borghum's entertainment of the Ruskin Club at her studio in Sierra Madre on Tuesday afternoon was a most charming success, and those belonging to the club who were not there missed a rare treat. About forty ladies were present. Mrs. Borghum's informal talk regarding her interesting collection and specimens of Japanese, Chinese, Spanish, Modern Delft, and many other kinds of pottery was much appreciated. The President, Mrs. W. S. Taylor, rose and announced that Mrs. Borghum had been voted a life member of the Ruskin Club at their last meeting. Madam Ida Hancock was the guest of honor.

A visit to Mr. Richard Kruger's studio found him at work on a number of canvases which we may review when they are finished. Mr. Kruger is a serious student and has a love of the warm sunset colors. His portrayal of studies from nature show thoughtful and poetic conceptions in the choosing of his subjects, but one

feels in this artist's work a lack of closer observation, and association with nature. A marine subject which is not yet finished is strong and full of action, and is treated in an original way.

A small water color landscape is a charming bit of color, well harmonized and good in composition.

His moonlight landscape is a meritorious piece of work, the color tone of the upper sky being particularly good, the other color-hues are well rendered.

LETA HORLOCKER.

A young English artist of exceptional ability is represented in an exhibition of etchings which was held at the Wunderlich gallery. This is Frank Brangwyn, whose plates have for some time been known to connoisseurs of prints, but who is better known to the public at large for his paintings. The power of the Royal Academy in London, long invincible, has in recent years been seriously shaken by the rise of men who have flatly refused to subject their talent to the cramping influence of Burlington House, says the New York Tribune. Mr. Brangwyn is one of these newer forces. He is in the Academy, but he is not of it; he paints in his own way. It is an exhilarating way. He has traveled much, and the impressions he has garnered abroad,

especially in the East, have abounded in warmth and color. His style is decorative, but his period of pupilage with the late William Morris fortunately failed to develop in him any of those archaic mannerisms of which the master of Kelmscott Manor made so much. As he struck out for himself against the current of popular British art he gave free play to a strain of emotion which would, perhaps, have startled Morris. He painted with great breadth and energy, handling historical themes or subjects from common life in England and on the Continent with extraordinary freedom and zest. His color has excited much admiration, and so, likewise, has his decorative bravura, his almost Venetian fire and richness. He is a virile type. This is made clearly manifest by his etchings, which are emphatically the etchings of a painter, of a man in love with light and shade and bent upon conveying suggestions of color even though he may be working in black and white. He finds picturesqueness everywhere, and gets it into his plates without forcing the note.

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Literary Notes

Seldom has a more sensational record been published than the book lately brought out by Mr. Alfred Marks, on "Tyburn Tree, its History and Annals" (Brown, Langham, and Co.), embodying, as it does, an account of the various executions of note carried out at the celebrated gallows since its institution in the twelfth century down to its abolition early in the last. Mr. Marks, who is a skilled antiquarian and archaeologist, has taken endless pains to verify his data, although he fixes the number of victims who expiated their real or supposed crimes on the gallows at no fewer than 50,000! That these included some notable men and women goes without saying, by no means the least illustrious being the large company of Catholic priests and laymen, who were put to death in Elizabethan and succeeding reigns. Mr. Marks' researches also embrace what one might call the "curiosities" of the gallows, and he throws a lurid light on the procedure of executions for treason. In later times it was accorded as a favor to the condemned to be driven to the place of execution by his own coach and horses, although for centuries the barbarous practice of drawing the victims thither on a hurdle prevailed. Those who wish to see for themselves what the "Newgate Callendar" contained of horrors cannot do better than study the tale of "Tyburn Tree" for themselves.

New Books at the Public Library

*"The Soul of Spain", by Havelock Ellis (Houghton, 1908—No. 914-6 47). The chapter on Ramon Lull at Palma is a delightful appreciation of this little known saint and mystic. This is one of the rare books which may be read with pleasure and returned to after the last page is finished, seeking the jewels that are woven into the fabric of many paragraphs.

This week we have two rather amusing books of travel by Douglas Sladen, both written jointly with another author. *Queer Things About Persia* is by Sladen and Eustache de Lorey (Lippincott, 1907—No. 915-5:15), the latter of whom alone has been in Persia. He dictated his impression of the land of the Shah to Sladen, who acted as scribe and who seems to have performed this usually rather thankless task very creditably to the amusement and entertainment of the reader.

The other book which owes its being to the industry of Sladen is *Queer Things About Sicily* (Trelverne, 1905—No. 914-58:5), which is conceived in a more or less humorous vein and tells many things that lodges where laughter comes from.

Venice on Foot, by Hugh A. Douglas, is a guide book (Scribner's, 1907—No. 914-53:15).

New Thought Simplified, by Henry Wood (Lee, 1904—No. 131:72), contains a series of little essays on vital

subjects, such as "Fear", "Faith", and "Prayer".

*"Modern Spiritism", by J. Godfrey Raupert (St. Louis, 1909—No. 133-9:59), is a small volume whose author has recently been lecturing in Los Angeles before Roman Catholic assemblies. It is a most interesting volume whether one accepts the conclusion or not.

Turkish Literature, by Epiphanus Wilson (Colonial Press, 1901—No. 894:3), consists in translations from the Turkish of fables, and poems, that are put into English for the first time.

The Guilds of Florence, by Edgumbe Staley (McClurg, 1906—No. 338-6:2), is a large work, very thorough apparently, and of service principally to the special student.

The California Earthquake of 1906 contains articles by eight different writers the best known of whom is David Starr Jordan. The illustrations are curious, showing as they do the freaks of ventures into agitation by the crust of the earth (No. 551-22:7).

Johnny Reb and Billy Yank, by Alexander Hunter (Neale, 1905—No. 973-7:56), is the transcript of a diary kept by a soldier in the ranks in the Confederate army during the Civil War.

The Pilgrims, by Frederick A. Noble (Boston, 1907—No. 973-22:1), is a full and exhaustive account of the pilgrim fathers who came to Massachusetts Bay, bringing the history down to the end of the independent existence of the Plymouth colony.

Adventures in the Great Forests, by H. W. G. Hyrst (Seeley, 1908—No. 910-8:16), shows the possibilities of terror which lurk in sylvan glades the world over.

*"Rambles in Normandy", by Francis Miltown (Duckworth, 1905), has more information than impression in its pages, but is far enough removed from the guide book order of book making to render it pleasurable reading.

"In Old School Days", by Will Carlton (Moffat, 1907), is an illustrated copy of an old poem.

The Ancient History of China, by Friedrich Hirth (Columbia, 1908—No. 951:31), is a valuable contribution to our knowledge of the celestial kingdom and not least of its merits is the fact that it is put in portable form not incompatible with easy reading.

The Solar System, by Charles Lane Poor (Putnam's, 1908—No. 523-2:3), is a study of recent observations. The

chapters in the book are an outcome of a series of lectures delivered at Columbia University. Mars, the moon and comets are spoken of.

*Books recommended

* * *

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The map shows actual photos of turns, forks and cross roads, as well as pictures of Hotels, Inns and Garages which are situated near main highways.

Another feature is that of having all roads spaced off into miles and all grades, bridges, fords and sandy places marked.

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THE automobile is to play the same part in the road-building of the next twenty five or fifty years that the steam locomotive played three-quarters of a century ago, says the New York Tribune. To awaken the people from their lethargy regarding road-building some such force as the locomotive or the automobile must come. Many men use horse-drawn vehicles all their lives and never get beyond the point of saying that the roads should be improved. But no man can own an automobile and drive it one hundred miles without becoming a strenuous advocate of good roads. Within the next few years the question of good roads will be one of, if not the leading, commercial issues of the day, not excepting the tariff.

The United States is far behind Europe in this character of internal improvement, although excelling in most others. The causes may be stated generally as follows: Imperfect State laws; inefficient and improper administration and management of roads; ignorance on the part of local road builders of the principles and methods of road construction; ignorance of the qualities essential in road building materials and lack of facilities for ascertaining such qualities; lack of sufficient research and experimental work to devise changes or improvements in road materials or existing methods of construction sufficient to meet modern conditions, reduce cost, or increase efficiency.

Many automobilists will take part in the summer exodus from the city which is commencing now and will no doubt continue throughout the month. Such good ground for the motorist as Lake County, Santa Cruz mountains



H. O. HARRISON

cabs and motor buses to carry an apparatus which shall give audible warning when the prescribed speed limit is exceeded.

The Home Secretary stated in the English Parliament this week that the Commissioner of Police had under consideration this additional method of safeguarding the public. At present the police authorities have a perfectly open mind as to the form which the device should take, although they have demonstrated the practicability of making such a machine by con-

ers and a traction engine are included in the implements that will speedily shape a fifty-foot course in the straightaway and sixty feet on the curves. A large squad of carpenters is erecting the several buildings necessary to this automobile racing course, which will be known as the Brooklands of America.

The outside course is now two and one-half miles long, with curves which will allow racing cars to travel seventy miles an hour around them. By making the outside course longer it

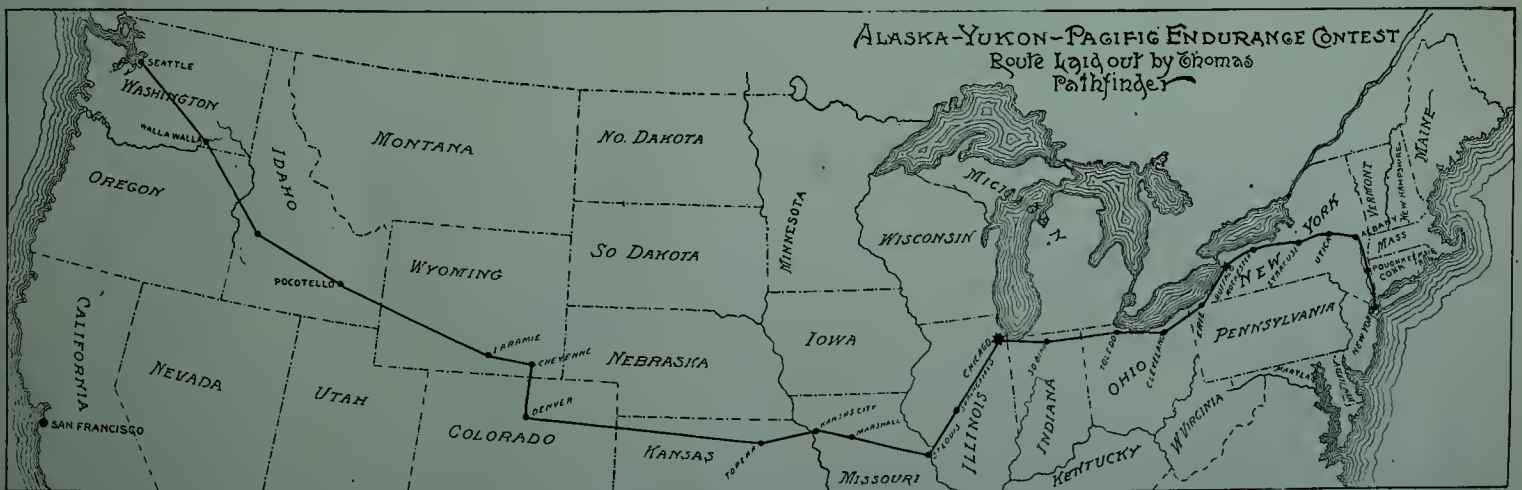
the Speedway grounds on June 5, will be able to make trial trips.

A healthy rivalry between the two aeronautic organizations in New York has existed for almost a year. Nine members of the Aero Club of America started the Aeronautic Society last May. Since then there has always been aeronautic gossip, for there has been continuous jockeying for aeronautical place and performance.

Just now the Aero Club of America appears to have scored a point. After several weeks of negotiations between the Automobile Club of America and the Aero Club of America articles of agreement have been signed by ex-Judge Elbert H. Gary, president of the former, and Cortland Field Bishop, president of the latter organization by which the Aero Club becomes the aviation section of the Automobile Club. The two organizations will work together for the advancement of the science of aeronautics in this country.

Messrs. Bireley and Young, agents for the Columbia and Herreshoff, have moved to their new quarters, 1231-3 South Main. They report the sale of a Columbia Gray Roadster to Mr. Robert Riddell.

The H. O. Harrison Co. has secured the California, Arizona, New Mexico and Nevada agency for the Peerless automobile, with head offices in San Francisco. A branch will be maintained here in charge of a local manager. Mr. H. O. Harrison, who will divide his time between the Los Angeles and San Francisco offices, will establish their office and garage in the latter office. The work will



THE THOMAS PATH-FINDING CAR IS AT PRESENT SOMEWHERE IN IDAHO

and Lake Tahoe will draw many devotees, and the roads are reported in prime condition all through that part of the country. In fact throughout the state roads are rapidly coming into the best of order, and the famous Nevada stage roads are ready for the tourist.

The excessive speed at which many motor-driven vehicles rush through London streets is likely to result in a police regulation requiring all taxi-

structing one. They will not, however, require this model to be adhered to, but will license any which is submitted to them provided it performs the required function.

It is suggested that the ringing of a bell would be the best means to adopt for giving the signal when the speed limit is exceeded.

The building of the Indianapolis Motor Speedway was begun recently. Road machines, scrapers, scoops, roll-

was possible to eliminate the W shape of the inside course. Under the present arrangement races will pass the chief grandstand three times, and it is possible to see cars on any part of the five-mile track.

Within a short time pipe from the gas plant of the Indianapolis Gas Company will have been laid to the filling space at the grounds, and aeronauts entered in the national championship balloon race of the Aero Club of America, which will start at

be started about the first of May on what promises to be the finest auto shop in the West. A number of new features in lighting and repair accommodations will be introduced.

The Rambler agency sold a fine touring car this week to F. J. Kimball, a mining man and hydraulic engineer. Mr. Kimball will use his car in his work all over the state, and expects to travel from 400 to 500 miles a week.



CANVAS CITY, AVALON, SANTA CATALINA ISLAND

A party of Honolulu people on their journey home from the East, are spending a few-days at the Alexandria. The party consists of Samuel Parker, J. K. Parker, Miss B. Campbell, Miss W. Fresth, and Chas. S. Desky.

Mr. Erastus Young, head auditor of the Southern Pacific and Union Pacific, and Mr. E. H. Harriman's right-hand man, is a guest at the Hayward.

Lieut. R. E. Cummins, U. S. N., and wife are registered at the Lankershim. Mr. and Mrs. Cummins are here on their honeymoon, the bride being the daughter of Dr. Kneeder of Coronado.

New-comers at the Fairmont, San Francisco, are Mrs. E. D. Jackson and Miss Louisa Van Idersham, Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Richardson and Master Tom Richardson of New York.

L. P. Friestedt, a well-known engineer of Chicago, and Mrs. Friestedt are at the Angelus.

W. H. Chickering and L. P. Lowe, attorneys of San Francisco, are at the Van Nuys.

T. D. Post and wife of New Orleans are living at the Leighton.

Junio G. Blass, a wealthy merchant of Little Rock, Ark., and Mrs. Blass are at the Alexandria.

One of this week's arrivals at the Hayward is Dr. A. F. Woods of the Forestry Service Department, Washington, D. C.

Canadians at the Lankershim are Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Donley. Mr. Donley is a hotel owner of St. Thomas, Ont.

Among the recent arrivals from the Orient at the Fairmont, San Francisco, are H. Donkin, Shanghai, China; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Keegan,

Shanghai, China; Mrs. Borg, child and nurse, Manila.

T. Patterson Ross, prominent contractor and builder of San Francisco, is with Mrs. Ross at the Angelus.

W. D. Phelps, General Manager of the Phelps Construction Co. of San Francisco, is a guest at the Van Nuys.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Jones of Chicago are among the late arrivals at the Leighton. Mr. Jones is proprietor of the establishment known as "Nichol the Tailor."

Dr. and Mrs. C. P. Thomas of Spokane, Wash., are registered at the Alexandria.

Mr. Geo. L. Campbell of Portland, Ore., a land-owner in Mexico and a stockholder in the Sells-Floto circus, is at the Lankershim. Mrs. Campbell accompanies her husband.

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Lance of New York are at the Fairmont, San Francisco, prior to sailing for the Orient.

W. T. Thomas of San Francisco, Pacific Coast Manager for the National Cash Register Co. is at the Angelus.

A party of San Diego people at the Van Nuys are Mrs. Douglass, Mrs. Bushnell, Mrs. Williams, R. C. Vroom.

The Veta Veta Psi Sorority of the Girls' Collegiate gave a progressive dinner on the 22nd inst., having one course at the Leighton.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Hyde, Jr., of Salt Lake City are stopping at the Alexandria.

Mr. Hayter Reed, Manager-in-chief of the C. P. R. Hotel System, and a resident of Montreal, Canada, is a guest of the Alexandria.

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Christian Science Services

Second Church of Christ Scientist.—Simpson Auditorium, 734 S. Hope Street. Services Sunday 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.; sermon from the Christian Science Quarterly. Subject:

"Probation After Death"

Children's Sunday School 9:30 a. m. Wednesday evening meeting at 8 o'clock at Simpson Auditorium, and also the Gamut Club, 1044 South Hope Street, at 8:15. Reading rooms, 510-511 Herman W. Hellman Bldg., Spring and Fourth Sts., open daily, Sundays excepted, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

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Alleged Humor

Bill Had Experience

The late Major Pond managed Bill Nye for several lecture seasons, but their first meeting was rather informal. Nye was one day walking down Fourth Avenue with a friend when he spied the Major's modest sign in a window of the Everett House.

"Here's the man that incites the lecturers," said Nye; "let's go in and see if we can't induce him to lead a better life."

Entering, Nye removed his hat and ran his hand over the hairless expanse of his head, and, after staring about for a moment, said:

"This is Major Pond, I believe."

"Yes, sir. What can I do for you?" answered the Major.

"I want to get a job on the platform," returned Nye.

"Ah—yes," said the Major, slowly. "Have you had experience?"

"Well, I've been with Barnum for a couple of years."

"Yes? May I ask in what capacity?"

"I've been with Barnum. Sat concealed in the bottom of a cabinet and exhibited my head as the largest ostrich egg in captivity."

Got Even

"I had a woman enemy once," said the shabby actor. "She was leading lady in the company when I was leading man. On the stage we were lovers, but off the stage we didn't even speak when we met. 'Tis true, 'tis pity; and pity 'tis, 'tis true."

"I had one scene with her in which I had to clasp her in my arms, sir, while her head sank upon my breast. I wore a frock-coat and a beautiful light satin scarf. And what did that woman do?"

"She used, of course, to make up with grease-paint, and when her head sank upon my breast she would rub her cheek against my tie, sir, and—well, a light satin tie, sir, with red grease-paint on it is not a thing of beauty. I had to buy a new tie for every performance."

"For five nights I stood it. But revenge is sweet. On the sixth evening I filled my scarf with pins, points out, and when my lady rubbed her cheek against my breast—"

"Sir, have you ever seen an underdone steak?"

Too Much for the Echo

Some years ago a remarkably fine echo was discovered on a gentleman's estate. He was proud of it, of course, and excited considerable envy by its exhibition.

A retired tradesman who owned an adjoining estate felt chagrined, but was greatly encouraged by an Irishman who went over the land with the hope of discovering one somewhere. He declared himself successful in discovering the most wonderful echo ever heard, and stood ready to unfold his secret for a consideration. The owner of the estate listened to the echo, and although there was something peculiar about it he paid the

money, and an afternoon was appointed for his friends to come and listen to the marvellous discovery.

"Halloa!" cried in stentorian tones the Irishman who had promised to find an echo.

"Halloa!" came back from the hill-side.

"How are you?" yelled one of the company, and echo answered in a suspiciously different key. "How are you?"

All went well until just before retiring, when one of the company, putting his hands to his mouth, cried out: "Will you have some whisky?"

Such a question would disclose the character of any reasonable echo. It was certainly too much for this one. Judge of the surprise of the party when the answer came back, in clear tones:

"Thank you, sorr; I-will, if ye please."

They Were Fast

"Yes," said the pickpocket, "I have at least two fast friends."

"Where are they?" asked the second-story worker.

"In jail," was the significant reply.—Exchange.

Qualified

Bingo—Do you think he can afford to keep a motor?

Wingo—He ought to. He's been an amateur photographer for three years, and that didn't break him.—Exchange.

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115 Recipes For Hygienic Dishes

31 marmalades; also including instructions for the use of a fireless cooker, and many pointers of value to those who seek the best in the preparation of food.

This Compilation is From the 1908 Cooking Contest
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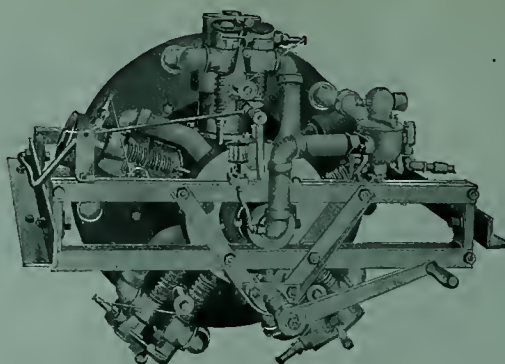
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STRONG ENDORSEMENT

The following letter is only one of a number of equally strong letters from prominent men:

Pacific Light & Power Company
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Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 17, 1908.

Mr. G. H. Lewis,

Dear Sir:—It is with real pleasure that I address you in regard to the Los Angeles Rotary Gas Engine.

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The simplicity and efficiency of that machine is a marvel, and on account of the light weight of the engine its uses are really unlimited. My time today is too limited to mention the innumerable uses to which it can be applied, but I do not hesitate to say that the Los Angeles Gas Rotary Engine is one of the best inventions that has come before the people for years.

Yours very truly,

G. O. NEWMAN,
Civil & Mech. Engineer.
Chief Engr., P. L. & P. Co.

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We shall be glad to have an opportunity to show you this engine and to explain to you all its advantages and to make you thoroughly acquainted with what the Company proposes doing. THIS COMPANY OWNS COMPLETE PATENT PROTECTION IN THE UNITED STATES, ENGLAND, GERMANY, FRANCE, AUSTRALIA AND CANADA. The demand for a rotary engine does not have to be created. It is already here and the market is an immense one.

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EDITORIAL AND COMMENT

SEVERAL months ago the Pacific Outlook made it plain enough that the Civil Service Commission, through a majority of its members, was playing a game of peanut politics. The case of Dr. Perceval Gerson, medical examiner for the commission, was cited in evidence of the fact. Dr. Gerson was practically removed from office, although no charges of any character whatsoever had been preferred against him, and in his place two men, pets of certain members of the commission, were named. One of the appointees had earned something of a reputation for his ability to do politics in a quiet and orderly manner, and possibly this fact accounted for the appointment. At any rate, the Civil Service Commission flagrantly violated the spirit of civil service reform in removing Dr. Gerson.

More recently we have witnessed the shameful spectacle of the pursuit of "practical" politics by two members of the commission, Milton K. Young, who two years since posed as a reformer, and D. W. Edelman. The course of these two men during the recall campaign was disgraceful—disgraceful not perhaps when they are viewed as private citizens, who have a right to stand where they please in the matter of the protection of pothouse politicians popularly accused of violation of their oaths of office, but assuredly, unquestionably, disgraceful when they are viewed as members of a commission sworn to enforce the laws regulating the civil service of the city.

Mayor Alexander is perfectly right in demanding their resignations, and he should continue so to demand, every day, until his request—which is the request of the decent citizenship of Los Angeles—be complied with.

The City Council is obdurate, short-sighted, asinine, in its refusal to accede to the popular demand in this instance, not so much because it is a popular demand, but because there is no question whatever regarding the civic righteousness found in the cheap politics engaged in by these members of the Civil Service Commission.

With their backs bumping the wall the machine politicians are making another bluff by threatening the recall of Mayor Alexander. Let them threaten! Let them bluff! It is time their bluff were called. Let them try the recall! This thing might as well be threshed out now, once and for all. Let them get after Mayor Alexander if they think best! In the meantime, why not take the bull by the horns and get rid, through the recall, of certain members of the Council who have played the traitor to their constituents?

Why not? While we are at it, let us have a general clean up. It will be the cheapest and most satisfactory method of solving the trouble, in the long run. Let us get rid of our Youngs, our Edelmanns, and possibly one or two more of their stripe. If it can't be done through the Council as it stands, let us kick the councilmanic stumbling-blocks from our paths that

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The Editor of the PACIFIC OUTLOOK cannot guarantee to return manuscripts, though he will endeavor to do so if stamps for that purpose are inclosed with them. If your manuscript is valuable, keep a copy of it.

progress along the right lines may no longer be impeded.

* * *

THE BOSSES FOOLED

The decision of the San Francisco election commissioners that the direct primary law does not prohibit the nomination of the same candidate by more than one political party will be hailed with delight by citizens who possess the non-partisan spirit. On the other hand, those politicians who believed that the bill which was fought so bitterly would, if enacted, prevent the coalition of reform forces at election time, have received a shock—only another one, however, in a long series.

There is no doubt that the Wolfes, the Leavitts and others of their stripe intended that the law should prevent the nomination of a candidate by more than one party. This would greatly strengthen the hand of the machine forces. The proponents of the bill provided that a candidate at the primary must file a certificate stating the name of his party—of "his" party, mind—and that at the election he intends to support a majority of the candidates of that party. It was taken for granted that the candidate before the primary must be a member of the party whose nomination he seeks.

The San Francisco election commissioners, after having made a careful study of the law, have reached the conclusion that it clearly permits a member of one party to obtain a nomination from another party. Now that the point has been made clear by this body, it is easy enough for a man acquainted with the English language to discern it. The only obligation resting upon the candidate for a nomination is that he must disclose the name of the party to which he belongs, so that members of one party will not vote to nominate a member of another party without knowing that they are doing so. This is all there is to it.

* * *

THE LEAST OF THESE

The London Council has adopted a "Children's Charter", which is regarded by humanitarians as one of the most important and progressive steps ever taken by a legislative assembly. It is described by one London paper as "as much a work of God for the benefit of man as was the loosening of ecclesiastical shackles and social distinctions on the day of Pentecost." The

Children's Charter says to the British nation:

Thou shalt not undertake, for reward, for more than forty-eight hours, the nursing of an infant under 7 years of age.

Thou shalt not insure the life of any such infant.

Thou shalt not assault, ill-treat, neglect, abandon or expose a child under 16 in a way likely to cause unnecessary suffering or injury to its health.

Thou shalt not allow a child to beg.

Thou shalt not allow a boy under 14, or a girl under 16, to be in any street or on licensed premises for the purpose of singing or performing for benefit between 9 p. m. and 6 a. m.

Thou shalt not allow a child under 11 to be employed at any time.

Thou shalt not place a child under 16 to be trained for any dangerous exhibition or performance.

Thou shalt not allow a child between 4 and 16 to reside in or frequent any disorderly house.

Thou shalt not sell cigarettes or cigarette papers to a child under 16.

Thou shalt not allow a child under 14 to be found wandering, destitute, in charge of criminal or drunken parents, frequenting the company of persons of ill-repute, or lodging or residing in a disorderly house.

For marine store dealers, pawnbrokers and vagrants it provides penalties that must make for the lessening of temptation and thus for national righteousness.

But last, and by no means the least, there goes forth from the Sinai of Great Britain the affidavit to all publicans and drink sellers:

"Thou shalt not give intoxicating liquors to a child under 5, and thou shalt not permit a child to be in the bar of licensed premises."

The act also emphasizes the positive duties of the nation to the child through properly constituted local authorities. It imposes upon these bodies the duty of seeing to the due and efficient administration of the act, of providing the necessary school and other accommodation for the waifs, and incorrigibles that will be thrown on their hands, and for setting up separate courts for dealing with youthful offenders.

The British nation has recognized the dignity and value of the child as an embryo citizen. It has established a standard of protection and culture that the whole world must follow, in time, if it is to keep pace with modern civilization.

In America we have done something for the child, it is true; but how brutal have we been, and are we still, when it comes to two or three of the most vital points touched upon by the British Children's Charter! Especially are we derelict when it comes to the erection of safeguards in the matter of the employment of the young. Look into some of our factories, our department stores and other places where children sometimes are employed at labor, and ask yourself if we approach the British in this respect.

Why cannot Los Angeles have a Children's Charter? Why not lead the American cities in this respect, as in many others?

* * *

PLACING POWER IN THE PEOPLE'S HANDS

Ours is a government by the people in theory; the Initiative, Referendum and Recall make it so in fact.

The people should have the Initiative, so that they can carry their will into effect when legislative bodies, whether municipal or state, fail or refuse to act.

They should have the Referendum, so that they can revoke vicious legislative action.

And they should have the Recall, so that they can remove public officials who prove recreant and false to the trust reposed in them.

CHILE CON CARNE

A Versatile Prince.—Prince Albert of Belgium, who has gone for an extensive tour in the Congo, is one of the most versatile of royalties, and has achieved success in many and varied ways. He is one of the best shots in Europe, and he has traveled far and wide. He is said to have a democratic outlook on life which is by no means pleasing to his kinsman, the Kaiser, but, to make up for this, he has devoted himself earnestly to the study of politics and the government of nations, so that, when he is called upon to rule, he will be well up in his duties. The Prince has very literary tastes, and has already written more than one clever book. Latterly, he has gone in for aeronautics, and he is said to be watching the progress of the various flying machines with the keenest interest.

Social Intercourse as an Educator.—It is astonishing how much you can learn from people in social intercourse when you know how to look at them rightly. But it is a fact that you can only get a great deal out of them by giving them a great deal of yourself. The more you radiate yourself, the more magnanimous you are, the more generous of yourself, the more you fling yourself out to them without reserve, the more you will get back.

You must give much in order to get much. The current will not set toward you until it goes out from you. About all you get from others is a reflex of the currents from yourself. The more generously you give, the more you get in return. You will not receive if you give out stingily, narrowly, meanly. You must give of yourself in a whole-hearted, generous way, or you will receive only stingy rivulets, when you might have had great rivers and torrents of blessings.

A man who might have been symmetrical, well-rounded, had he availed himself of every opportunity of touching life along all sides, remains a pygmy in everything except his own little speciality, because he did not cultivate his social side.

It is always a mistake to miss an opportunity of meeting with our kind, and especially of mixing with those about us, because we can always carry away something of value. It is through social intercourse that our rough corners are rubbed off, that we become polished and attractive.

It is possible to get a benefit out of social life which cannot be gotten elsewhere. If you go into it with a determination to give it something, to make it a school for self-improvement, for calling out your best social qualities, for developing the latent brain cells, which have remained dormant for the lack of exercise, you will not find society either a bore or unprofitable. But you must give it something, or you will not get anything.

When you learn to look upon every one you meet as holding a treasure, something which will enrich your own life, which will enlarge and broaden your own experience, and make you more of a man, you will not think the time in the drawing-room wasted.

The man who is determined to get on will look upon every experience as an educator, as a culture chisel, which will make his life a little more shapely and attractive.

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MUSIC



ART



DRAMA

SUPPLEMENT TO THE PACIFIC OUTLOOK

Mischa Elman



The Viscaji Exhibition

Success easily obtained has not, apparently, turned the head of Mischa Elman. He was most courteous when asked by the Pacific Outlook for an interview and although he had been interviewed probably a half dozen times before the same day, acquiesced very readily to our request for a "story."

First the inevitable and dreaded, How do you like America? but Mr Elman stood the shock well and expressed himself as immensely pleased with our country. He likes California particularly and when he heard that Paderewski had ex-

whether he will ever publish the products of his own brain.

Elman told a story of his last visit to Germany. An insurance agent came to the hotel at which he was staying and wanted to sell the violinist some life insurance. He had been careful before starting out to find out all about Elman, his performances and so on, so that when he met his prospective customer he was all primed for business. He gave a full history of Elman's life, his appearances before royalty, the medals he had won, etc., and during the recital, which lasted half an hour his auditor growing wearied left the piano at which he had been sitting, and

The paintings by Rustom Viscaji, the English artist, now being shown at the Kunst gallery, are attracting much attention from the artists and lovers of art. The pictures are good and interesting and show the artist to have a command of a wide range of subjects, which he has portrayed.

Most of the landscapes are foreign, painted in France and England and other places. Several very excellent scenes along the canal at Bruges attract one's attention. They suggest the decorative spirit, and are full of color and sunlight. The old barges in the canal and the movement on the water give one the first impression of the



Mischa Elman, Russian Violinist

pressed to Mr. Behymer his desire to live for a year in Southern California to get inspiration for a music drama or symphony, he thought it a splendid idea and said that he would surely come out here again when on his 1910-11 American tour. Mr. Elman had an engagement to go to Australia at the close of his present tour, but thought the distance too great, and instead will go to Europe, appearing in a number of concerts in Germany. Mr. Elman speaks very good English and has lived in London for the past four years. He is traveling with his father, Mr. Saul Elman, who is a very affable gentleman, apparently wrapped up in his son's genius.

Elman claims no favorite composer, as he says "each composition I think best when I am playing that particular piece;" he thinks that provided a composition has merit, its success depends on the mood of the performer, and the temper of his audience.

Asked if he composed himself, he said that anything he did was purely for his own pleasure and that he never performed any of his own compositions in public, and does not know

taking up his beloved violin began softly to run over the strings.

"Why, Mr. Elman," said his surprised visitor, "do you play the violin, too?"

Elman, after performing here this afternoon, leaves for San Francisco and Portland, and from there goes back East on his return journey.

A program which will be of wide interest on account of its varied character and the superior merit of the artists who will be heard, will be given by the Gamut Club at the Auditorium sometime in May. Arrangements are being made to produce Francois Coppee's play "The Violin Maker of Cremona," a favorite play of the famous French actor, Coquelin. An all-star cast of well known professionals is being arranged for by Prof. William Edson Strobbridge. Miss Florence Stone will appear in a leading role, while Eugene Nowland, who studied the star male part under Coquelin, has been engaged.

The first part of the entertainment will be a musical program by Ignaz Haroldi, violin; Dalhousie Young, piano; Harry Clifford Lott, baritone, and others.

poster, but are more than that in quality and technique.

His "Vegetable Market" shows something of the influence of his artist friend and co-worker, Mr. Frank Braugwyn of London, who is recognized as one of the new and strong men teaching today. The neatness of the background and drapery of the "Ideal Head" and the jeweled ornament are painted in a delightfully simple and harmonious tone of quiet gray color. The life-size portrait of Mrs. F. W. Kellogg of Altadena, is said by her friends to be an excellent likeness.

The exhibition will continue until May 8th.

The programme of the Ruskin Club of Wednesday last was current events. Mrs. Hendricks read an article on Presidential China, of which the White House is making a collection, to fill out the sets of each President as nearly as possible. Mrs. Roosevelt has taken it in charge and will carry it on to completion. Already the heirs and descendants of past Presidents have sent in pieces.

A display of leather work and embroidery by Miss Waldvogel, late from Zurich, Switzerland,

was shown to the club by the artist herself. They are unusual in originality of design and color schemes. Several pieces had California motifs. One tooled leather folio cover with a eucalyptus leaf and seed pod was charmingly designed and executed. Her embroideries are specially fine in execution, and simple in treatment of color, suitable to the mission styles of furnishing.

Mrs. Clyde Taylor of Los Angeles has been invited to assist Mrs. L. Vance Phillips with the decorative china painting at the Chautauqua summer school, Chautauqua, New York, during July and August. Mrs. Phillips has had this department of china painting for the past eighteen years, and each year she selects thoroughly competent artists to assist as teachers. This gives those students who desire to come each year the opportunity for advanced study, in the special style of decorative work these artists may do. Mrs. Taylor is a well known decora-



ly to their support, thus making it possible that the public should have the opportunity to see and to enjoy.

These exhibitions have opened the eyes of the Los Angeles people to the high standard of art produced in their midst, to the value and growth of the local artists.

That this is to be an art center is apparent. For pioneer work in the accomplishment of this end, Mr. Blanchard's name will ever be remembered.

HELEN M. HUTCHINSON,
Recording Secretary,
Fine Arts League.

When one sees the galleries of Europe filled to overflowing with copy-

Mona Lisas minus mouth and nose, Dianas with one leg, masterpieces in all stages of scrappiness, like statues dug up in Greece. We haven't any room for them all. They are piled up in the corridor reserved for them until we shudder at the sight of a copyist. They come in gay and hopeful, but we know how it will end.

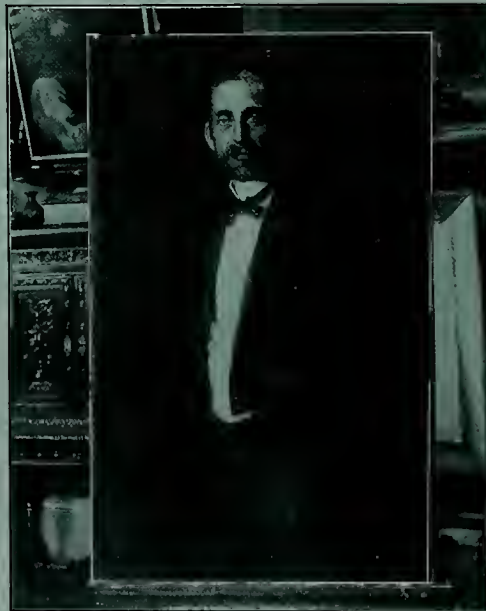
"And the danger in case of fire from the heaps of canvas is a matter to be considered seriously. We hope to be allowed to sell this accumulated genius. If anyone wants masterpieces served in small portions a la table d'hôte, it will be a golden opportunity."—New York Sun.

Mrs. Idah Meacham Strobbridge

AT THE LOAN EXHIBIT



Mrs. Thomas E. Gibbon
Portrait by John W. Clawson



Mr. B. R. Baumgardt
Portrait by Helma Heynsen Jahn

tor here and her work is broad and simple in its realistic treatment. She is a progressive worker and always seeking to broaden and advance herself in the ceramic art. She will go to New York City the middle of May for study there with the Eastern teachers and to familiarize herself with the new work being done.

LETA HORLOCKER.

The recent exhibition of the Fine Arts League, together with that of the portraits now being shown in Blanchard Hall, as well as other notable exhibitions during the past season, call our attention to the man who has done more for the advancement of art than any other in Los Angeles.

Mr. F. W. Blanchard, believing that cities need public and municipal art, has been untiring in his efforts for the public good.

He has given, not only of his time and energy, but has contributed large-

ists the supposition is that the young artists are earnestly working either to fill an order or to make for themselves, so far as their powers will permit, a duplicate of some much-loved canvas. But it is not so, say the custodians of museums, or, at least, a very large proportion of the painters are actuated by nothing higher than a frivolous desire to attract the attention of visitors to the gallery and to pose as "sure-enough" artists before the dazzled gaze of the touring Philistine. In Paris the copyist has become such a nuisance that the matter is to be regulated by law.

"You see," said one of the custodians, "a great many painters work only a day or two at a copy, then they tire and go off, leaving the canvas behind them. Or they actually finish their work and then disappear forever, while the fruit of their labors remains in charge of a custodian. The Louvre is full of such paintings—

will give an exhibition of paintings by local artists in her charming bungalow on East Avenue Forty-one on May 4th, to continue until Sunday, May 16th. The studio will be open from 10 a. m. till 5 p. m. These pictures are not for sale and are shown to the public more as a private view of the local art field. Paintings by Bosworth, St. Clair, Redmond, Wachtel, Ward, Puthuff, Anderson, Austin, Neilson and others will be on view during this exhibition in a conservatory, for that is what Mrs. Strobbridge's bowery of green really seems to be, so closely do nature's festivities seem to come to the porches of the house, known among her friends as "Artemesia."

Although Chinese porcelains have found their stanchest admirers among American connoisseurs, Chinese pictorial art has been but little appreciated here, for the excellent reason

that it has been but little known.

Prof. Hirth of Columbia University has called attention to the extreme reticence of the Chinese on the subject of their art, and declares that even on Chinese soil dealers and owners of art treasures will withhold their best scrolls from the eyes of the "lusty foreigner," and he has further noted that the practice of forging ancient works of art in China has no punishment assigned to it, and the only sympathy the native public will show for a victim of such forgery is a laugh, so that the path of the collector is hedged around with difficulties and the only safe justificator for his preferences is the support of the picture to his taste.

THE efforts of Mr. Archer M. Huntington have made it possible for American people to see the work of one of the greatest contemporary Spanish artists. About forty canvases by Ignacio Zuloaga are now on exhibition at the Hispanic Museum, New York. Zuloaga's work shows a profound intellect and a sensuous but restrained temperament. He is a realist.

Miss Emma Faldvogel is conducting a special Saturday morning class at the McLeod School of Art and Design in the Arts and Crafts Department.

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Next is the profound admiration for the genius of Mischa Elman, the most persistent feeling was one of surprise at the really wonderful artistic maturity of this young musician. Although it is rather an exaggeration to acclaim Elman as the greatest violinist of the world, still he undoubtedly is among the very few great interpreters of music, whether through the medium of the violin, or of any other instrument. The world is full of admirable technicians, and sincere, scholarly musicians, but such a soul as actuates the boyish body of Mischa Elman is a rare and wonderful thing, a strong power for the advancement and uplift of the world. The response to his message was instant and spontaneous, from his very first appearance before the public, and with such natural gifts, and a whole life before him of study and devotion to his art, there is every probability of his becoming in fact the world's greatest violinist.

As a necessary means to his end, Elman has a perfect command of the technique of his instrument, and his youth shows in his apparent happy enjoyment of his work, especially where lightness and gay abandon characterize the music. With such universal perfection of tone a preference can hardly be felt, but especial admiration was called forth by the wonderful cello-like tone produced in the lower register, and the fluty purity of the uppermost notes.

The opening Concerto was well within the comprehension of a young man like Elman, and was well worked out throughout. The themes were interesting, and the attention well held throughout. The close of this number was marked by an unusual display of enthusiasm, the audience making a determined demand for a second number. La Follia by Corelli was another number admirably adapted to the player in his lighter moods. Another characteristic Elman selection was the Schubert, "Moment Musical."

The Chopin Nocturne No. 2 was the least satisfying of the evening's offerings.

The best that can be said of Mr. Harry Grahoff's work as accompanist is that it was not unduly prominent. It lacked throughout in life and roundness of tone.

Elman will be heard again on Saturday, May 1st, at 2 p. m.

On the afternoon of May 21st, at the Auditorium, a concert will be given by the combined forces of the Los Angeles Symphony Orchestra, and the Women's Orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Harley Hamilton.

A meeting of the Matinee Musical Club was announced for Friday afternoon, at the residence of Mrs. H. Cardell, vice-president. The subject, to be presented by Miss Cora Fov, will be "Chopin." The program will comprise musical numbers and a paper on Chopin by Mrs. Hilbrish.

Yolando Mero, a young Hungarian pianiste of twenty years, is described as an intensely intellectually and tech-



By MAY RAMSEY THORN

nically as a great player. Fraulein Mero has been a most earnest student, and is capable of a clear and strong comprehension of what she means to convey by her playing.

The following programme was given at the third concert of the American Music Society at Carnegie Hall, April 18th, a programme devoted in its entirety to works of American composers:

Prelude to "The Hamadryad".....
.....William J. McCoy
People's Symphony Orchestra
(Mr. Franz X. Arens, conductor.)

a concert in the Auditorium, early in May.

The death of Mr. Heinrich Conreid in Meran, Austria, on the 27th of this month, loses to this country a man whose name has been a well-known one in connection with the production of grand opera in this country for some years back. Mr. Conreid was instrumental in bringing to this country some of the world's greatest singers, and some of its most beautiful operas.

"The Chopin Club," a newly-organ-



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Four songs with violin obligato.....
.....C. M. Loeffler
Mr. David Bispham
(Mr. James Kavorik, viola.)
Concerto in D Minor, op. 23.....
.....Edward MacDowell
Miss Augusta Cottlow

Recitation to music, "The Raven"
.....Arthur Bergh
(Conducted by the composer.)
Mr. Bispham

"Dawn," a phantasy for orchestra
.....Arthur Farwell
People's Symphony Orchestra
(Conducted by the composer.)

Ballad for barytone solo and orchestra
"Lochinvar" from Scott's "Marion"
.....George W. Chadwick
(Conducted by the composer.)

Mr. Bispham
Orchestra dances, "Creole Days"
.....Harry Rowe Shelley
People's Symphony Orchestra

The Temple Baptist choir under Mr. J. B. Poulin's direction will give



LOUISE NIXON HILL
Ballad Singer

ized society for research into the life and works of the great Polish composer, held a recital and general session Saturday the 24th in the Gamut building.

One of the musical features of the coming season will be the Coast tour of Herr Ignaz Edward Haroldi, under the direction of Mr. L. E. Behymer. Miss Helen Goff, dramatic soprano, and Miss Mary O'Donoghue, accompaniste, will complete the concert party.

Louise Nixon Hill has engaged to appear in concert with "The American Girls" next season. The company consists of Louise Nixon Hill, ballad singer; Nuncie Sabini Bittman, contralto; Enid Lynn, whistler; Ethel Pearl Graham, monologist, and Irma Hahn, solo pianist and accompanist.

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Nat C. Goodwin—Edna Goodrich
SOCIETY turned out en masse this week at the Mason Opera House to welcome popular Nat C. Goodwin and his co-star Edna Goodrich. The splendid reception these players received was well deserved. In Mr. Goodwin the American stage has a

Theatre

players. The selection, "It Happened in Nordland", a musical comedy by Glen McDonough and Victor Herbert, is a good one. It brings out the full strength of the Hartman organization. Ferris Hartman, Walter De Leon, Osear Walch, Jos. Fogarty, Josie Hart, Muggins Davies



Murray and Mack
The Famous Irish Comedians, Grand Opera House



Adele Rafter
Leading Woman Kolb & Dill Co., Majestic Theatre

most capable actor and comedian, one who has passed through the gruelling battle, winning his spurs decisively. There is no question as to where Mr. Goodwin stands, in the eyes of American theatre patrons. The company as a whole is adequate, but especial mention must be made of Zeffie Tilbury. "The Master Hand" was the bill on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evening; "A Native Son", (written especially for Mr. Goodwin) Thursday and Friday evening, and "The Easterner" on Saturday evening, closing a successful engagement.

"Are You a Mason"

It is a rattling good production offered by the Burbank Company this week. The fun is fast and clean, the situations splendidly worked out and the players well placed. "Are You a Mason" is a farce comedy adapted

from the German and affords a splendid evening's entertainment. William Desmond as Frank Perry is good and Henry Stockbridge as Geo. Fisher is excellent. John W. Burton and Byron Beasley are well placed. The Ernest Morrison of Harry Mestayer deserves mention. Blanche Hall as Mrs. Perry is good, except for some "messy" curls which mar her otherwise attractive appearance. Louise Royce makes much of the disagreeable part of Mrs. Bloodgood. The Norah of Carrie Warde is delicious. Lovell Alice Taylor makes a dainty Annie Bloodgood and was a pretty picture of confusion, when her fiance fairly showered her with kisses.

Majestic

Kolb and Dill in "The Politicians" will enter upon their second week at the Majestic Theatre Monday evening.

Both the stars, their comedy and their company proved tremendously popular during the first week of their stay and there is every reason to believe that the coming week will record only an affirmation of the earlier favorable verdict. In fact the spring musical comedy season at the Majestic could scarcely have been begun under more favorable auspices or with better prospects of success.

"It Happened in Nordland"

This is farewell week at the Grand Opera House for Ferris Hartman and his capable, hard working band of

and Annie Littel are good in their respective parts. Mr. Hartman intends returning next fall. Here's hoping he does, and that he brings back, restored in health, gifted Christine Nielsen, who has endeared herself to the patrons of the Grand.

Mason Opera House

OTIS SKINNER, who has achieved a genuine and emphatic success with his new play, "The Honor of the Family", comes to the Mason Opera House next week. Mr. Skinner's success in his new play is all the more gratifying because it has

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been formerly heard. No actor here but the public is more sincerely devoted to his art and more painstaking in perfecting every detail of his production. Not only is "The Honor of the Family" admirable in respect to the work of the star, but all of the companion players in the supporting company contribute to an even and harmonious representation. Miss Percy Haswell is the leading woman.

Burbank

"The Prince Chap" will be presented at the Burbank Theatre next week. The play has never been seen here in stock, but was played for a brief engagement on another local stage last season and at that time, it was pronounced one of the most pleasing offerings of the season.

"The Prince Chap" will provide both William Desmond and Blanche Hall with exceptionally strong acting opportunities in roles which should find them at their best.

Miss Fannie Yantis will return to play the eccentric slavey, Phoebe Pickers. Lovell Alice Taylor will be seen as the Princess Alice; Margo Zuffel as the unfortunate model, mother of Claudia; John W. Burton as the butler, Runion; A. Byron Beasley as Jack Rodney and Harry Mestayer, Henry Stockbridge and Charles Giblyn as art students. Little Ollie Walter will play the first act Claudia.

Belasco Theatre

Los Angeles theatre-goers will have just one more week in which to see George Broadhurst's phenomenally successful play "The Dollar Mark." The piece will enter upon its ninth consecutive week tomorrow night at the Belasco Theatre. This easily makes "The Dollar Mark" the most surprising theatrical product that has ever been known in the annals of the American stage.

Manager Blackwood of the Belasco Theatre is so emphatic in his declaration that this will be the last week of "The Dollar Mark" that he authorizes the announcement that purchasers of seats for Miss Reed's opening performance, are guaranteed that this clever young actress will surely display her undeniable talents a week from Monday night.

Grand Opera House

Murray and Mack will commence an extended engagement at the Grand Opera House Sunday afternoon. The opening bill will be "A Night on Broadway", a light, frivolous bit of stage entertainment. There will be nothing serious about the Murray and Mack shows. Every effort will be made by the management to provide a series of musical plays in which the dominating features will be lots of clean, lively fun.

Besides Charles Murray and Ollie Mack, the company will include such well known and admittedly clever comedians as Max Bloom, Bobby Harrington, George Field, Jack Curtis, Fred Huntly, The Marquis Ellis Quartette, Bessie Tannehill, Lillie

Sutherland, Dolly Graham, Florence Leslie, Grace Whitney, Alice Sherer and thirty six others,—all girls.

Dramatic Notes

The contention made by the English actor Wyndham, while on a visit to Germany, that no German actor could properly portray a gentleman, because no German knew how to dress the part, has caused the "Deutsche Theaterzeitung" to publish a chart giving directions to the smallest details as to what to wear on all occasions. Across one of these charts an Englishman wrote: "This is strictly right, because it was made up by an Englishman. When the German follows the directions he will nevertheless be recognized immediately as a German, because, having the clothes, one must know how to wear them."

A permanent company for the production in Germany of English plays in English, under the management of



Otis Skinner
Mason Opera House

Mme. Meta Illing, will open at the Royal Theatre, Wiesbaden, May 17, during the opera festival week. "Mr. Hopkinson," by R. O. Carton, and "Candida," by Bernard Shaw, will be among the first productions. The company will visit the minor capitals of Germany, and then appear in Berlin under imperial patronage.

Reporter (happening around after the tornado had passed)—You occupy the top flat, eh? And the wind carried away the roof as slick as a whistle, but without hurting anybody. Well, it might have been worse, ma'am.

Victim—It was worse, sir; a great deal worse. After the storm had gone by I could hear the phonograph on the floor below still grinding away.—Chicago Tribune.

"Why do the folks call a good-for-nothing fellow a bad egg?"

"I suppose it is because every egg has a yellow streak in it."—Baltimore American.



AT THE regular weekly luncheon of the City Club to be held at the Westminster today (Saturday) at 12:15 p. m., Mr. George Edward Graham, "The newspaper man on the bridge with Schley at Santiago," will speak on "The Gathering of Great News."

A striking instance of the penetration of Western ideas eastward is an advertisement which appeared a few days ago in a Turkish newspaper. In it a middle class Mohammedan returns thanks "for the many proofs of sympathy received on the occasion of the death of my beloved wife, especially to those of the faith who gave me the comfort of their presence at the Dzenaza (funeral celebration)."

This is the first time on record that a Mohammedan has ever referred to his wife in this public way. Not many years ago such an action on the part of a Mussulman would have called forth a universal reprobation. Even to ask a Turk about his wife's health has hitherto been held exceedingly bad form.

The Pope, availing himself of a sunny, warm day recently, decided to spend a few hours walking in the Vatican gardens. It was his first outing of the kind since his recent illness.

The Pope was very much interested in the building of a large cage for the two lion cubs sent to him as a present by King Menelik of Abyssinia. The lions have grown so during their year's imprisonment at the Vatican that the cage provided for them had become too small.

The new cage was built at some distance from the old one, and the keeper was puzzled by the problem of how to remove the lions from the old cage to the new one. The Pope, with his characteristic good sense solved this difficulty by suggesting the building of a wooden passage between the two cages and driving the lions through it.

The Pope's idea is being carried out, and it is not unlikely that Pius X. will assist in person when the lions are made to change their quarters.

London hotel keepers are hungry and athirst for American patronage. Last year was a dismal disappointment, and they are now reveling in the rosy dreams of fortune retrieved. They predict, almost unanimously, that the coming season will be the most prosperous in their history.

Americans are indicating unusually early their purpose to sojourn there, and at some hotels it is already announced that the rooms will be all full when the season opens.

The American Civic Alliance gave a banquet in New York last week which attracted a great number of distin-

guished guests. Among the members are Claus Spreckels, David Starr Jordan, Joaquin Miller and Edwin Markham.

The purpose of the American Civic Alliance is:

(1) To establish a great national centre of reliable political knowledge;
(2) To provide a means whereby the wisdom of the ablest can be placed at the service of the nation;

(3) To co-ordinate civic work now being done by specialists and independent organizations;

(4) To create, as far as possible, a science of government by establishing a three-fold organization;

The National Institute of Political Research.

The National School of Political Science.

The National Bureau of Political Publicity.

By means of its institute the Alliance will gather and systematize all available political data; by means of its school it will qualify citizens for public service at home and abroad, train lecturers and prepare courses of study; and by means of its board of publicity it will inaugurate a popular campaign of uniform political education, operating through schools, clubs, societies, churches, newspapers and magazines.

The American Civic Alliance thus represents the first organized attempt to place the popular government upon a non-partisan, rational and scientific basis. It will not attack political evils except by showing a better way. It will not pull down the existing structure, but rather supplement it with a method of conducting our public affairs upon a more just and efficient basis. It will be therefore the constructive factor in the evolution of the American Democracy, to the end that this "government of the people, by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth."



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Literary Notes

BY the death of Swinburne the English-speaking and the much larger English-reading worlds have lost a master of verse, says the New York Times, who, in his special province of poesy, yielded to no one living and was surpassed by very few. English literature is considered by many good judges the greatest literature next to the Greek, and to some the extraordinary genius of Shakespeare weighs the balance down in favor of English when Greek is in the other scale. Yet in all English literature it would be hard to point to any author who rose to such eminence as Swinburne in the technical management of verse.

In the realm of art a parallel might be drawn from Meissonier to place over against Swinburne, because Meissonier owes his eminence to technique and little else. So Algernon Charles Swinburne had little to say that the world had not heard before, but he said it in verses of such consummate skill, technically considered, that he was from the first accorded a most respectful hearing by masters of the craft.

The Canadians, apparently as a reward for his intrepid attack on the "Canada-Fakers", have adorned one of the town-sites along the new Grand Trunk Pacific Railway with the cognomen of Arthur Stringer, whose "wireless" romance, "The Gun Runner", has just been published by Dodge & Company.

Shakespeare's Poisons

It is one of the penalties of Shakespeare's position as a great poet that his words are taken seriously. A learned doctor in a foreign scientific review has been holding an inquisition into the poisons mentioned by him. He points out that the "juice of cursed hebenon" which Claudius is said to have poured into the ear of Hamlet's father is incapable of piercing the tympanum of the ear, and, therefore, could not have penetrated the body and poisoned the blood as the Ghost alleges. Again, the narcotic which Friar Laurence administers to Juliet was probably either datura stramonium or mandragora root. The first is used by the convicts in New Caledonia when they wish to rob their companions, but its effects do not last forty-two hours, nor anything like that time. A scientist who experimented on himself with mandragora found that intense sickness is caused on waking and this did not happen to Juliet. As for the poison which was given to Romeo, it was probably aconite, or one of those mixed poisons of the Borgias which seem to have been composed of vegetable alkaloids and ptomaine, since it was so remarkably rapid in its effects. But that is the fault of too serious people; they will take everything seriously. Shakespeare probably knew nothing at all of poisons

or of narcotics. He was a poet and not a chemist, and might, therefore, be allowed the usual poetic license.—London (England) Globe.

Professor Bradley's book containing his Oxford lectures on poetry will open with that on "Poetry for Poetry's Sake." "In an age," says the lecturer, "already inclined to shrink from those higher realms where poetry touches religion and philosophy, the formalist heresy encourages men to taste poetry as they would a fine wine, which has indeed an aesthetic value, but a small one. And then the natural man, finding an empty form, hurls into it the matter of cheap pathos, rancid sentiment, vulgar humor, bare lust, ravenous vanity—everything which, in Schiller's phrase, the form should extirpate, but which no mere form can extirpate. And the other heresy—which is, indeed, rather a practice than a creed—encourages us in the habit so dear to us of putting our own thoughts or fancies into the place of the poet's creation."

New Books at the Public Library

The Kingdom of Man, by E. Ray Lankester (Constable 1907—No. 570-4:2), is the reprint of three lectures, one of which was the Romanes lecture for 1905 and another an address before the British Association for 1906. The third chapter deals with the sleeping sickness of tropical Africa.

Romance of the French Abbeys, by Elizabeth W. Champney (Putnam's 1907—No. 914-4:51), contains a number of stories dealing with the lore of old monasteries.

The Fire Divine, by R. W. Gilder, is a small volume of recent poems.

Chemical Reagents, by E. Merck (Van Nostrand 1907). The list closes with two books in German, **Und Pipatanz** by Hauptmann and **Moritur** by Suderman. Both are dramas.

In Spain, by John Lomas (Adam 1908—No. 914-6:48), is a more formal account of travel in Spain than the volume of Havelich Ellis already noted in this column. It is the kind of book to which an index is a sufficient guide, while to Ellis' book an index would fail to lead you where having read you would like to go in the pages.

Practical Farming, by U. F. Massey and **The Angora Goat**, by S. C. Cronwright Schreiner are books of interest to ranchers, and **The Use of the National Forests** is a government publication of wider interest.

Other technical books are **Radio-Activity** by Frederick Soddy (1904), and **The Story of Life Insurance**, by Burton J. Hendrick (McClure 1907—No. 268:9).

My Day and Generation, by Clark E. Carr (McClurg 1908—No. 973-8:22) is a book of reminiscences beginning with the story of a journey to California in 1869 with Gov. Yates of Illinois.

The Hygiene of Mind, by T. S. Clouston (Dutton 1907—No. 150-1:18), tells how science can benefit life in practical ways, if one hopes

to rule the mind through the body and govern the emotions through diet.

W. A. Carney has published in Los Angeles a useful and much desired manual concerning the laws and usages governing corporations. It is called **Promoters Assistant and Improved Secretary's Manual** (No. 347-1:6). It makes a handy reference book for the office desk.

A Selected List of Plays, by C. A. McFadden (Cincinnati 1908—No. 016-792:2) is a catalogue for the use of amateurs and students of the drama.

Precious Stones, by W. Goodchild (Van Nostrand 1908—No. 553-8:12), tells in a popular way many accurate facts concerning the stones accounted precious. The volume belongs to the "Westminster Series" which is intended for non-technical readers.

Vitality, Fasting and Nutrition, by Hereward Carrington (Behman 1908—No. 613-2:7) is a valuable study of foods, effects and fasting. The author says that "only by taking the broad stand that no energy whatever is derived from food, can we clearly see the true relations of food and energy."

From Bunker Hill to Manila Bay, by John F. Dobbs, is a sort of encyclopedia of battle, giving in a few lines a description of the various armed conflicts in which this country has taken part since 1776.

The Abolitionists, 1830-1864, by John F. Hume (Putnam's, 1905—No. 326, 73:14) is a sympathetic study of the anti-slavery movement not quite free from the controversial spirit.

***The Spirit of American Government**, by J. Allen Smith (Macmillan, 1907—No. 342, 73:56) belongs to the Citizen's Literary series. The volume traces the influence of our constitutional system upon the political conditions which exist today. The author says that true party government is impossible under our constitutional system.

Before Port Arthur in a Destroyer, by Capt. R. Grant (Murray, 1907—No. 951, 8:5) is a translation from the Spanish, from the Japanese, forming a curious and instructive document. subjects, the by-products of ten or twelve years. He says of D'Annunzio: "Such books, the products of disease . . . quickly penetrate from country to country. Like epidemics they sweep up and down the world, requiring no passports, respecting no frontiers, while benefits travel slowly from people to people. . . . D'Annunzio, speaking the universal language,—Sin,—has been accepted as the typical Italian by foreigners, who have, perhaps, never heard of Fogazzaro."

Christian Science Services

Second Church of Christ Scientist—Now at Ebell Club Building, 18th and Figueroa streets.

Third Church of Christ Scientist—Simpson Auditorium, 734 S. Hope Street. Services Sunday 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sermon from the Christian Science Quarterly. Subject:

"Everlasting Punishment"

Children's Sunday School 9:30 a. m. Wednesday evening meetings at 8 o'clock at Ebell Club Building, Simpson Auditorium, and also at the Gamut Club, 1044 South Hope Street at 8:15. Reading Rooms, 510-511 Herman W. Hellman Bldg., Spring and Fourth Streets, open daily, Sundays excepted, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

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World's Elementary Forces in Harness

ALREADY within man's grasp and waiting only the processes of perfection are a number of inventions that will revolutionize social life. The principles have been discovered; nothing remains but detail. Science promises more wonders within the next quarter century or so than have been revealed in all ages preceding us. The poets cannot dream what cool thinking mechanicians propose. It is likely that most of our present day machinery will go on the junk pile and a complicated industrial fabric be discarded, for man will have found a short cut in the path of progress. No more a gradual development, but a swift leap in a new direction, where all conditions are totally different. The economical notions of modern statesmen, who worry about depleted forests and coal mines, may seem absurd when the race has no use for as much wood as is contained in a toothpick and is satisfied to glance at a few lumps of coal kept in a museum.

The government statistics of the future, reporting the wealth of the nation, will not list such crass articles as railroads, mines and factories. Probably they will not even dwell on the value of machinery, so simple and cheap will be the means of tapping nature's storehouse. It might be stated that the United States had sun power worth \$1,786,520,900,000 last year, \$189,452,748,613 of food nitrogen from the air, so many billion dollars in heat from ocean waves and the centre of the earth, so many trillions of electric power from the universe in general—or it might be simpler to report the available wealth "unlimited." And the President of the United States will send a message to Congress regretting that with sixteen children to the family and a population climbing toward three billions, the nation is able to consume only a fraction of its product. Perhaps Mars will offer a market for a little of the surplus. An interuniverse commerce foreshadows a cosmic trade war that may jolt the solar system from its bearings.

Washington sweltered with the thermometer in the 90's last summer, when a scientist sent aloft a kite and found that the temperature a few miles up was many degrees below zero. The people needed that cool climate while they bungled with fans, chunks of ice and mint juleps. Some day an inventor will find means to tap the unlimited reservoir of frigid air so conveniently located in the sky, and the summer streets of our cities will be cooler than the loftiest mountain resort. A few pipes of extra cold air will make the Ice Trust a valueless monopoly. But if there is arctic temperature available above for use in summer, there is also an inexhaustible power and heating plant under our feet for winter utilization. Let the earth's heat beneath any Northern city be tapped and the winter climate would equal Florida. Whirling snowflakes would turn into

rain before they reached the asphalt.

A hundred developments of the wireless principle are fast reaching perfection. The most important one is the sending of directive power through the air. When power in quantity can be transmitted the success of the aeroplane as freight and passenger transporter will be assured. No electric railroad or motorcycle at a hundred and fifty miles an hour will be able to compete with the aerial express driven by the power of Niagara or the sun, guided on a precise highway through the unmeted air by an engineer sitting in his office thousands of miles away. The sky paths will be charted with mathematical accuracy and the only bumps in the roadhead will be caused by sudden rises to compass mountain peaks. Passengers may be warned to put on their overcoats when nearing such elevations. The three-hour route between New York and Chicago will be double tracked for the sake of avoiding collisions, one track a thousand feet above the other, and passengers on the upper track may be requested not to throw cigar ends overboard because they might light on people's heads going the other way.

Dr. Millener, a physician who has given up his calling for the fascination of wireless invention, has a three-ton electric truck in the shops of the Union Pacific Railroad at Omaha. He sends it barely moving or at full speed ahead by a finger on the keys of a wireless device. The guiding waves of ether controlled by this modern wizard leap through space and move the ponderous car that hauls a load of twenty tons. The truck has 144 feet of copper wire arranged as antennae to receive the wireless vibrations sent through the antennae of a sixty-five-foot pole at headquarters. A mysterious "selective device," which is the inventor's secret, gives the "remote control" of the vehicle. An important detail is the travelling ground, which insures an uninterrupted circuit of the etheric current. The lack of continuous ground contact has hitherto interfered with connections with moving vehicles. Remote control now makes it possible for railroad signals to be operated at any distance.

Torpedoes and trains can be guided and steamships steered at a distance. It is imaginable that a fleet of battle-ships in the Pacific could be manoeuvred by a strategist sitting in his office at Washington. The strategist could even aim and fire the guns on the other side of the equator. If he obtained the secret of the enemy's wireless attunement he could perhaps reverse their propellers, explode their magazines or drive them together to be wrecked. The Napoleon of the future will seem to be playing an organ while he is directing the carnage of an army over a hundred-mile battlefield, with every battery and skirmish line in action plainly depicted on screens of white cloth. He will probably not care to hear the reverbera-

tions of the cannon, the yells of the living and the groans of the dying, as he might, for this would distract his attention. "Oh, yes, war is hell," he remarks, as the wireless picture machine shows another regiment annihilated on the banks to the Orinoco or Congo, "but we have to keep cool at this fighting game." Both the wireless telephone and the picture machine are in practical operation today.


Every citizen will soon carry a pocket receiver tuned to a key known to all his friends and relations except his mother-in-law, and they will be able to call him up at any time of the night or day, whether he is home abed or traveling in the African jungle. The receiver buzzes, he puts it to his ear and hears the words of a message which he may answer at his pleasure. It may be disagreeable when his employer asks him to report at the office an hour earlier. On the other hand, there are sweet advantages of courtship, reiterated proposals, endless and tender conversations between lovers separated by parental decree. It will be impossible for any human being to get lost on the planet or out of touch with his friends. If he does not respond within a reasonable time to the wireless 'phone call sent throughout the universe it is a safe conclusion that he is not alive.

The telautophote, invented by Sidney Rothschild, of New York, sends not only pictures through the wireless air, but scenes of events as they are beheld by the naked eye. The element selenium has the property of being affected by light. Let a surface of

selenium, through which an electric current is passing, be focussed on a courtroom where a trial is taking place. The light and shade of the faces, figures and furniture cause variations in the conducting power of the plate and corresponding impulses flash thousands of miles to the receiving station. These impulses set to jogging at different intensities a point of light that flies all over a screen continuously, while the delicate variations of intensity give the eye a faithful reproduction of the original scene. The effect is similar to the moving picture, but there is no roll of films mechanically unwound, and the individual looking at the screen in San Francisco would see everything as instantaneously as the spectator in New York.

The wireless 'phone and telautophote together would enable Congress to hold its sessions without ever coming within a thousand miles of Washington. Every legislator, not reluctant to save his mileage allowance, would sit comfortably at home while listening to the debate and watching the faces of his fellow Solons. He could rise to a point of order, whisper to his friends, deliver an impassioned oration, ask consent for a little private bill and perhaps take a convivial glass, all without moving from his rocking chair.

The theatre and the opera as they are constituted at present are likely to pass away. Performances will be enjoyed by subscribers at their own homes, and casual patrons will see and hear through numerous public



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machines in hotels and drug stores. A special cabinet will be provided for engaged couples who wish to go to the theatre. Of course, the glory and the glitter of the opera horseshoe cannot be foregone. Each owner of a box will simply put on her diamonds and pose advantageously in her drawing room, whereupon the public will see her and the society reporters will describe her costume. There are unlimited applications of the 'phone and picture machine in war correspondence, the pursuit of criminals, voting, buying hats and dresses. A distinguished hunter in the wilds of South Africa could have the civilized world for an audience while he was engaged in stalking rhinos and bringing down elephants with unerring aim.

By the use of the Gray telautograph a man in London will soon write checks in New York. This apparatus sends handwriting through the air. Two silken threads attached to the point of a pen cause a reproduction of every curve and characteristic joggle of the writing at the receiving station. In the illustrations given above the general at home could send instantaneous autographed orders to his lieutenants in the field, the absent court witness could present samples of his handwriting or sign his testimony, and the rocking chair legislator could put his name to all documents as might be required by law. The notion of Buddhist philosophers that man can project his astral self to a distance and occupy two places at the same time seems already realized through the wireless devices which enable him to write, talk, hear, see and act at a point indefinitely remote from his physical person.

Many scientists are working in different ways to solve the "riddle of the universe." They see a light breaking in chemical and biological discoveries; but it is possible that their laborious efforts and methodic deductions may be suddenly out-stripped by a direct knowledge gained through wireless communication with the residents of other worlds. It is at present chimerical to think of bodily voyages through space, but there is no great obstacle to the most distant transmission of messages through the airless ether. It takes hundreds of years for light, travelling at 180,000 miles a second, to reach the earth from the outer boundaries of space. An etheric wave could scour the universe in an instant and challenge response from an infinity of worlds. It is mainly a question of tuning the wave to fit the instruments of other beings and devising a language of mutual comprehension. Without language, the dwellers see one another, exchange vocal and in earth and Milky Way could still other sounds, and mutually exert power. No doubt some worlds would be too lightly developed and some too low in the evolutionary scale to make communication possible. There would be enough worlds of comparatively equal development to assure the brotherhood of the planetary beings and the federation of the starry systems. Solidarity would have an econ-

omic basis, as usual. When our sun begins to wane after a few million years, and the human race is threatened with a frigid death, our universal neighbors will no doubt assist us, in return for past favors, to derive fresh supplies of heat and power from the vast stores of Arcturus or Aldebaran.

* * *

The increased cost of living in India generally and in Calcutta in particular is severely felt not only by Europeans, but also by Indians, according to a correspondent of "The London Daily Mail." House rent in recent years has trebled, and even quadrupled. Ten years ago a family could live in fair comfort for \$1,000 a year, excluding extras. With nothing less than \$2,500 can they live in the same way now. This is recognized by the government, and the salaries of subordinate officials have been revised. Domestic servants' wages have increased enormously. A good cook cannot be had for less than \$200 a year, whereas half that sum was considered sufficient a decade ago.

In the show case of the Los Angeles public library may be seen a photograph of Theodore Roosevelt accompanied by a letter from him addressed to Charles F. Lummis and dated Jan. 27, 1909.

* * *

Of the many hundreds of thousands of photographs of the German Emperor which are shown all over the world there is not one which shows him smiling. It is said that he considers such a pose as being beneath the Imperial dignity. Apropos of this, there is a story just current in Berlin of a camera artist who was summoned to Potsdam recently to take a picture of the Kaiser. The photograph was taken, and in due time proofs were submitted to the Emperor, who at once ordered the artist to destroy the negatives. It transpired that, when the photographer requested his royal sitter to turn his head a little on one side, the Kaiser smiled, and the proofs showed a suspicion of the smile.

* * *

The lunatic asylums are carefully inspected both by the Lunacy Commissioners and the visiting justices. Will Crooks tells some funny stories of these inspections. On one occasion he noticed a lunatic who was wheeling a barrow turned upside down. He went to the man and said, "Why don't you put the barrow into its proper position?"

"Not I," said the lunatic; "if I did they would very soon fill it with bricks, and I should have to wheel them."

Another justice met an inmate who asked him hurriedly for a piece of toast.

"I don't carry toast, my good man," said the justice. "What do you want toast for?"

The inmate replied: "Oh, I'm a poached egg, and I want to sit down."

Tommy—Pop, what is a skeptic?
Tommy's Pop—A skeptic, my son, is a person who doubts anything you are sure of.—Philadelphia Record.

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The map shows actual photos of turns, forks and cross roads, as well as pictures of Hotels, Inns and Garages which are situated near main highways.

Another feature is that of having all roads spaced off into miles and all grades, bridges, fords and sandy places marked.

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THE American Automobile Association through its touring information bureau, under the chairmanship of Powell Evans of Philadelphia, has just begun a campaign for the securing and dissemination of touring information in all parts of the country. Appeals have been made to every one of the 200 and more clubs in the A. A. A. that have not hitherto given serious attention to this object, not only to provide sign posts for the roads in their immediate vicinity but also to compile a clear, comprehensive road map of their districts. In order to facilitate this work Mr. Evans has virtually made his touring information bureau a national clearing house for such information and material. His idea is to supply as far as possible uniform signs and uniform road maps. The favorable response his requests have met in many parts of the country indicate the readiness of automobile clubs to provide these aids to comfortable touring provided the impetus is given in the right direction.

One of the unique features of last year's Glidden Tour was the team entered by the Peerless Motor Car Co.

In the assemblage there was a nondescript coloring scheme with the exception of the three cars numbered five, six and seven, which were painted red, white and blue respectively, giving for themselves at the start therefore, the title of the "Old Glory Team." Throughout the tour the cars were always to be found together and running in the order named. In this tour the team added to the supremacy already gained, by arriving at Saratoga Springs with an absolutely clean score to their credit.

The highest bursts of speed ever attained in long distance motor races in this country will be seen in the first Western stock chassis race for the Cobe trophy under the direction of the Chicago Automobile Club on June 19, if the predictions of the motor experts who have inspected the course are justified.

This does not mean that the average speed maintained during the race, which will be from 400 to 450 miles in length, will necessarily be the greatest, although this, too, is possible. In view, however, of the fact that there are eighteen turns on the course, it is likely that the average speed may be somewhat cut down. The maximum speed, it is expected, will provide some new thrills in the history of motor racing in this country. This prediction is based on the fact that there are three straightaways on the course without the slightest bend, one of them four miles in length, one six miles in length and another ten miles in length. There is nothing to prevent letting a car out to the greatest speed of which it is capable, and the road conditions will be ideal.

These bursts of speed can be witnessed to excellent advantage by the spectators. The contest board of the Chicago Automobile Club has secured



["The Old Glory Team"]

leases for the space on which the grandstands will be erected. These will be set at an angle to the highway, as at Savannah, and will command a view of between five and six miles of road. Located on a slight eminence, the stands will give a full view of the start and finish of the races, as well as of the district along which the greatest speed will be possible.

The question of properly policing the course is one to which particular attention is being given. Several alternative methods are apparently available, but it is most desired that the Governor should order out the state troops for the purpose. A committee representing the club and the manufacturers will call upon Governor Marshall requesting his assistance in this direction. The course is one which will lend itself readily to effective policing.

All dangerous points along the course are to be fenced in with heavy wire fencing. At many points along the course the topography of the country is such as to permit onlookers to see long stretches easily without the necessity of crowding down upon the course. In fact, a better view may be secured from the rising ground at a little distance from the road.

In commenting on the present crusade against automobile speeders in New York, in which the law is being enforced to the letter, Emerson Brooks, vice-president of J. M. Quinby & Co., and a member of the Automobile Club of America for many years, says:

"I would suggest that the National Highways Protective Association, if it really means to protect all users of the highways, instruct its detec-

tives to report all cases of children who run into the street on the approach of an automobile and throw their hats beneath the wheels or hit the car with sticks as it goes by or stand in front and wave their arms until the car is nearly upon them or do any of the dozen things which children often do and which call for great skill on the part of automobile drivers to keep from running over them. The recording of the names of those children who make a practice of this would assist in properly attaching the blame for accidents happening to any of them."

Motor Notes

The Franklin Agency reports fifty-three 1909 sales to date. Some of the recent deliveries have been Model G runabouts to John E. Murray, Dr. James T. Fisher, Model G touring cars to F. O. Jean, Capt. W. T. Hall, Gilbert B. Perkins, Washington, D. C., who has already had four Franklins, and one to J. Douglas Braly, a Franklin salesman, who is going to Seattle and Portland on a vacation.

A touring car to Frank R. Strong, a closed carriage town car to B. F. Ford for use in rent service; and a seven passenger touring car to Robert Sherer, railroad contractor.

The Lord Motor Car Co., agents for the Studebaker, are now in their handsome new quarters, 1032 South Olive street.

An enthusiastic owner of a Stearns writes from Paris to New York of the great satisfaction that his car has given him. He gives an interesting schedule of a three days' journey in Paris and Italy. Although the roads in Italy were in a bad condition be-

cause of rain, the engine ran without a miss, and the only trouble was due to tires.

A fine, fully equipped Rambler touring car was sold to J. H. O'Reilly of Pasadena, during the last few days.

And also a touring car to A. E. Wiley, a mining engineer.

It is estimated that fifteen hundred persons have visited the big plant of the Pierce Arrow Motor Car Company at Buffalo in the last twelve months. These visitors were not restricted to buyers, but included many well known experts and engineers from foreign factories.

"Excessive speed and power are no longer the drawing cards they used to be, even among the wealthiest motorists," says General John T. Cutting, of the Oldsmobile Company. "The demand is for a type of car whose recommendations cover the field of reliability in actual road work and which comprises in its make-up those qualifications which insure the safety of the occupants. A car of ample power and moderate cost, embodying all the modern improvements which make for economical upkeep, is the one which will endure."

Dr. E. C. Cook of Boston is touring Southern California in a Rambler, which he had shipped from his home. Dr. Cook is delighted with Southern California, and its fine opportunities for motoring.

One of the new books on motoring "The Operation, Care and Repair of Automobiles" by Albert L. Clough, is a reprint from the files of The Horseless Age.

C. W. Post, the famous food manufacturer of Battle Creek, Mich., and Post City, Tex., has purchased a Winton Six landaulet. The Winton company has turned away a score of orders for 60 horse-power Winton Six cars lately, having no more of this model to sell at present.

An order from the Indianapolis board of health for an electric ambulance has been filled by the Waverly company. Special points of convenience in this ambulance are the two side doors near the front of the ambulance, opening upon an open space of 18 inches by 3 feet, 10 inches in front of the stretchers, for the use of the surgeon and attendants. A four speed controller, so designed as to enable the car to start and accelerate without shock, is an important feature of the equipment.

A second Pierce-Arrow car for the use of President Taft and family has been shipped from the factory at Buffalo to Washington. The new car is a six cylinder, 36 horse-power landaulet, and like the first car of the same make was bought from money appropriated for the purpose by Congress.



HOTEL LANKERSHIM

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E. M. Rogers, a wealthy mine owner of New York city, is a guest at the Lankershim.

Mr. H. C. Fryman, who has been for the last two weeks on a motoring trip with Mr. Dwight Hart, has returned to the Hayward, of which he is the proprietor.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, wife and maid are registered at the Alexandria. Mr. J. A. Cruickshank, Admiral Evan's business manager, is at the same hotel.

Mr. J. Laymance, one of Oakland's large real estate dealers, is at the Angelus.

Mischa Elman, with his father, Saul Elman and Henry Grahoff, of London, and Mr. Henry Wolfsohn of New York are guests of the Alexandria.

Mrs. Fred Hanscom, two children and nurse, of Mexico City are here for the summer, and are registered at the Angelus.

Capt. B. C. Fairfax of England is here in the course of a tour of the world, and is stopping at the Van Nuys.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Herald of London, Ontario, Can., are at the Lankershim.

Mr. J. A. Hensey, for forty years claim agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, is at the Hayward.

The Hayward numbers among its guests thirty-eight members of the Florida Fruit Growers' Association.

Late arrivals at the Hotel Leigh-

ton are: Miss A. D. Hopkins, New York; Mrs. A. P. Morewood, Titchfield, Mass.; Mrs. R. H. Elmendor, New York; Mrs. W. W. Phillips, Philadelphia.

Admiral Ijichi, commanding the Japanese war vessels recently in port, was entertained several times to luncheon at the Alexandria by Consul General Matsuzo Nagai.

A party of capitalists who have come from Arizona and are spending a week at the Alexandria are Baron Oppenheimer of Paris, Chas. S. Boyd, New York; Chas. R. Mayer, New York; David Liebmann, New

York; Capt. Frank Mayer, Washington, D. C.; Carlos R. Mayer, Philadelphia, and Col. F. H. Woodward, Arizona.

J. G. Kirkland, Traveling Passenger Agent of the Atlantic Coast Railway, stationed at Tampa, Florida, is at the Hayward.

Dr. and Mrs. W. F. Funderberg of Riverside, are among this week's guests at the Angelus.

Mr. Jcs. Martin, who is making a tour of the world, is now at the Van Nuys. Mr. Martin is a San Francisco ice manufacturer.

Jno. W. Carter, Traveling Passenger Agent of the Santa Fe, stationed at Atlanta, Georgia, is a guest at the Hayward.

Juan A. Creela, mine owner of Mexico, is with his family at the Van Nuys.

Late arrivals at the Lankershim are A. J. Fisher, wife and child of Canton, China.

A University of Michigan luncheon was held at the Hayward on Saturday the 24th inst. Covers were laid for forty.

Among this week's guests at the Alexandria are H. M. Nevius, Red Bank, N. J., Commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., and Col. F. W. Sterrett, Salt Lake City.

N. S. De Moulin of Greenville, Ill., is making his home while in this city, at the Angelus.

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Forrester and Mr. H. R. Hanlon of Tonopah, Nev., are at the Van Nuys. Messrs. Forrester and Hanlon are officials of the Goldfield and Tonopah Railway.

Mr. and Mrs. John Focacci, Lodi, Cal., are spending part of their honeymoon at the Lankershim. Mr. Focacci is a wine manufacturer.

A. H. Moffitt of San Francisco, Traveling Passenger Agent of the Erie Road, is at present at the Hayward.

"I suppose you will do a little gardening this year?"

"No," answered Sirius Barker. "I tried it once. It made me so sympathetic with the people who raise things to eat that I stood for any overcharge the huckster chose to suggest."—Washington Star.

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She—I tell your fortune, sir?"
Yes, tell it to hurry up"—Christ-
ian Advocate

She—I heard you singing in your
room this morning

He—Oh, I sing a little to kill time.

She—You have a good weapon.—
Boston Transcript.

Gerald—My love for you is like the
boundless ocean.

Geraldine—Exactly the way I take
it.

Gerald—What do you mean?

Geraldine—With a good many
grains of salt. Philadelphia Inquirer.

Little Johnnie, who had been pray-
ing for some months for God to send
him a baby brother, finally became
discouraged. "I don't believe God
has any more little boys to send," he
told his mother, "and I's going to
quit it."

Boyd is a bright little fellow of
three years. One day his mother
observed him vigorously scratching
his head and asked: "What makes
you scratch your head?"

"Because I'm the only one that
knows it itches," he replied quickly.—
Delineator.

Little Marie had returned from her
first visit to Sunday school.

"And what lesson are you to study
for next Sunday?" her mother asked.

"Nuffin' much," said the four-year-
old rather scornfully. "Her jest said
to learn all about the catakissin—and
me knowed that already."—Pearl
Payseur Poore.

Dr. Thomas A. Hoyt, the Philadel-
phia pastor, entertained President
Patton of Princeton and other eminent
men at dinner. The guests were
speaking in praise of a sermon the
minister had preached.

Dr. Hoyt's young son was at the
table and President Patton said, "My
boy, what did you think of your
father's sermon?"

"I guess it was very good," said the
lad, "but there were three mighty
fine places where he could have
stopped."—New York World.

There were some deficiencies in
the early education of Mrs. Donahoe,
but she never mentioned them or ad-
mitted their existence.

"Will you sign your name here?"
said the young lawyer whom Mrs.
Donahoe had asked to draw up a
deed transferring a parcel of land to
her daughter.

"You sign it yoursilf an' I'll make
me mark," said the old woman quick-
ly. "Since me eyes gave out I'm
not able to write a wurrd, young
man."

"How do you spell it?" he asked,
pen poised above the proper space.

"Spell it whativer way you plaze,"
said Mrs. Donahoe, recklessly. "Since
I lost me teeth there's not a wurrd
in the wurrld I can spell."

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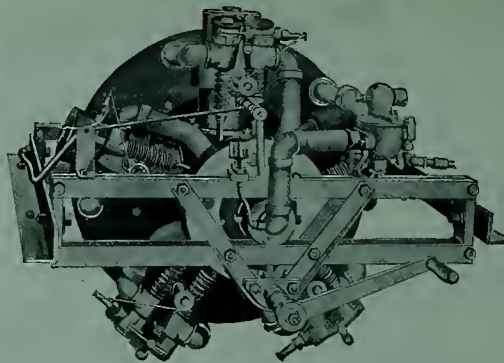
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The following letter is only one of a number of equally strong letters from prominent men:

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Yours very truly,

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EDITORIAL AND COMMENT

THE magnificent victory of the forces of good government in Berkeley will greatly encourage reformers in all California cities. The first election under the new Berkeley charter was held Saturday, May 1. The two leading candidates for mayor were B. L. Hodghead, the candidate of the good government forces, and Charles H. Spear, representing the "machine" element in the Republican party. There were two other entries in the race. Hodghead received 2,521 votes, Spear 1,404, the combined vote of the two minor candidates being 1,069. Hodghead therefore polled a majority of 24 votes.

Under the new charter of Berkeley, the only one of its kind in the United States, so far as its provisions for municipal elections are concerned, the names of candidates go on the ballot by petition. If, at the first election, any candidate polls a clear majority of all the votes cast, he is declared elected. If no candidate polls a majority the two receiving the highest number of votes become the nominees, and their names alone go on the ballot for a second election. This feature of the Berkeley charter is like that of the Los Angeles charter as recently amended.

The practical elimination of party lines in Berkeley is shown by the vote cast at the first election. Compared with the vote for mayor we find that for auditor the two highest candidates received, respectively, 2,945 and 1,305 votes. For councilmen the two highest votes were 2,138 and 1,863.

The "machine" has been literally swept off the boards in Berkeley. Spear, the machine candidate, is personally a man of great popularity, but that cut no figure with the sincere advocates of good government. His record as a public official was far from satisfactory, and pledges did not count.

All of which is highly encouraging—particularly to those who have been devoting much time during the past winter, through the People's Lobby, to securing reliable data regarding the operations of some hundreds of public officials and men who aspire to office. If the pace set by Berkeley be followed throughout California, and there is every reason to believe that it will be, previous condition of political servitude will weigh heavily in the scales against office-seekers. Past records, not promises of future performance, will seal the fate of many an aspirant for further political preferment.

* * *

MARTYRDOM FOR REFORMERS

AT a banquet given in his honor in San Francisco the other evening John Graham Brooks, the eminent economist, said something that should be taken to heart by every sincere reformer—for was there ever a reformer who did not need all the encouragement the world could find to offer? The masses of people are always a little slow, sometimes very slow, in following reform leaders, and for that reason many men who start out boldly and with determination to organize the people in self-defense find themselves victims of the malady known as faint heart before their goal is within hailing distance. To such as these the message of Dr. Brooks should prove inspiring:

From of old, no leaf of world history has been turned on which one may not read the anger or the scorn which prosperous and conventional people have heaped upon the reformer. Who is the reformer? In religion, politics or science, he

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is the man who demands a change in the habitual practices of his time; in the modes, the customs of his day. The moment he shows strength enough to shame people or frighten them in their practices, he becomes the target for ridicule, for merriment or for abuse. And this is human. If you and I have secured at some entertainment a seat better than most of our neighbors we don't clamor for reform in reseating the audience. We are better off than our fellows, and the reformer is a nuisance. The pretty girl at the dance, with plenty of admirers, doesn't want reform in favor of the wall flowers, the businessman who sees things coming his way—who has economic privileges that others lack—hates, above all, the disturber. It is the essence of reform to disturb and rearrange things. These are the most commonplace facts about the whole frail average of our human nature.

We are annoyed because, in the heat and smoke of the fray, the reformer makes mistakes; mistakes of judgment, of taste, or of statements. They are not as you and I, faultless and omnipotent. The old saying, "The man who never made a mistake never made anything," is as true of the reformer as it is of others. We who are in the band-wagon can look out quite safely and philosophize wisely or smartly about those gripping with the enemy on the fighting line. It is forever a most popular and easy bravery.

From the days of Moses, the first great reformer, down to the present time, practically every genuine reformer has suffered martyrdom in some form or other. One, the greatest of all, was crucified about 1900 years ago. Some were stoned to death. Some were burned at the stake. Some were hanged, or shot. Many have been assassinated. Many others have had their business destroyed, have been imprisoned on trumped-up charges. Others have been grossly libeled, their personal reputations injured, possibly ruined, among the unthinking. Nearly every one has been roundly denounced as a demagogue. Most of them, in these days, and especially in this State, have been characterized by the prostitute press as blackmailers, thieves, murderers.

One cannot be a hero in a reform movement, religious or political, without suffering martyrdom in some form. For example, Charles D. Willard, Meyer Lissner, Edwin T. Earl and Dr. John R. Haynes, four of the foremost reformers of this city, useful citizens at all times, men whose names will be lauded for the magnificent work they have accomplished in behalf of the development of higher civic ideals, have been the subject of more vituperation on the part of the purchased, and therefore prostitute, press of this city—the Los Angeles Times in particular—than any other

residents of this city. In our sister city of San Francisco Rudolph Spreckels, Francis J. Heney, Isidor Jacobs, Fremont Older and others who have attempted to better the political condition of that city, have been similarly subjected to calumnious attacks more severe, perhaps, than those ever before visited upon public-spirited men in any American community.

But what should such men as these expect? George Washington, himself something of a reformer in his day, was black-guarded and vilified by his enemies in a shameless manner. Abraham Lincoln was denounced as a cheap demagogue. Like Heney, Lincoln was accused of "playing to the galleries".

The reformer need not expect his path to be strewn with roses. He cannot dally with Gallio at the banquet board. He need not hope for popularity during this life. His work must be accomplished first—or well advanced—then, perhaps, will recognition come.

The reformer must be a philosopher. He must be willing to "get his" to the accompaniment of a smile. He must pay the price. He will take his medicine manfully if he has the right stuff in him.

His shadow grows apace. His is a lusty figure in these days.

* * *

YOUR WILL

It made the politicians of all parties think hard when Governor Hughes of New York State announced the other day that it was his nightly practice to gain strength and calmness by reading the sayings of Epictetus. What! a successful American lawyer, the political master of eight million free persons, looking for guidance to a lame Roman slave who died more than eighteen hundred years ago!

Perhaps it seemed strange to the party plotters and grafters that the Governor, against whom they made treacherous war, could find comfort in the night in the philosophy of Epictetus; yet that maimed bandsman of Epaphroditus, one of Nero's most brutal officers, learned a code of thought that filled him with content and lifted him high above the misery of his surroundings.

No man can be a slave who thinks with Epictetus. No man can be a coward who thinks with Epictetus. No man can be a pessimist who thinks with Epictetus.

It was he who taught that nothing matters but the freedom of a man's will, which is the only thing within his control. His property, his family, his body can be destroyed. But his will is his own, beyond the reach of any power.—James Creelman in Pearson's Magazine.

* * *

IS THE best way to judge of a civilization to count the number of ordinances which are recorded for human consumption or should we regard the multitude of regulations which disfigure the statute book as signs of conduct beyond our ability to perform? It seems as if courtesy must be tabulated and imprisoned in legal formula in order to find expression among human kind. My importance is according to my offensiveness, seems to be the animating idea of the majority of men. How to be horrid though nice is the achievement of

the age. We never speak of an astute saint nor of a "cute" angel, although we seem to admire a man who is as "smart as a steel trap." But if we make man clever by our admiration of the rascal who is never found napping we must at the same time hedge in his cleverness by a multitude of "don'ts" and fines and penalties. We have never seen the man who is too smart to live, though report of him has often reached our ears.

* * *

ON THE TARIFF

I am sure there will be war if statesmen do not change the tariff just to suit the inclinations of near all the men you know. It would seem the pesky matter makes man mad as any hatter, and he says the legislators find much joy in being slow. There's the man who had a number of investments out in lumber who cares not a poor old penny for the tariff put on tea. And the man who has his money put down hard on lard or honey does not bother what the rakeoff on fresh beef or pork may be; There's the man who handles shoddy thinks that oil men are a body of unpatriotic citizens who all the laws abuse. And the man who likes to parley twenty hours on hops or barley is oblivious to the mortal who is great on iron screws; There's the man who views the stocking with a worship that is shocking, who declares that cocoa butter in this world has little use. And the man who talks on like a crazy man on clay or mica loves to poke fun at the dealer who delights in cherry juice. So they jaw and war and wrangle and dispute from every angle, but so far as I'm concerned I'm sure contented I will be. If the tradesmen in their scheming let the poets go on dreaming and the statesmen put no tariff on a gentle bard like me!

—Nathan M. Levy, in N. Y. Sun.

* * *

CHILE CON CARNE

Count Zeppelin.—Count Zeppelin, whose successful flight has again demonstrated the immense possibilities of aerial navigation, had made a considerable reputation for himself as a soldier, long before he took to conquering the air. He fought in the Franco-German War, in which he greatly distinguished himself by several conspicuous acts of bravery. Once, with three other officers and seven dragons, he set out on a patrol into the enemy's country. On one occasion he was dismounted by a French lancer, and narrowly escaped death. Finally the little party was cornered in the courtyard of an inn at Reichshofen, and all but one surrendered. The exception being Count Zeppelin, escaping, he got hold of another horse, and made his way back to his own army through a mountainous and woody district infested by the enemy. During his adventurous ride he hid for two whole days in a thick wood surrounded by French troops, ultimately managing to evade them and getting through with valuable information. Seven years later found him in America offering himself as a volunteer for the Civil War. It is from this time that his interest in the military airship dates, when he made his first ascent in a balloon belonging to the Southern Army. The Count is now seventy-eight years of age. A singularly striking-looking man, his tall, well-knit figure and flashing eyes belie his white hair. Count Zeppelin is by no means unknown in diplomatic circles in England, for until a few years ago he was employed on the staff of the King of Wurtemberg, and in that capacity has attended several State functions in England.

IN THE ATTIC

Here in the musty attic air
Where gray webs quiver to and fro,
I slowly climb the creaking stair
I knew so well in time ago.
And there beside the papered pane
Where sunlight shifts its misty rays,
I find an old friend once again,
The trundle bed of childhood days.

O trundle bed, I hold so dear,
Half hidden is your nut brown wood;
The soft gray dust of yesteryear
Has draped you in a velvet hood.
The spiders toil with steady zeal,
And as they swiftly rise and fall
They link you with the spinning wheel
That rests beside the mouldy wall.

O treasured friend of other days
What memories you now awake;
I watch (in dream) the sun's last rays.
And figures weird the shadows make.
And once again I'm tucked away
A laughing, romping, quilted heap,
And hear once more through twilight gray
A dear voice singing me to sleep.

—VICTOR A. HERMANN, in N. Y. Sun.

* * *

On a Bust of Lincoln

This was a man of mighty mould
Who walked erewhile our earthly ways,
Fashioned as leaders were of old
In the heroic days!

Mark how austere the rugged height
Of brow—a will not wrought to bend!
Yet it in the eyes behold the light
That made the foe a friend!

Supreme in all the broadest, best,
Of quibbling schools that praise or ban;
Supreme in all the broadest, best,
We hail American.

When bronze is but as ash to flame,
And marble but as wind blown chaff,
Still shall the lustre of his name
Stand as his cenotaph!

—Clinton Scollard.

* * *

Liked It

I stole a kiss from pretty Jen;
She simply said, "Don't muss my curls;
A little kissing now and then
Is relished by the best of girls."

—Detroit Free Press.

* * *

Can't See That Side

"What is an optimist, pa?"
"He's a fellow who is nearsighted when
he is looking on the dark side of things."

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The People's Lobby--What it is and What it Has Done

By George Baker Anderson

FOUR years ago, during a session of the Congress, there appeared at a committee hearing on a bill vitally affecting the plain people, who usually have to content themselves with playing a thinking part in the political drama staged on the banks of the Potomac every two years, a man unknown to any of the Representatives in Congress composing the committee. The stranger, a quiet little man, stood unobtrusively in one corner of the room while half a dozen silk-hatted, frock-coated, patent-leathered, smug-countenanced gentlemen, looking arms or otherwise affectionately hobnobbing with the committeemen, made themselves very much at home.

The chairman of the committee took his seat at the head of the long table in the center of the room, shot impressive glances, from beneath and beyond shaggy, statesmanlike eyebrows, at the gathering, and gave his gavel a graceful whirl. Before he let his emblem of fleeting authority fall he condescended to permit the body of the timid stranger to come within the radius of his vision. The personification of austerity was on tap. It was an impressive, a dramatic moment. The gavel still gently twirled, when—

"May I ask, sir, whom you represent?"

The query was directed toward the shrinking figure standing in the corner.

"The people," was the startling reply.

A roar of laughter, in which the chairman and all the members of the committee joined, reverberated through the room. Yes—but was it not a great joke?

The gavel fell—very light was its impact upon the block. The gavel appeared to be helpless.

"I am very sorry, sir," began the chairman, as the half dozen silk-hatted, frock-coated, patent-leathered, smug-countenanced gentlemen who made lobbying their business gazed at one another and winked, "but our time is going to be very limited. We have a number of gentlemen here representing large interests, and they must be heard. I do not see how we can very well give you any time."

The presumptuous, bumptious little man in the corner left the room to the mellifluous accompaniment of rippling titters and soft-pedal heelaws—perhaps a thin veneer for the something beside exhilaration which some of those present felt at that moment. You have heard a hysterical woman laugh when somebody told her all her household treasures had just been fed to the hungry demon Fire? The other laughter belonged to the same family.

How preposterous, indeed! The people! What right has any man, just a common citizen, to appear before any august body

of lawmakers and declare himself a representative of the people?

* * * *

The experience of this professed representative of the people at the national capital four years ago had a parallel, with a great projection thereupon, at Sacramento last winter.

"The people!" sneered Speaker Philip A. Stanton, and Assemblyman Grove L. Johnson, and Robert L. Beardslee, when they found that a mere man had dared to presume to enter the sacred precincts of a legislative hall and ask certain lawmakers why they were absent during roll call on an important measure.

"The People's Lobby! What right has this fellow to call himself a representative of the people?" roared other machine politicians, slapping their pulchritudinous chests.

"Such creatures as these," oracularly declared that arrant old fraud, Johnson of Sacramento, "are not fit to breathe the same air we do."

And time proved that from this judgment there was no appeal. For, at the instigation of Stanton and Johnson, bosses of the machine element in the Assembly, though knife-to-bosom enemies, the Committee on Rules and the great Committee on Judiciary succeeded, by the adoption of tactics which no future committee of a California Legislature will dare to pursue (even if inclined to do so, which is doubtful), in keeping the representative of the People's Lobby off the floor of the Assembly chamber.

Off the floor, did I say? Not only off the floor but, by order of Speaker Stanton, delivered in person by the agitated sergeant-at-arms (who didn't appear to relish his job), even out of the galleries, day and night, Sundays and holidays, whether the Assembly was in session or not. Not even was this miserable creature, this worse than felon, this hideous spy upon the actions of the duly elected "real representatives" of the people, permitted to set a foot or poke a nose or thrust a glance into the Assembly gallery during the Lincoln memorial exercises, though Jere Burke, and John C. Lynch, and Walter Parker, and Frank Daroux, of poolroom notoriety, might have occupied posts of honor on that occasion, for the asking.

The People's Lobby was the fruit of the ideas advanced by a number of public-spirited citizens of California, chiefly within the Direct Legislation League, who had reached the conclusion that the time had arrived when the majority of the voters of the State wanted to know more about the doings of their lawmakers than the corre-

spondent of any one newspaper might be able to tell them. It was believed that not only would a daily or semi-weekly narrative, free from tincture of partisanship, be welcomed by thousands of interested citizens, but that a permanent record of the attitude of members on all important issues (not only their votes, but their work in committee, their attitude in debate, their operations as lobbyists) would be eagerly sought for use in campaigns in which members will seek re-election. And in both respects the anticipations of the founders of the People's Lobby fell very far short of the actual demand. For so widespread has been the request for the detailed records of various members—both good and bad, independent and servile, courageous and cowardly—that there is little room for doubt that many of these Senators and Assemblymen whose records (when completely exposed by the People's Lobby, as they will be when the proper moment for such exposure shall have arrived) prove their total unfitness for public office will be denied renomination at the hands of an outraged constituency. These include many of the Los Angeles delegation.

Contrary to the popular belief, the People's Lobby was not a one-man institution. Realizing that much of its work, to be effective, must be done secretly, it established one man, the writer of this brief article, as its executive head at Sacramento. But the real work, much of it, was done by men employed about the capital in various ways. Some of these men were there as accredited representatives of well-known newspapers; some were clerks of committees; some were engaged in confidential capacities as attaches of one house or the other. All were faithful to the trust reposed in them. So far as can be learned, not one "leaked". Some of these attaches of the People's Lobby (all but three of whom served the cause without hope of pecuniary reward) knew nobody else connected with the novel institution excepting its recognized head and the office employees. The organization was far from perfect, but its limited equipment contained no faulty material. The structure held firm to the last.

One of the first immediate results of the activities of the Lobby was the adoption, by both houses, of drastic anti-lobbying rules. That this movement was inaugurated for the direct purpose of keeping the one known member of the People's Lobby—its head—off the floors (provided, in the case of the Senate in particular, he were detected in the act of violating the rule) was obvious.

Strangely enough the People's Lobby was not caught lobbying—as the term is defined in the legislative lexicon. Burke, Lynch,

Parker, Daroux and others who were known to make the gentle art a profession, continued to perform their labors, but not, as during former sessions, in the legislative chambers. Two years before some of them invaded the floor of either house during roll-calls and actually directed their hired men how to vote after the roll-call had begun! Last winter they gave their orders in the semi-privacy of their headquarters at the Capital Hotel—sometimes over a game of pinochle. These rooms were, for the time, the mecca for the time-servers in the legislature, including most of the members from Los Angeles and the majority from San Francisco.

Toward the close of the session the railroad lobbyists grew bolder, and Burke, in particular, frequented the corridors near the entrances to the chambers, calling members out as the occasion demanded; but open lobbying on the floor was at an end, so far as the boss of the Southern Pacific crew was concerned.

Not so, however, in the case of all of the gentlemen of persuasive eloquence who had enlisted under one banner or another. The Royal Arch lobbyists, the racetrack lobbyists, the dental lobbyists, the medical lobbyists and representatives of other special interests forgot the rule as the session ripened, and so, apparently, did Lieutenant-Governor Porter and Speaker Stanton; for on many an occasion were some of the most notorious lobbyists in the State seen almost touching elbows with these two presiding officers, on the floor of either house, during sessions! And it was not an uncommon sight to see Lieutenant-Governor Porter and Jere Burke in intimate conversation in the Senate corridor, or some secluded spot!

Let me narrate, in one paragraph, a bit of hitherto unwritten history, to illustrate how closely in touch with events the People's Lobby found itself early in the session:

While the fight over the anti-racetrack gambling bill was at its height, but before the fate of the measure was sealed, one of the members of the Senate was approached by a man professing to be, and generally believed to be, an agent of one of the two big racetracks in California, and told in plain terms that his vote against the measure would be worth \$25,000 to the racetrack people. Of course the offer was spurned. That the People's Lobby learned of this effort at bribery within a few hours after it had been made indicates how close a watch was kept upon the forces of corruption at work at Sacramento.

The People's Lobby prepared and secured the introduction of several reform measures, and three resolutions, two of which agitated the machine to its foundation. One resolution, in many respects the most important introduced during the session, was adopted, after some amendment. None of the bills became law, all sharing the common fate of nine out of ten reform measures before the late Legislature. The People's Lobby examined and prepared, or

had prepared by competent authorities, digests of nearly two hundred bills, furnishing copies of these digests to various members of both houses, as the necessities appeared to demand. It found "bugs" in a considerable number of bills, and in every instance secured, or helped to secure, the defeat of the measures thus reported upon, or secured amendments killing the "bugs".

A score of cases might be cited, but two will suffice for a brief review:

Assemblyman Perrine of San Francisco introduced a bill providing for the reorganization of the National Guard of the State. In its original form one paragraph of the bill provided for life tenure for certain officers. The offensive clause was discovered by the People's Lobby, which at once gave publicity to the "bug" through various avenues, and it was stricken from the bill.

Assemblyman Leeds of Los Angeles fathered many vicious measures. One of his bills, harmless enough on its face, at first reading, amended the act regulating practice in justices' courts. The People's Lobby discovered the "bug", which took from the district attorney the power to try "blind pig" cases in towns other than those in which the offenses had been committed. Through the immediate and earnest co-operation of one or two moral organizations and the activity of certain members of the Assembly, the bill was killed, in spite of the most desperate efforts of Leeds to get it through on reconsideration.

From a great mass of data in its possession, covering not only the session of 1909 but also preceding sessions, the People's Lobby now has in course of preparation two sets of documents whose value to friends of good government in California can hardly be estimated. One of these will contain a detailed history of every important measure before the Legislature of 1909, including those which failed of passage. The other—and this, in my humble opinion, will provide campaign material of incalculable value—will be a detailed record of the work of every member of the Legislature. Where members of the present body have served in previous sessions, much of their earlier record will be preserved in this manner. It is proposed to print 300,000 or more of these records in time to put them in the hands of all voters before the next State election, but those required in municipal elections occurring in the meantime will be available. Whether all will be printed in one volume, or each member's record will appear in a separate pamphlet, has not been determined, but the latter method probably will be adopted.

There will be many surprises, many regrets and a torrent of explanations and attempted explanations when these records are handed out for the inspection of the voters, but their publication in this form seems to be the only way to drive the machine tool out of the business of legislating for—whom? The people?

The lawmaker for the corrupt machine

bosses certainly needs something more than a slap on the wrist. I think he is going to get it.

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE PACIFIC OUTLOOK

MR. OTIS SKINNER AT THE MASON

As that engaging bully, Colonel Philippe Bridau, Otis Skinner completely won the audiences at the Mason this week. "The Honor of the Family" is a most unusual play. Paul M. Potter adapted it after Balzac, and did it

brilliantly. Mr. Skinner's supporting players are responsible for part of the public satisfaction. The entire company is of a high grade of excellence not often found, and the whole performance is conceived and executed with exquisite

artistry.

Mr. Skinner's scholarly acting is unalloyed delight. Bridau is a big, blustering, self-satisfied Bonapartist, master of every situation which confronts him, sometimes by virtue of sheer brute force, sometimes by the most amusing artifice and cunning. He defeats the beautiful feminine fortune hunter who is hoodwinking his wealthy old uncle, Rouget, by the most heartless methods, yet with so much magnetism that the audience fairly exults over the fact that he kills two men and turns Flora into the streets before restoring the honor of the family. In Miss Percy Haswell, Mr. Skinner has a leading woman of remarkable ability. She plays the vixenish yet fascinating Flora with a sure touch and much color, and physically fits the part. A. G. Andrews is amazingly real as the decrepid miser who is putty in Flora's hands.

The scenery, costuming and atmosphere is beautifully consistent with the period, and the play will charm anyone who is interested in Balzac, Napoleonic times, or the drama at its best.

"The Prince Chap"

The Burbank players are offering Edward Peple's version of "The Prince Chap" this week. It is a splendid creation of its kind, filled with smiles and tears, and gives several of the players excellent opportunities. William Desmond as Will Peyton contributes much towards the success of the piece, deserving his hearty reception. Byron Beasley was well placed as Jack Rodney and the Run-nion of John W. Burton was good. Blanche Hall never appeared to better advantage than in the role of Claudia. As a ten year old girl in act two, her work was a revelation. Margo Duffet gave a clever bit of character work in the first act, and the Phoebe Puckers's of Fanny Yantis was excruciatingly funny. Lovell Alice Taylor as Alice Travers filled the requirements of her role as only this clever girl knows how. She is an artist who draws her pictures well. Mention should be made of little Ollie Walters, a beautiful child, who was an excellent Claudia in act one. The production is a notable one and deserves the splendid patronage given it.

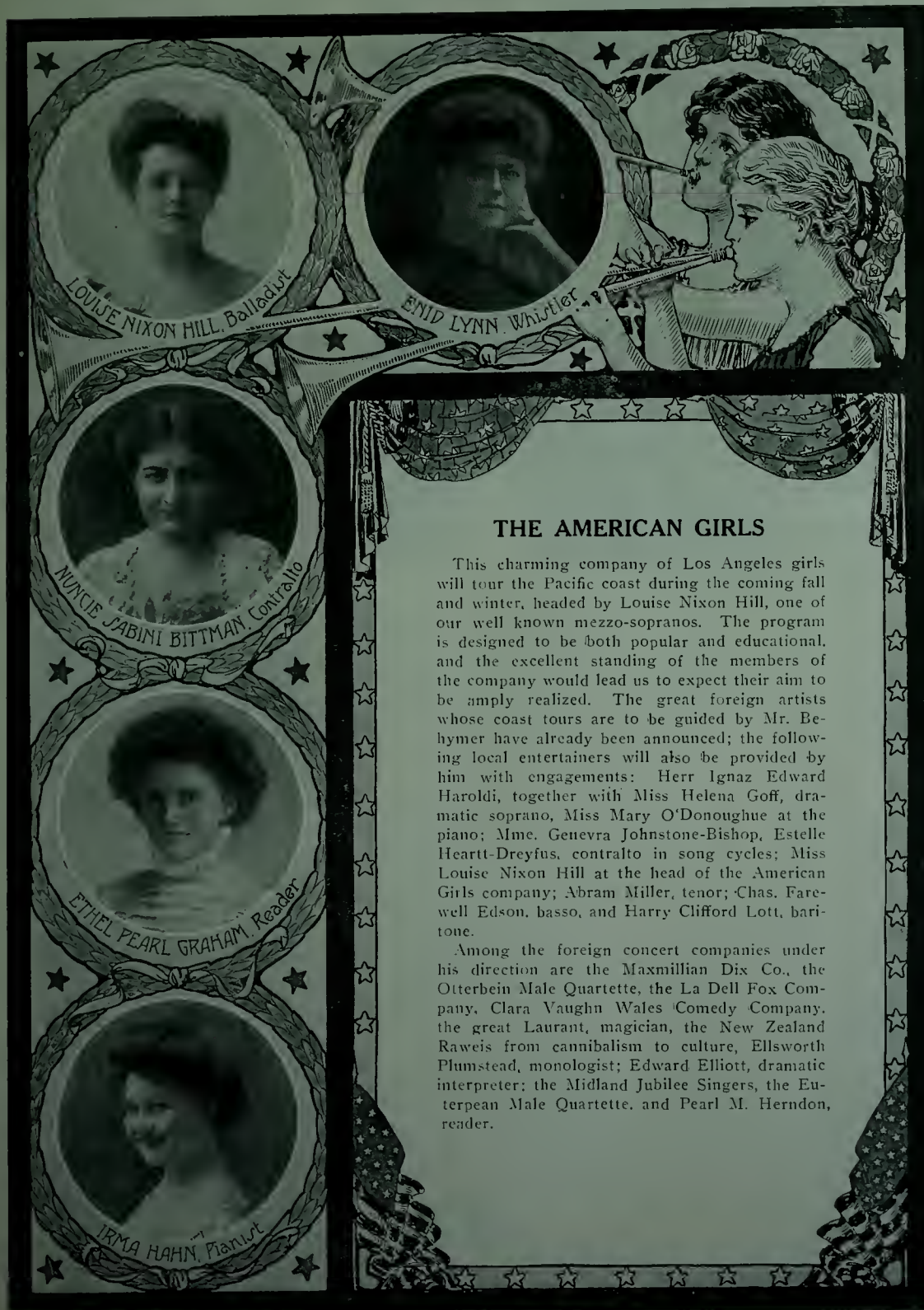
"The Politicians"

At the Majestic, those immensely funny men, Kolb and Dill, have kept large audiences roaring during a second week, by their "musical destruction" and other Teutonic conversational tidbits. "The Politicians" is a lively evening's entertainment, enhanced by a number of pretty, well-trained chorus girls. The support, notably George A. Wright and Percy V. Bronson, is excellent, and the

THE AMERICAN GIRLS

This charming company of Los Angeles girls will tour the Pacific coast during the coming fall and winter, headed by Louise Nixon Hill, one of our well known mezzo-sopranos. The program is designed to be both popular and educational, and the excellent standing of the members of the company would lead us to expect their aim to be amply realized. The great foreign artists whose coast tours are to be guided by Mr. Behymer have already been announced; the following local entertainers will also be provided by him with engagements: Herr Ignaz Edward Haroldi, together with Miss Helena Goff, dramatic soprano, Miss Mary O'Donoghue at the piano; Mme. Geneva Johnstone-Bishop, Estelle Heartt-Dreyfus, contralto in song cycles; Miss Louise Nixon Hill at the head of the American Girls company; Abram Miller, tenor; Chas. Farewell Edson, basso, and Harry Clifford Lott, baritone.

Among the foreign concert companies under his direction are the Maxmillian Dix Co., the Otterbein Male Quartette, the La Dell Fox Company, Clara Vaughn Wales Comedy Company, the great Laurant, magician, the New Zealand Raweis from cannibalism to culture, Ellsworth Plumstead, monologist; Edward Elliott, dramatic interpreter; the Midland Jubilee Singers, the Eutropean Male Quartette, and Pearl M. Herndon, reader.



Theatre



Blanche Hall, at the Burbank

Murray and Mack

"A Night on Broadway" is the offering this week at the Grand, by a company of clever entertainers headed by the well known exponents of Irish wit, Murray and Mack. It is replete with dances and singing numbers, which serve to make one forget dull care.

From every point of view the entertainment is a good one, moving with spirit and dash. Murray and Mack live up to their reputation as fun producers and they are ably assisted by Max Bloom and Bobby Harrington. Several other male members were well placed.

The singing of Bessie Tannehill, Dolly Graham and the Marquis Ellis Quartette was much appreciated. The work of the chorus was above the average, (moved by the master hand of Florence Leslie) and the costumes pleasing. It looks as though this organization will have a long profitable run.

Majestic Theater

Kolb and Dill will continue their side-splitting comedy with music, "The Politicians," for still another week at Hamburger's Majestic theatre. No musical comedy ever presented here has attained anything like the attention, the enthusiasm and the praise lavished upon this production. As a matter of fact there is good reason for the comedy's popularity. It is the cleverest laugh show Kolb and Dill ever have offered locally, it is presented by the best team of comedians in their particular line in the country, and with the best supporting cast they ever have had. And it has been given a lavish production both in point of scenic equipment and costuming. Moreover the chorus is young, sprightly, good to look at, agile and musical.

Burbank Theater

New England comedy drama, a type of play that always is popular will occupy the Burbank stage during next week. The play is "Our New Minister," by Denman Thompson and George W. Ryer, authors of "The Old Homestead."

"Our New Minister" never has been seen in Los Angeles. During the past five years its presentation has been prohibited by order of court, the ownership of the play having been involved in litigation. Immediately upon the settlement of this long-drawn out legal battle, however, Manager Oliver Morosco secured the drama for production at the Burbank.

There are many quaint and curious character types in "Our New Minister" which serve to embellish its interesting story. In the cast will be

William Desmond, A. Byron Beasley, John W. Burton, Henry Stockbridge, William Yerance, Harry Mestayer, Charles Giblyn, Blanche Hall, Lovell Alice Taylor, Louise Royce and others.

Belasco

"The Dollar Mark" will be played for the tenth week at the Belasco theatre commencing next week. This will make the George Broadhurst play leave the Belasco stage next Sunday night with the distinction of having been played for one hundred consecutive times in Los Angeles, truly an achievement that has never been thought possible in the history of stock companies. For the past six weeks the Belasco management has been announcing positively the last week of "The Dollar Mark", but the demand for seats has been so wholly unexpected and genuinely big that as a pure and simple business proposition, the Broadhurst piece has been kept on from week to week necessitating the postponement of Florence Reed's first appearance in "Miss Hobbs".

Grand

"A Night on Broadway" as played at the Grand Opera House by the Murray and Mack Company has been so genuinely popular that the manage-

ment has determined to continue this three-act rollicking song and fun show for another week. The piece is admirably adapted to Murray and Mack and their clever assistants, while the chorus has never been surpassed for good looks, gorgeous gowning and sprightliness.

Mason Opera House

Following the engagement of Mr. Otis Skinner the theatre will be dark for three weeks so as to allow Mr. Wyatt to complete the alterations which he has long wanted to make, including the addition of a picturesque fountain with live gold fish.

Another feature of the Mason is the string orchestra which furnishes selection from 7:30, the time the doors open, until curtain time.

The next attraction will be Miss Ethel Barrymore in her latest success "Lady Frederick". Miss Barrymore needs no introduction to the public for her name alone assures the theatre going public to something in the line of a treat. Seats for this engagement go on sale May 27.

"Merry Widow"

European music publishers have sold 3,000,000 copies of "The Merry Widow" waltz.

Up to April 1, 1909, three American companies have played to gross receipts of \$2,694,000, or an average of nearly \$1,800 each performance.

A Boston banker holds the record for having attended the largest number of performances. He saw "The Merry Widow" forty times in eighteen weeks, celebrating his last performance with a theatre party of thirty guests.

Owing to the enormous demand for "The Merry Widow" in Eastern cities, the world famed opera has not been heard west of Kansas City.

"The Merry Widow" is the most stupendous financial and popular success the theatrical world has ever known.

"The Merry Widow" has been translated into 13 different languages.

"The Merry Widow" has been given in 422 German cities, 135 English cities and 154 American cities.

"The Merry Widow" has been produced in 30 different countries including Persia, Turkey, Japan, China, Hindoostan and Siberia.

Music publishers have sold \$400,000 worth of "Merry Widow" scores and selections in twenty-three months in America.

Germany to See English Plays

A permanent company for the production in Germany of English plays in English, under the management of Mme. Meta Illing, will open at the Royal Theatre, Wiesbaden, on May 17. "Mr. Hopkinson," by R. C. Carton, and "Candida," by Bernard Shaw, will be among the first productions. The company will visit the minor capitals of Germany and then appear in Berlin under imperial patronage.

The royal road to riches is surely that of the dramatist, the modern dramatist. As an instance the farcical comedy entitled "The Private Secretary," in which W. S. Penley made his first great hit and which is still running in England may be adduced.

After its original production at the old Globe Theatre in 1884 the weekly profit amounted to \$5,700. By the end of the second year's run \$384,000 was made in London alone. Altogether the proceeds from its many tours amount to at least \$1,440,000. There have been no fewer than 16,000 performances of the piece, and the provincial tour now in progress in England marks the twenty-fifth year of a triumphal success.

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The regular monthly dinner of the Gamut Club held last Wednesday evening was a very enjoyable affair and had a large attendance. Among the guests present were Mr. Harry Gurrard, who composed the music of "The Alaskan" and his wife, Agnes Kane Brown, formerly of The Bostonians; Dick Ferris and Florence Stone. After the excellent dinner provided by mine host McCallum, an impromptu programme was given, led off by what is becoming known as the Gamut Club's song, The Pilgrim's Chorus, which was given a fine rendition by a number of the members under Mr. Dupuy's direction, and with Professor Strobbridge at the piano. Dr. Geo. W. Tape followed, reciting Drummond's "On Lake St. Pierre." Florence Stone made a short reply to a toast, and Dick Ferris gave a happy speech. President Edson asked for a song from Mrs. Gurrard who complied with a number which brought out the range and purity of a very fine soprano voice. Mr. Gurrard, who is an accomplished pianist, as well as the possessor of a fine baritone voice, gave a song and in response to an encore Mr. and Mrs. Gurrard sang a duet. Two new members were accepted into the club's membership which is steadily growing.

Mrs. Strobbridge entertained with a private view of her collection of paintings on last Monday afternoon to the Mills College Alumni Association of Los Angeles. She exhibited a picture of Mrs. Mills taken in '73, which was much appreciated by all the members. Refreshments were served in the patio. Decorations were yellow and white the college colors. "Amate" from Madrid, the Spanish Minstrel, played and sang Spanish songs during refreshments which all pronounced the finishing touch to this unique and enjoyable affair.

The following is the Highland Park Ebell Club program for Tuesday, May 11th: Open air meeting, Sycamore Grove; miscellaneous program; box luncheon.

At the regular weekly luncheon of the City Club to be held at the Westminster Hotel today (Saturday), Capt. D. M. Smith, of Louisville, Ky., General Council National Model License League, will speak on "Model License Liquor Regulation."

A lecture entitled: "An Evening with the Stars", illustrated, will be given by Mr. B. R. Baumgardt in Symphony Hall, Blanchard Building, on Sunday evening, May 9th. No pains have been spared to make this lecture an intellectual treat. The stereopticon views are from celestial negatives obtained principally at the Yerkes and the Lick Observatories

by the world-renowned astronomers, Hale, Barnard, Ritchie, Keeler, Burnham, Roberts and others. In a most realistic manner these views convey to the eye and mind the surprising progress that has been made during recent years in celestial photography and research.

At the Ebell Club on Monday, May 10: Two French plays, "Un Moment de Repos," Mme. Fanley La Pelleterie; "La Grammaire," Eugene La Viehe, will be given by members of the Ebell French Section, under the direction of Prof. Gabriel Durnerin.

Eugene Zimmerman, the father of the Duchess of Manchester, is going to take a hand in the development of Irish industries. During a recent visit he paid to his son-in-law's estate at Kylemore Castle, Connemara, his attention was drawn to the wild flax which grows in great profusion among the mountains of that region.

An expert has pronounced this wild flax suitable to be made into rope or twine, and it was suggested to Mr. Zimmerman that, with a little capital, a flourishing industry could be established. Mr. Zimmerman has agreed to invest £10,000 in the venture, and this sum will be placed in the hands of the Irish Industrial Development Association.

The selection of Major J. C. Hemp-hill, of "The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier," is to be the next lecturer in the Bromley course at Yale is an exceedingly happy one, says the Hartford Courant. The major is a native of South Carolina, born there in 1850, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. He was educated at Erskine College, Due West, S. C., and began newspaper work in 1871. He has been connected with "The News and Courier" since 1880, and its chief editor since 1888. He is one of the best known and most popular newspaper men of the South, where for many years Yale was so strong in followers, and will undoubtedly contribute most entertainingly and instructively to this unique course. He is distinctively Southern—with the courteous manners, the smooth speech and the independent thinking which characterizes that region, and it will be a privilege and a pleasure to hear him. The South is strong in its newspapers, all the way from Richmond and Louisville to Dallas, via Charleston, Atlanta, Birmingham, Savannah, Mobile, Memphis and New Orleans, and this recognition by Yale of that part of the country is both timely and graceful.

J. M. Barrie, the famous dramatist, is usually a silent man in company unless it happens to be composed of intimate friends. Nevertheless he sometimes intervenes most humorous-

ly in his own characteristic way. Recently at a large dinner party the conversation over the "walnuts and the wine" turned upon the subject of clubs. The special features of the Athenaeum were referred to with great respect, and then Barrie, who was the only member of that august club who happened to be present, intervened in his quiet voice and soft Scottish accent.

"After having been elected by the Athenaeum Club," he said, "I went there for the first time one gloomy November afternoon. I looked about for the smoking-room, as being the only place for me. An old man with long white hair was wandering in a lonely way about the hall. I asked him if he would be so kind as to tell me the way to the smoking-room. He agreed with alacrity, and, hearing that I was a new member, proposed that he should show me all the various rooms of the club. Together we visited every nook and cranny of the great imposing building. When we returned to the hall I thanked him heartily, and was about to take my departure when he begged me to stay. He begged me to do him the honor of dining with him. 'But, my dear sir,' I said, 'you have been far too kind to me already. I cannot think of imposing myself upon you in this fashion.' 'Imposing yourself?' exclaimed the old man in an eager voice. 'On the contrary, you will be doing me the greatest favor in the world; the fact is, I have belonged to this club for thirty years, and you are the first member who has ever spoken to me!' The story no doubt was an allegory, but if it truthfully hit off an aspect of the club, it no less clearly revealed the modest and retiring nature of the man.

Edwin F. Marvin, conductor of the national division of the Sons of Temperance, was discussing in Bridgeport, Conn., a flagrant piece of bribery.

"Bribery, like a worm in fruit," he said, "spoils all it enters. And what won't it enter?"

"A temperance society in the Middle West once had a splendid lecturer, a reformed drunkard. This lecturer, after a year or so, was discharged. An admirer asked why he had been released, and the society's president answered:

"Don't you remember how he continually referred to the irresistible seductions of a certain brand of beer, attributing his downfall to it? Well, it turns out that the brewer paid him a quarter for every time he rang in the beer's name."—N. Y. Tribune.

Christian Science Services

Second Church of Christ Scientist—Now at Ebell Club Building, 18th and Figueroa streets.

Third Church of Christ Scientist—Simpson Auditorium, 734 S. Hope Street. Services Sunday 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sermon from the Christian Science Quarterly. Subject:

"ADAM AND FALLEN MAN"

Children's Sunday School 9:30 a. m. Wednesday evening meetings at 8 o'clock at Ebell Club Building, Simpson Auditorium, and also at the Gamut Club, 1044 South Hope Street at 8:15. Reading Rooms, 510-511 Herman W. Hellman Bldg., Spring and Fourth Streets, open daily, Sundays excepted, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

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By MAY, RAMSEY THORN,



Pasmore Trio

IN the modern search for the new and outre, something very nearly approaching the ridiculous is very often reached instead. In a rendition lately given in London, England, by a Yorkshire choir, of Mendelssohn's *Elijah*, the numbers were run on without a break in the style of Wagner's operas. This appeared to be a desire to imitate the modern opera; yet stage action is absent and if the episodes and scenes be intelligently examined it will be seen that there must necessarily have been an interval of time and of silence between many of the movements. This rushing-on travesties some of Mendelssohn's music, it is an example of one of the fads of the day, no time allowed for reflection on the musical scene enacted.

Mr. Archibald Sessions' final recital of the season was given in Christ Church Wednesday evening with the assistance of Mrs. Robert Wankowski, soprano, and the choir of the church. Mr. Sessions' numbers were as usual rendered in an effective and satisfactory manner. The opening Guilment Sonata was not one that would make an immediate appeal. The fugue was unusually fine in its dignified theme, and the adagio strikingly beautiful. The shorter organ numbers were all very enjoyable, the "Cantilene" by Guilment especially so. I did not particularly care for Shelley's "Fanfare d'Orgue". The choir sang an anthem by Cesar Franck, and "Alma Virgo" by Hummel, with soprano solo and quartette. Mrs. Wankowski was much

enjoyed in the soprano solo and obligato.

An entertainment of special interest will be the one given under the auspices of the Gamut Club in the Auditorium, Thursday, May 13th. The musical part of the program will be supplied by Mrs. Bertha Vaughn, Herr Haroldi, Dalhousie Young and Harry Clifford Lott. The remainder of the program will be the one-act drama by Francois Coppee, so long associated with the name of Coquelin, "The Violin-maker of Cremona". The principal parts will be taken by Florence Stone, George A. Lynch, Hobart Bosworth and Eugene Nowland. Mr. Nowland knew the great French actor, and in order to study the play was instrumental in having it put on at the Comedie Francaise in Paris before giving it in Brussels, Belgium. He has also taken the role of "The Violin-maker" in a production of this play at the Berkeley Lyceum, in New York City.

Pasmore Trio

BLANCHARD HALL
Friday Ev'g, May 7

Saturday Matinee, May 8, 2:30 p. m.

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the Los Angeles Center of the American Music Society, has been commissioned by Arthur Farwell of New York, National President, to proceed to Seattle and make all necessary arrangements for an American Music Day at the Alaska-Yukon Exposition. On his way up the coast Mr. Nowland will stop in Fresno, San Francisco, Portland and other cities, acting as a representative of the national organization, and will endeavor to form centers in each of these places. If Mr. Nowland's work here is any criterion we predict a chain of American Music Society Centers all along the Pacific Coast. In this respect he is already co-operating with Messrs. Albert Elkins and J. M. McCoy in San Francisco.

The following is the program for the concert to be given Friday afternoon, May 21st, in the Auditorium by the combined Symphony and Women's orchestras, under the baton of Mr. Harley Hamilton. The Grieg numbers for strings will be played by 70 instruments:

War March of the Priests (Athalie) Mendelssohn. Eighth Symphony (Unfinished) Schubert. Let the Bright Seraphim (Samson) Handel. Overture to Hamlet, Gade. Polonaise Militaire, Chopin. Concerto for Violin, Mendelssohn. Two Elegaic Melodies for strings, Grieg. Overture to William Tell, Rossin. Solvesto: Madame Geneva Johnson-Bishop, soprano. Mr. Arnold Krauss, violinist.

The members of the Philharmonic quintette, Miss Louise Nixon Hill, Mrs. Nuncie Sabini Bittman, Miss Enid Behymer, Mrs. Gertrude Beswick, and Miss Helen Goff are arranging a special program to be used in concert work between here and Chicago, where they start en tour the first week in June.

Miss Ethel Pearl Graham will accompany the Quintette as reader.

Mr. Eugene Nowland, President of

The Pasmore Trio, a party of three San Francisco girls, well-known on the Coast for their splendid work, will be heard twice in this city this week. The following are the programs:

Friday evening—Trio in G Major, No. 5 (Mozart), allegro, andante, allegretto. Chaconne for Violin (Bach). Trio in A Minor, Op. 50 (Tschaiikowsky), in memory of a great composer.

Saturday matinee—Trio in G major, No. 1 (Haydn, andante, poco adagio cantabile, finale, presto, rondo all'

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Symphony Variations for Violoncello (Bochmann) Trio in B Major, Op. 8 (Brahms), Allegro con spirito, scherzo, allegro molto, adagio, allegro.

Miss Harriet Johnson will give a recital at the Ebell club house (Saturday). The following program will be rendered:

Sonata, Op. 31, No. 3 (Beethoven) allegro, allegretto vivace, minuetto, presto. Ballade No. 2 (Brahms). Etude, (Arensky) Valse Badinage (Music Box), (Lindow). Staccato Caprice, (Vogrich). Etude, F. Minor, (Chopin) Valse, G flat, Op. 70, No. 1, (Chopin) Nocturne, D flat, (Chopin) Scherzo, B flat minor, (Chopin) Isolde Liebestod, (Wagner-Liszt). Prelude, (Fannie Dillon). En Route, (Gardard).

A meeting was held at the Blanchard Music Hall last Thursday afternoon for the purpose of organizing a "Society of Vocal Research", the object of which is to be exactly as the name indicates. All data of vital interest to the vocal art is to be carefully recorded and thorough investigation made into its psychology and physiology. The meeting was largely attended and Mrs. Nellie Triller rendered the "Von Fielitz" cycle. Mr. Carl Bronson lectured, his subject being "The Word, the Breath and the Tone". The Society of Vocal Research will meet at regular intervals and papers will be read upon the different phases of the art.

Students in Chicago, New York and other important centres are preparing to organize and the Society will soon have a wide sphere. The Los Angeles Society will be under the leadership of Mr. Bronson.



Eugene Nowland

As a solution of the problem of a cool and pleasant location for the summer months, nothing more satisfactory could be found than the studios at the Gamut Club. These are for the use of musicians and artists, and besides comfort have the added advantage of a central location. The management has several very desirable studios to rent at the present, and a call to F 5437 or Bdwy 4140 will bring information as to rates and situation.



AT THE LOAN EXHIBIT



Mr. Homer Laughlin
Portrait by John W. Clawson

The Strobridge collection of pictures was opened to the public view on Wednesday last. The arrangement and setting of this exhibition is perhaps the most unique and original of any exhibition of fine pictures that has ever taken place in Southern California, and one might say anywhere else. For who could have dreamed of converting one's out of door porches into a veritable art gallery. You are amazed and delighted with the remarkably fine lighting in which these pictures are to be seen. One has the opportunity for the keenest sense of enjoyment in the appreciation of the colors as they really were intended by the artist. There are no reflections or conflicting skylights to obstruct the pure light of the big out doors. The dark neutral brown tone of the house affords an excellent background for the well chosen wooden frames which the owner has selected and made to suit the special color tones of each picture. The long porches on the north are built around the three sides of an open square or patio, and as you turn away from the pictures it is to look out as into one big out of door conservatory. The sycamore tree, and the many other trees and shrubs and bowers of roses climbing over the trellis and house ends, and the vista of wild flowers in the tall grass farther on, and if you chanced to be there in the morning and heard the wild birds singing their sweetest carols, you would wonder into what fairyland you had come, hardly believing one could be so near the busy city with the noise and throng of active life. The porches are as a distorted swastika which bisects the house separating the working part from that of the dwelling. On the

north and south porches are the black and whites, on the east and west front all the oils. East and west on the patio are the water colors, giving three distinct galleries. Potted plants and palms and bowls of cut roses are used for decorations. Mrs. Strobridge has had the unusual and rare opportunity of knowing all of the artists whose pictures are to be seen in the collection, thus nearly every painting has some personal association or has been the friendly expression shown her by the artist. Many pictures are sketches which have a spontaneity and open freedom in their handling which speak candidly of the mood and temperament of the artist at the time it was executed. There are nearly 100 shown, and only a few are reviewed. Among the black and whites are many delightful and excellent sketches such as every collector delights in possessing because they are usually the original and intimate bits in the first translations of nature, or subject to be considered. They all give the key, the inspiration to the larger, finer, well composed and painted productions.

"The Evening Star", Redmond, is an exquisitely delicate pencil sketch. "River at East Aurora", Kruger, is an excellent and well composed pen and ink sketch. "Study of an Old Man", Miss Mytton, done in the Kirkomer School, London, is good. "East San Pedro", an etching by Miss Jacques, is a good example of this artist's work. "Dad", a charcoal by Villa, is a strong and well handled likeness of Mr. Meacham. There are several sketches for illustrations for Mrs. Strobridge's books by Dixon. "Mooring Place of the Fishing Fleet", a crayon by Sauerwen, is like a Whistler etching in tone and composi-

tion. A collection of seven monotypes by Borg are among some of his best.

In water colors "Symphony in Gray", by Borg, the ships passing into a hazy mist, is poetic and beautiful. "The Bread Woman", Torrey, and "Sunlight in the Arroyo", St. Clair, are good. "Summer's End", St. Clair, is one of the brilliant bits of autumn full of exquisite blue misty haze of a hot day. "Sand Dunes", Daniell, is an excellent example of his simple direct handling of water color. "The Choir Stairs, San Gabriel", Judson, is very good in color tone.

Among the oils "The Incoming Tide, Alamitos", Redmond, is one of his best; it is original in composition and full of interest in the conception of the subject. "Sketch", "An After Glow of Sunlight", "Sand Dunes by the Sea", "The Flocks Return at Eventide", all by Redmond, are very fine and good examples of his work. "A Canyon in Highland Park", by Puthuff, is one of this artist's fine examples of the color relations of the hills and valley. "Morning at Matilija", and "Mid Arroyo Sycamores", Ward, are both very interesting and well painted studies, full of the tender thoughtful regard for the intimate association of nature. "The Camel's Back, Arizona", Bosworth; "Study of a Head", Anderson; "Late Afternoon

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on the Breakwater", Mocine, are well chosen examples by these artists' works.

The exhibition is open free to the public every day and Sundays included, from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m., up to and including May 15th. The pictures are not for sale.

A very important step has been decided upon by the Ruskin Art Club, that of the building of a club house or home. The decision was finally reached at this week's meeting. The members have felt for some time that the present quarters were inadequate to proper housing of their numerous art treasures. The membership limit has been extended to 200; annual fee raised to \$10.00.

The Ruskin Art Club's topic for this week was "Gardens". Papers were read on Italian Gardens by Miss Letha Lewis; Modern Gardens by John A. Wall, and on Oriental Gardens, by Prof. Dixon of the U. of S. C., who spent thirteen years in Japan. Prof. Dixon considers the Japanese landscape gardens as surpassing those of any other nation in regard to artistic arrangement. An open meeting will be held on Wednesday, May 12, at 10:30 a. m., in Symphony Hall, when Mr. Myron C. Hunt, the architect, will speak on Landscape Gardening. Members may bring friends to this meeting. Mrs. Robert Ashley will entertain the club on Wednesday, May 19th, with a picnic lunch, at her old residence, 620 Prospect Place, Pasadena. Mrs. Meyers will entertain the club to afternoon tea Thursday, May 20th, at her residence, Ave. 66, Garvanza.

LETA HORLOCKER.

Literary Notes

FOLLOWING are a couple of examples of the poetry of the late Algernon Charles Swinburne, which are representative of some varieties of his literary style:

THE OBLATION

Ask nothing more of me, sweet,

All I can give you I give;

Heart of my heart, were it more,
More would be laid at your feet:

Love that should help you to live,

Song that should spur you to soar.

All things were nothing to give

Once to have sense of you more,

Touch you and taste of you, sweet
Think you and breathe you and live,

Swept of your wings as they soar,

Trodden by chance of your feet.

I that have love and no more

Give you but love of you, sweet;

He that hath more, let him give;

He that hath wings, let him soar;

Mine is the heart at your feet

Here, that must love you to live.

FROM "THE GARDEN OF PROSERPINE"

From too much love of living,

From hope and fear set free;

We thank with brief thanksgiving

Whatever gods may be

That no life lives forever,

That dead men rise up never;
That even the weariest river
Winds somewhere safe to sea.

New Books at the Public Library

***The Court of Philip IV.**, by Martin Hume (Putnam's, 1907—No. 946, 05:1) is a book which has already been noticed in these columns. It is a delightful account of Spain in decadence, and one cannot help being amused at the predicaments Philip IV. found

The Nutrition of Man, by Russell H. Chittenden (Stokes Co., 1907—No. 616, 2:16) is the outcome of a course of eight lectures delivered before the Lowell Institute of Boston. The book is eminently sane, treating of the human dietary in a purely scientific manner.

Practical Problems in Banking and Currency (Macmillan, 1907—No. 322:53), contains three score short essays by as many financiers and bankers of the country. All of these addresses, which most of the articles are, have been delivered since 1900 and therefore have a strictly contemporary point of view.

***The Warblers of North America**, by Frank M. Chapman (Appleton, 1907—No. 598-2:106), is a valuable aid to the study of these fascinating sprites of the tree tops. There are twenty-four colored plates illustrating every species mentioned in the volume.

Physiology, by Wm. H. Howell (Saunders, 1908, second edition—No. 612:26), gives an account of the human body with recent data concerning its various functions.

***Ludwig the Second, King of Bavaria**, by Clara Tschudi, is a translation from the Norwegian, by E. H. Hearn (Sonneuschein, 1908—No. 923-431:L94-1). It is an intimate and gossiping chronicle of the reign of this singular monarch without any attempt to go below the surface of things.

William the Conqueror, by Frank Merry Stenton (Putnam's, 1908—No. 923-421:21-3), belongs to the Heroes of the Nations series and gives in brief space much information concerning this eventful period of English history.

There are three new volumes of the Illustrated News Art Library, **Michael Angelo**, **Sir Edward Burne-Jones** and **Delacroix**, of which the reproductions are excellent. A somewhat similar series of books on music in German, Roman text, contain the lives of Schumann, Haydn, Beethoven, Tschaiikowsky, Schubert, Mendelssohn, Chopin, Saint-Saens, Strauss, Verdi and Weber.

The Photographers' Handbook, by Charles Harrison (John Lane—No. 770:52), is a concise little volume for the use of beginners.

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The map shows actual photos of turns, forks and cross roads, as well as pictures of Hotels, Inns and Garages which are situated near main highways.

Another feature is that of having all roads spaced off into miles and all grades, bridges, fords and sandy places marked.

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The greatest touring year in the history of automobiling will be begun this spring and summer. From all parts of the country come indications that motoring for pleasure, both by private owners and through club units, will be more popular than ever. The American Automobile Association tour for the Glidden trophy, which has always been a great stimulator of touring, will to a large extent set the pace in the West. In addition, scores of clubs are planning to hold members' runs lasting from one to three or four days.

Tours of this sort, where the element of competition is not too pronounced, are genuine educators. To the owner touring provides the keenest enjoyment for himself, his family and friends, while giving him at the same time a better understanding of the possibilities of his car. Automobile touring has improved in hundreds of places the ordinary village inn or tavern; it has developed new pleasure resorts; it has demonstrated the commercial possibilities of the motor car in rural districts, and, above all, it has given a greater impetus for good roads than any other agency in the United States.

With the good roads activity has grown the demand for satisfactory information. It is a pleasant thing for the automobilist to know just where in a 1,000 or 2,000 mile journey he will find good roads, but it is equally important for him to know how to reach them. Hence the demand for route cards, maps and sign posts. The lack of these requisites in the past has inflicted misery upon more than one touring party. In a few isolated cases local pride has asserted itself in a proper care of signposts so that the traveler may ascertain whether he is on the right road and whether he is going to or away from his destined place. It is not too much to say that to the growing popularity of the automobile, more than anything else, is due the excellent system of sign-board information now supplied in most of the favorite touring localities. But much remains to be done, and the American Automobile Association, through its touring information bureau, under the chairmanship of Powell Evans of Philadelphia, has begun a national campaign for the securing and dissemination of touring information in all parts of the country.

The West has no better example of what changes can be brought about in a generation than the Russian Mennonites.

Thirty years ago the first settlers came to Kansas wearing sheepskin coats and Russian caps and boots. They huddled on the station platforms and could speak no English. They were afraid of the customs of America and acted as if fearing to be jailed on the slightest pretext.

The other day ten touring cars were drawn up in a country road and every car was owned and driven by a Russian, all sons of the men and women who wore sheepskins a third of a century ago.

"During December and January,"



A. M. Young and party in a New Columbia Roadster

said a hardware dealer in the little town of Otis, in the midst of the Russian settlement, "we sold fifty automobiles, nearly all to farmers. They paid cash for them too and are getting a good deal of pleasure out of their new playthings."

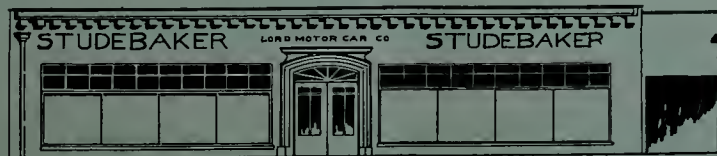
Wheat did it. In the early days the Mennonites skimped and saved, always living on less than they earned, small though the income was. They had few wants and their farms were well tilled. They lived and many of them yet live in colonies, the towns being the dwelling places and the farms being managed at a distance.

George C. Diehl of Buffalo, now chairman of the good roads board of the American Automobile Association and engineer of Erie County, who is an expert on highway construction and an important contributor to the success of the National Good Roads Convention held last July, believes that the automobile is to play the same part in the road building of the next twenty-five or fifty years that the locomotive played three-quarters of a century ago. No man, in his opinion, can own an automobile and drive it one hundred miles without be-

methods of road construction, ignorance of the qualities essential in road building materials and lack of facilities for ascertaining such qualities and lack of sufficient research and experimental work to devise changes or improvements in road materials to meet modern conditions, reduce cost or increase efficiency.

Bad roads restrict educational facilities, limit the rural free delivery service and prevent the proper development of social life in the country. Good roads permit of grade schools in the country, extend the rural free delivery service and check the exodus of young men and women from the farm to the city. Already in localities where roads have been improved there is a movement from the city to the farm. As a rule the farmers are more wide awake to the necessity of good roads than the residents of cities, as proper highways affect directly the comfort and prosperity of the farmer. This is not a problem for a single locality, but concerns vitally the states and the nation.

The action of the states of Idaho and Washington in appropriating



Lord Motor Car Co.'s New Home, 1032-38 S. Olive St.

coming a strenuous advocate of good roads.

That the United States is behind Europe in road building and maintenance he believes due to imperfect state laws, inefficient and improper administration and management of roads, ignorance on the part of local road builders of the principles and

large sums of money to repair the roads over which the cars in the Guggenheim contest to the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition will pass, has revived the long projected idea of a national highway across the continent. Letters are being written by prominent motorists to Congressmen to introduce a bill whereby na-

tional aid will be extended to the various states which will each build a link of the highway.

It is also expected that the War Department will look into the question and send an officer along with the contestants, with a view to looking into the possibilities of moving troops by automobile, which experiment was recently tried with great success in England.

The trancontinental highway is a pet scheme of Senator Guggenheim of Colorado. In speaking of the subject a well known motorist said:

"Such a highway would be of the greatest benefit, and could be completed in five years. With the present effectiveness of the motor car, it would provide a means of transportation which would do more to populate the fertile plains of the West than would many railroads, as such a highway would be connected with innumerable branch roads tapping towns and villages lying within a radius of a hundred miles.

"It was with this in mind that Governor Brady of Idaho secured \$50,000 for the improvement of the roads over which the ocean-to-ocean contest will pass, and the idea immediately caught fire and resulted in the authorization of \$120,000 from the State of Washington to continue the trunk line into Seattle.

"With the most difficult section of the country improved from a road standpoint it should not be difficult to secure from the states of Missouri, Kansas, Colorado and Wyoming appropriations to cover the cost of constructing the links of the chain lying in these states.

Out of the 116 designs submitted for the H. Robert Guggenheim trophy for the ocean-to-ocean contest, that of a San Francisco firm has won the prize of \$250, and the firm will make the cup at a cost of \$2,000.

Motor Notes

Down the coast to Los Angeles, thence across the sagebrush state to Oregon, on to Seattle to the exposition, from there to Montana, then to Yellowstone, Denver and back to the Golden Gate. That is the itinerary of the next big tour to be made by M. W. Levy, the well known San Francisco millionaire in his famous combination sleeping-touring Studebaker "40" with which he has already covered the greater part of the Western continent. Levy is at present completing plans for his coming trip, and said recently that he may eliminate Nevada as he has already toured that state in his Studebaker. If this is done Levy will ship his car from Los Angeles by boat to Portland and resume his journey from the latter point. He will leave in a few days and be accompanied by members of his family and his chauffeur, Sam Marshall. The trip will consume the entire summer.

Montague Roberts, who has raced cars for Harry S. Haupt for several years, has been added to the engineering boards of the Herreshoff Mo-

tor Company of Detroit and the Bristol Engineering Corporation of Bristol, Conn. He has spent the last four months at the Herreshoff plant and has gone to Bristol to superintend the bringing out of the new high powered four and six cylinder Houp cars, which he will have ready for the road by the middle of June. Both models will be entered for hard tryouts in various speed and endurance contests.

The Auto Vehicle Co., manufacturers of the "Tourist", have closed a contract and received specifications from the Vancouver Automobile and Cycle Co., of Vancouver, B. C., for twenty 4-cylinder Tourist cars. A contract has also been received from The Lenora Automobile Co., Ltd., of Nogales, Arizona, for ten 2-cylinder Tourist cars to be shipped into Sonora, Mexico. A carload of Tourists have just been shipped to Honolulu, consigned to F. E. Richardson, and a carload of 2-cylinder cars to White Sulphur Springs, Montana. An order was received this week from Salt Lake City for one carload of 2-cylinder Tourists.

George Robertson, who has been signed to take charge of the racing interests of the Harry S. Houp Co. and who has been deputized to organize a racing team to handle the Houp and Herreshoff cars on the track and in road races, announced recently the engagement of the first of his drivers. His selection was young Willie Haupt, who made a success in road racing with the specially built Chadwick car, and who for the past six years has been more or less prominent in local racing in Philadelphia, handling several well-known cars.

An expert automobilist declares that overheating is the chief cause of pre-ignition. When it occurs, if a test shows the radiators to be cold and the water jackets to be hot the water is not circulating properly owing to pump stoppage.

Announcement is made by the Maxwell concern that only four quarts of water were added to the radiator in the recent 10,074 4-10 mile world's non-stop record made by its four-cylinder car. A total of 679 gallons of gasoline was used.

Of two carloads of five passenger Marmon cars which arrived this week, only one is now left in the salesroom. The following is a partial list of sales: One ton Rapid Commercial car to Jas. Melzer Co.; two ton Commercial car to R. L. Craig & Co.; 12 passenger sight-seeing car to Lookout Park Association; 5 passenger touring car to C. C. Carpenter, and a 7 passenger car to Dr. John R. Haynes.

The Columbia Agency reports the following sales: Touring car to Geo. R. Murdock; Toy Tonneau Roadsters to D. C. Caddagan, Los Angeles; A. Leipsic, Redlands; C. C. Troxel, San Fernando.

A carload of Herreshoff cars was received last week.



Reading Room Hotel Hayward

Not in many months have the big hotels of New York been so crowded as they are today, and in many instances there is not room enough in the large hostleries to care for the would-be guests. With the coming of spring the crowded hotel lobbies and foyers gave every evidence of the return of prosperity, and the porters have their hands full handling the incoming baggage.

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Jenks and Mrs. F. B. Carter of Chicago, are guests of the Angelus.

Mrs. George R. Smith, wife of Colonel Smith, U. S. A., who is stationed at the Presidio, was hostess at a large

reception in the Laurel Court of the Fairmont, San Francisco, on Friday. More than 100 of Mrs. Smith's friends were present, including the whole of the army and navy set of the city.

B. C. Fricke, tutor to a party of students from Miramar and San Diego, is with his party at the Van Nuys, before taking a yachting trip in Southern California waters.

Among the guests now registered at the Fairmont, San Francisco, are Mr. and Mrs. John Adams Thayer of New York. Mr. Thayer is a partner in the great publishing house of Ridgeway Thayer and Co., and is making the visit to the Coast and to

San Francisco partly on business and partly on pleasure.

Alfred Metzger, owner of the Pacific Coast Musical Review, has been spending a few days at the Hayward.

Mrs. Thos. F. Daly of Denver is with her daughter at the Lankershim. Mrs. Daly spends her winters between the Lankershim and Hotel Coronado.

W. R. Crow, Traffic Manager of the Erie Railway with headquarters in Chicago, is a guest of the Hayward. Mrs. Crow accompanies her husband.

The Hotel Leighton on May 1st changed from the American to the European plan.

Among this week's guests at the Hotel Alexandria is Harold Baxter of Wenden, Ariz.

C. F. Burton of Goldfield, Nev., is at the Alexandria.

Mr. and Mrs. G. G. S. Forsythe of London, England, are at the Lankershim. Mr. Forsyth has an extensive business, with branches in India, and is now taking a trip around the world.

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Lowell of Colorado Springs gave a dinner party at the Leighton last Sunday evening to a number of their friends.

Among the late arrivals at the Van Nuys is Mrs. F. D. Hirschberg of St. Louis, Mo.

Miss Frost and maid of England are registered at the Van Nuys.

C. W. Colby, Pacific Coast Agent of the Erie Railway, is registered at the Hayward.

New Yorkers at the Hotel Alexandria are H. J. Allen and wife, Mrs. E. C. Auer, Mrs. A. E. Sawyer.

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Alleged Humor

GEORGE ADEL says that when a certain college president in Indiana, a clergyman, was addressing the students in the chapel at the beginning of the college year, he observed that it was "a matter of congratulation to all the friends of the college that the year had opened with the largest freshmen year in its history." Then, without any pause, the good man turned to the lesson for the day, the third Psalm, and began to read in a voice of thunder:

"Lord how are they increased that trouble me!"—Lippincott's.

"My husband doesn't mind walking the floor with the baby at night any more," said Mrs. Binks.

"Why is that?" asked Mrs. Jinks. "He makes believe it's a Marathon," said Mrs. Binks. "He covered the twenty-six miles before 10 o'clock last night."—Brooklyn Life.

The country parson was condoling with the bereft widow.

"Alas!" he continued, earnestly, "I cannot tell how pained I was to learn that your husband had gone to heaven. We were bosom friends, but we shall never meet again."—Lippincott's.

A little girl who had a live bantam presented to her was disappointed at the smallness of the first egg laid by the bird. Her ideal egg was that of the ostrich, a specimen of which was on a table in the drawing room. One day the ostrich's egg was missing from its accustomed place. It was subsequently found near the spot where the bantam nested, and on it was stuck a piece of paper with the words: "Something like this, please. Keep on trying."—Dundee Advertiser.

Mrs. Hoyle—My husband always smokes after a good meal.

Mrs. Doyle—Doesn't he ever smoke at home?—Home Reading.

The sages of the general store were discussing the veracity of old Si Perkins when Uncle Bill Abbott ambled in.

"What do you think about it, Uncle Bill?" they asked him. "Would you call Si Perkins a liar?"

"Wall," answered Uncle Bill slowly, as he thoughtfully studied the ceiling. "I don't know as I'd go so far as to call him a liar exactly, but I do know this much; when feedin' time comes, in order to get any response from his hogs he has to get somebody else to call 'em for him."—Everybody's Magazine.

"Pa!"
"Well?"
"What is conscience?"

"A thing that we always believe ought to bother the other fellow."—Cleveland Leader.

Housekeeper—You say they call you Hungry Higgins—but that isn't your full name?

Trump—No, mum, that's what you might call an empty title—Boston Transcript.

Judge—Why did you strike this man?

Prisoner—What would you do, Judge, if you kept a grocery store and a man came in and asked if he could take a moving picture of your cheese?—Harper's Weekly.

In a certain restaurant the electric lights were suddenly extinguished. When they were turned on again after a few moments, a young woman whispered proudly to her companion: "Someone kissed me!"

"Yes, and somebody took my veal cutlet!" replied the other woman bitterly.—Bohemian.

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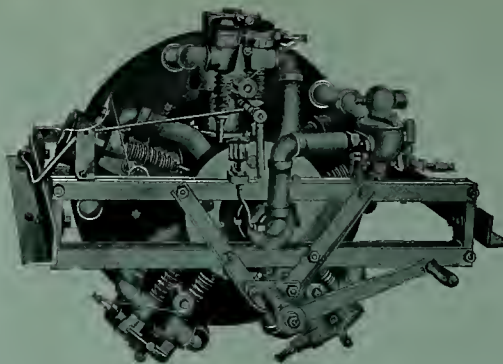
This is a splendid home for boys and also a well regulated school-home where the character training of the boy is given the importance it deserves. The proverb "Train up the child in the way he should go; and when he is old he will not depart from it," is exemplified at this school. Boys here are taught manliness, obedience, punctuality, industry and learning in a way fitting them suitably as foundation stones for life's progress. Boys of any age after 5 years admitted. Each boy is held to be an individual. Not being held back by class restrictions his progress is rapid and certain.

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- It has no water pump.
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- It has no water jackets on the cylinders.
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STRONG ENDORSEMENT

The following letter is only one of a number of equally strong letters from prominent men:

Pacific Light & Power Company
624 PACIFIC ELECTRIC BUILDING

Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 17, 1908.

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The simplicity and efficiency of that machine is a marvel, and on account of the light weight of the engine its uses are really unlimited. My time today is too limited to mention the innumerable uses to which it can be applied, but I do not hesitate to say that the Los Angeles Gas Rotary Engine is one of the best inventions that has come before the people for years.

Yours very truly,

G. O. NEWMAN,
Civil & Mech. Engineer.
Chief Engr., P. L. & P. Co.

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EDITORIAL AND COMMENT

IN SPITE of the obvious advantage of a parcels-post system, this country, through the influence of Senators and Representatives sent to Washington by the railroads (including the Southern Pacific), still cling to the archaic method of intrusting the transportation of its merchandise to private monopoly.

Does any man doubt for one instant that a concerted movement threatening our congressmen with the loss of their seats would not soon loose the strangle-hold the express trust now holds on the throat of the nation?

Yet, strangely enough, aside from the sporadic efforts put forth by the Postal Progress League and a few such organizations as the Merchants' Association of New York, with here and there individual strokes like those delivered last winter in the California Legislature by Senator Caminetti, almost nothing has been done to effect this needed reform and relieve the people of an inexcusable burden.

How necessary relief is may be judged from a statement put forth by the Merchants' Association of New York about eleven years ago. It was shown that a very large portion of every dollar paid by the shippers of New York State for express services was exorbitant, affording the express trust a profit of from 150 to 175 per cent per annum on the actual express investment. On many classes of goods the express charges averaged from five to fifteen per cent of the value of the merchandise transported, and terminal charges for identical services varied 2,900 per cent on a package of 100 pounds! As in the case of the railroads (whose big stockholders own the express companies), certain shippers were favored with discriminating rates, to the detriment, and sometimes mortal hurt, of competitors.

Argument on this question is unnecessary. Not one man, possessed of a modicum of sense, needs another word to convince him that the express trust is one of the meanest and harshest monopolies in the country. We of California, in particular, suffer from the extortions of this monstrous hog. Only last January express transportation rates, then inordinately high, were raised; and the whole strength of the machine which sent Frank P. Flint, once if not now a Southern Pacific attorney, to the United States Senate was employed to kill off the inquiry proposed by Senator Caminetti.

Flint, Perkins, Platt and all the other friends of the railroads at Washington may deny and explain until doomsday, but they can't fool the people one day longer. Senator Flint can't make the people believe that he has conscientiously endeavored to induce the government to give the people of his own state any relief.

The way to get the relief needed is to elect a Senate and a House of Representatives the majorities in which are responsive to the will of the people; and the way to get a successor to Flint who will at least try to accomplish what he can in this direction is to choose square men in the place of the Transues, the Stantons, the Leedeses and others of their stripe—who would sacrifice almost everything else, it would appear, in order to secure the passage of a direct primary bill that will practically assure the

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The Editor of the PACIFIC OUTLOOK cannot guarantee to return manuscripts though he will endeavor to do so if stamps for that purpose are inclosed with them. If your manuscript is valuable, keep a copy of it.

re-election of Flint, whether the voters of the State want him or not.

Let us not forget!

THE DEMOCRATS ALERT

The Democrats of California are diligently at work upon plans for the establishment of a Democratic daily newspaper in San Francisco. Senator Caminetti, by long odds the biggest man in the Democratic party in this State today, while not the editor of the newspaper (if the plans succeed), will be one of its regular editorial contributors.

The promoters of the proposed new journal expect to make it the organ of the Democracy north of the Tehachepi. They freely confess that the new Los Angeles Herald, under the management of Thomas E. Gibbon and Frank E. Wolfe, so completely covers the field in Southern California that it would be foolish to invade this territory.

The new venture, should it succeed, will mean that the Herald no longer will be compelled to fight the battle of the Democracy in California alone. The material support pledged to the enterprise thus far is an augury of ultimate success.

Let us hope that the new daily will stick to the truth, whatever else it may do. If it do so it will have few peers among the big dailies of the State.

BRIDLED

At San Rafael the other day Warren F. Porter, by the grace of William F. Herrin, Lieutenant Governor of California and creator of the Senate Committee on Public Morals headed by the notorious Abner Weed of Siskiyou, addressed the students of Hitchcock's Military Academy. What the subject of his address was matters not. It is to be presumed, however, that as his audience was composed of embryo citizens he talked to them on matters pertaining to the duties of citizenship.

A careful scanning of the newspaper reports of the Porter address fails to disclose note of any utterances upon the machine brand of politician of which Porter is a shining, though sorry, specimen. Something less than a year ago, in addressing the stu-

dents of a great university, Porter advised them to be "performers" and not "reformers". It is hardly likely that, in his remarks before the little army of budding manhood at the Hitchcock school, Porter repeated the inexplicably foolish behavior which characterized his former appearance before a student body.

His change of attitude probably is not to be attributed to a change of heart. Those familiar with his business and political associations will understand this. It is to the elasting influence of publicity on the subject of "performers" and "reformers" that we must attribute the oratorical mildness of the author of the historic Weed Committee on Public Morals. When the editors of the State, as with one pen, began to write the word "performer" with a capital "P", and inclose it in quotation marks, Porter doubtless signed a pledge to bridle his tongue when a class of students hove in sight.

* * *

WHAT THE EASTERN PRESS SAYS ABOUT THE RECENT COMMODITIES DECISION

(The Buffalo Express)

While the decision as regards the Attorney-General's construction of the commodity clause is a victory for the transportation companies, it holds out the suggestion of future action by Congress on a question of stock ownership by railroads.

The fact that the commodity clause, with the restrictions defined by the United States Supreme Court, is constitutional seemingly implies that it is within the power of Congress to enact a law which will prohibit, or at least greatly reduce, stock control of producing companies by railroads.

Whether Congress should enact a law of that kind can be discussed when a proposition is before it. It may be said, however, that such a scheme would bring up the question of confiscation in a much more definite manner than it was brought up in the case just decided.

(The New York Tribune)

The law does not interfere with a railroad's holding stock in a non-common carrier corporation and transporting its product if the separation of interests is a bona fide one and the railroad charges the same freight rates on the corporation's coal as on the coal of other producers.

As the Attorney-General, however, points out, Congress may extend the prohibition to stock ownership, and so if the coal roads should attempt any evasion by means of subsidiary companies of the law intended to put all producers and shippers on equal terms it will be possible to stop the discrimination.

(The New York World)

The decision affords a further illustration of the practical ineffectiveness of the Hepburn act, which was rough-riden through Congress by Mr. Roosevelt. After all his sound and fury and denunciation, what has been gained? Freight rates average higher than when the bill was passed, and most of the recent reductions were a voluntary concession from the railroads.

Virtually all the victories won by the government against rebating have been gained under the old Elkins law. The vitally important matter of capitalization was omitted entirely from the Hepburn act, and now the commodities clause is found to be toothless.

Gifts for libraries are coming to be one of the largest items in United States benevolence. During 1908 no less than \$3,396,419 was donated for this purpose, of which \$2,490,928 was for buildings. Of the total Andrew Carnegie gave no less than \$1,619,928, in addition to which he made donations to twenty-five Canadian libraries. Truly under such circumstances it should be a disgrace to remain ignorant.

In the April issue of The World's Work magazine, John D. Rockefeller writes on the "Principles of Business Success." Here are some of the things he says that, coming as they do from a source so authoritative, ought to have a vital interest for the business man of today.

"The underlying, essential element of success in business affairs," declares Mr. Rockefeller, "is to follow the established laws of high-class dealing. Keep to broad and sure lines, and study them to be certain that they are correct ones. Watch the natural operation of trade, and keep within them. Don't even think of temporary or sharp advantages. Don't waste your effort on a thing which ends in a petty triumph unless you are satisfied with a life of petty success. Be sure that before you go into an enterprise you see your way clear to stay through to a successful end. Look ahead. It is surprising how many bright business men go into important undertakings with little or no study of the controlling conditions they risk their all upon."

* * *

"What do you think of Miss Calihope's voice?" whispered the tall girl with the mountainous pompadour.

"She sings like a pirate," growled the rude man in the starry vest.

"Like a pirate! Gracious! And what is the resemblance?"

"She's rough on the high C's."—Chicago Daily News.

"Well, there's one encouraging thing about the enormous hats the ladies are wearing."

"What's that?"

"They will be wearing very small ones next year."—Scottish-American.

A Good Tip.—One way to make your wife's biscuits taste like mother's did, is to buy a bucksaw and saw wood an hour before supper.—Herald and Presbyter.

A Precaution.—"Mrs. Frost always chooses a cross-eyed nurse-maid."

"Why's that?"

"So when the girl has one eye on the policeman she can have the other on the children."—Life.

Quite an Echo.—Emerson Hough is very fond of outdoor life, and many is the good story which he tells around the campfire at night. While camping out in the Adirondacks with a party of friends, the conversa-

tion turned on echoes and how easily they might be heard. Many good stories were told, but the following statement by Mr. Hough was acknowledged the best. "Out in the Rocky mountains it takes eight hours to hear the echo of your voice. When I camp out there and just before I pull the blanket around me for the night, I shout out, 'Time to get up!' and—do you believe it?—the echo wakes me next morning!"—Christian Register.

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CHILE CON CARNE

THE MAN who poses, and knows that he poses, is a weakling. If he be found in public life he is a menace to the state.

The man who always tries to cover his tracks, who "does politics" by gumshoe methods—he, too, is a weakling. Were he strong he would bid defiance to all who take up the chase after him.

The man who knows that he is not what he represents himself to be, who is conscious of the fact that he is a fraud, ultimately must become a moral bankrupt. He loses his self-respect, and self-confidence at the same time. Such a man is a coward, because he constantly fears that he will make a misstep, that he will feel the ground slipping from beneath his feet. He can never be free from the fear that something he has left uncovered will betray his deception.

The man who has nothing to cover up, who has such confidence in the truth that he knows that he has no motive for deceit, has power. He inspires confidence, because from him radiates principle, which is power.

Poor fool, who hopes to gain a temporary advantage by deceit! When the ground slips from beneath his feet he falls and breaks. For he is a counterfeit.

* * *

IGNORANCE of the law excuses no man."

This, if our memory serves us correctly, was the way we read it in our boyhood days. But now a new adage mill has got into action. Among its output, bearing the brand of the Department of (in)Justice, Washington, we find a saw running thus:

"Ignorance of the law excuses a transgressor of great wealth."

Attorney-General Wickersham, a corporation lawyer at the head of the Department of Justice, is the maker of the new adage. He employed much circumlocution and a vastness of verbosity and ambiguity in the ornamentation; but, denuded of its verbal disguise, the policy of the new administration is easily recognizable.

Would that a wireless station were established in the valley of Ngambaka, among the springboks and the gazelles, the lions and the wildebeestes!

Is Wickersham simply a sham?

* * *

A book under the title of "Principles of Successful Church Advertising" would not have been possible years ago, and it is an undoubted sign of the times that it should find a place today. Its author, Rev. Charles Stelzle, is the well-known leader in the United States Presbyterian Church in connection with its work in labor circles. In his book he openly advocates church advertising as a modern necessity; and then proceeds to point out, in scores of definite ways, how it should be done.

* * *

The South Pole has just had a narrow escape. When a full blooded, husky Englishman gets on the chase, whether it be a mountain lion or a new land to conquer, he is pretty liable to catch his quarry. Lieutenant Shackleton was obliged to abandon his goal 111 miles from the actual spot, known in latitude and longitude as the South Pole. In accomplishing this latest triumph in exploration, he has gone farther south, by 400 miles, than any other living man; his predecessor, Captain Scott, who

led, the British expedition in 1901-04, was driven back by the cold Arctic sleets and did not reach within a half thousand miles of the Pole.

The quest of the Pole has always been a fascinating exploit. At present there are no less than a dozen intrepid men making frantic efforts to reach the North and South Poles of the world's sphere. To the average citizen who sits home and toasts his feet before the blazing coal fire, it is a matter of curious interest why we should care to find a Pole at all, and, as a matter of fact, geographical science has not been able to answer. The North and South Poles, like the tallest peak of the Himalayas, and the deepest cave beneath the crust of the earth, must be penetrated before man is satisfied. In all probability the "Poles", so called, are not hollow as some romantic dreamers have imagined, but consist merely of masses of ice, and will, in all probability, give up nothing to science when they are discovered at last.—Human Life.

* * *

So far as the public is concerned, the full effect of the enactment of the commodities clause of the Hepburn act and of the construction put upon it by the Supreme Court will be to put a stop to discriminations practiced by the coal carrying roads against the

independent operators. As that was the purpose of Congress in enacting the law, its policy will be made effective and the abuse will be cured.

The contentions set up by Attorney-General Bonaparte and insisted upon by President Roosevelt in the prosecution of the case are not sustained, they are expressly rejected by the court. To this extent, and it is a very important extent, indeed, since it was practically the whole of the case, the decision of the court is a victory for the coal carrying railroads.

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Mr. H. H. Gustin, Manager,
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MUSIC



ART



DRAMA

Pasmore Trio



There is no exaggeration in saying that the Pasmore Trio gave us one of the very best musical feasts of this season. The work done by these three young girls would be a credit to any organization no matter how widely known. Each is a performer of exceptional merit on her chosen instrument, while the ensemble is practically faultless. The sympathy between the players is natural on account of their long work together, they have played together since childhood and have been studying with the best European masters for some time. Their work shows abundant artistic temperament as well as

virility and intelligence, and no one who has had the pleasure of hearing them can doubt that the future holds great things for such thoroughly capable artists. Miss Mary Pasmore's rendition of that most difficult of violin solos, the Bach "Chaconne," was most satisfying in breadth of tone and the serious interpretation that this work requires. The Tchaikowsky Trio was the heaviest work given at either concert, its wonderful effects were brought out in the most masterly way, and the interest sustained all through. The Hadyn Trio was most graceful, the familiar Presto being particularly well received. The two final movements of the Brahms trio in B major gave the Misses Pasmore an opportunity to demonstrate their exceptional unity of feeling and interpretation and absolute faithfulness to pitch.

Following were the programs: Friday evening. 1. Trio in G Major No. 5, Mozart, Allegro, Andante, Allegretto; 2. Chaconne for Violin, Bach; 3. Trio in A Minor Op. 50, Tchaikowsky. "In memory of a great composer".

Saturday Matinee, 1. Trio in G Major, No. 1, Haydn, Andante, Poco adagio cantabile, Finale, Presto, Rondo all, on-garese; 2. Symphonic Variations for Violincello, Boelmann; 3. Trio in B Major Op. 8, Brahms, Allegro con brio. Scherzo-allegro molto. Adagio. Allegro.

HAROLDI-GOFF
CONCERT COMPANY

Herr Ignaz Edouard Haroldi, violinist, and Miss Goff, soprano, will make a concert tour of the Coast, starting about the middle of May, and will appear in Sacramento, Stockton, San Jose, Oakland, San Francisco, Fresno, Santa Barbara, etc.

Miss Helen Goff, in addition to being soloist with the Haroldi-Goff Concert Company for three months this season, will head her own concert company on the Coast. She has also been engaged as soloist for the month of August with the symphony orchestra playing at the Yukon exposition.

Miss Mary O'Donoughue is the accompanist and solo pianist for the company.



"Our New Minister"

"Our New Minister," the Burbank Company's offering this week, is comedy of the variety known as "homely." The scene is a district of New England called Hardscrabble, which will be recognized by many, if not under just that name. The old-fashioned "moral" of this play is not tactfully enough veiled to prevent its being called goody-goody. The flimsy plot is bolstered up by amusing characters, exaggerated, but no more so than is the unconscious eccentricity of many rural New Englanders. John W. Burton, H. S. Duffield, Harry Mestayer and Charles Giblyn capably represented four distinct types, and never failed to elicit mirth when they appeared. The fistic encounter between the two latter, a hard-shell deacon and a rustic detective, both confirmed egotists, was a fine bit of comedy. Henry Stockbridge was deliciously funny as Skeezicks, a part which eminently suits him. A. Byron Beasley, on the other hand, was poorly cast as a repentant ex-convict. Notwithstanding he had little opportunity for the subtleties of shading in which he excels, he was interesting. William Desmond appeared to fair advantage as the new minister with up-to-date theories. The mild requirements of the women's parts were met acceptably.

Mason

Miss Ethel Barrymore, who appears at the Mason Opera House on May 31, in "Lady Frederick," the remarkably successful comedy by W. Somerset Maugham, is delighted with the role that has been provided for her. In its heart interest the play is especially appealing and as the Irish widow, the central figure of the play, Miss Barrymore has exceptional opportunities.

Majestic

Kolb and Dill will offer the second of their hilarious laugh shows at the Majestic during next week. The comedy is "Playing the Ponies," the piece in which they opened their tremendously successful six months' engagement in San Francisco.

There are twelve big song numbers in "Playing the Ponies."

Prominent in the cast, in addition to Kolb and Dill, are Adele Rafter, dainty Olga Stech, who makes her debut with the Kolb and Dill company, Sidney De Grey, Percy V. Bronson, Carlton Chase, Albert E. Duncan, Richard Stanton and Harris McGuire. The famous chorus will again be much in evidence.

Burbank

Manager Oliver Morosco announces in "The Circus Girl," which will be seen at the Burbank theatre during next week, what is promised to be the biggest and most elaborate musical comedy production ever made by a resident stock company.

There are no fewer than thirty speaking parts in "The Circus Girl." Mr. Morosco, accordingly, has been compelled to augment the regular Burbank forces largely for this production. In addition he has organized a chorus of thirty-six.

In this comedy Miss Agnes Cain-Brown, who is to be prima donna of the Oliver Morosco Musical Comedy Company, will make her debut before a Los Angeles audience.

Blanche Hall, whose delightful appearances in musical comedy in the past have done much to emphasize her remarkable versatility, will play Dora Wemyss.

MARGARET MATHER

By Geo. R. Langley

BACK in the old Detroit days, we "Newsies" received a stack in the morning for appearance in our newspaper. She had little to do with the business papers of her time. At first we noticed the interest, but there was something in the pathetic white face of the girl, which drew us to her and we soon became fast friends as only youngsters know how. She said her name was Maggie Finlayson, her family very poor, and when they had barely enough to eat. Side by side we battled on as only newsboys know how and it was when business was good, we would take out of the slush and snow, away from the merciless winter winds, into the friendly shelter of some doorway, and would impartially divide the buttered waffles, brought from old Hermon, the waffle man, "Hot ones at a penny a piece, kids." One cold bitter night Maggie's father, a shiftless brute, drove her out of doors. She afterwards told me, she slept under an old stoop, with nothing to cover her frail little body but the scanty rags she wore. She was full of determination, however, and in her search for work, was given a place in the kitchen of the old Russell House. It was not much, but to her it meant both food and shelter. She remained there several months and finally disappeared. We boys often wondered what became of our little friend.

J. M. Hill, an energetic theatrical manager, found a young girl named Margaret Mather, who was playing in a small organization and seeing great possibilities in her future placed her in the hands of Geo. Edgar, a well known and capable actor, at that time. Several years later, Margaret Mather made her debut in "Romeo and Juliet", at McVicker's Theatre in Chicago. Her introduction was a most brilliant one, being praised by both press and public, as one of America's coming stars. From Chicago she came to Detroit, where the public paid her Juliet a magnificent tribute. I saw Margaret Mather advance to the center of the stage and then I knew Maggie Finlayson and Margaret Mather were the same. For several years she had a brilliant career, but death came to her in the midst of her glory. She lies in beautiful Elmwood at Detroit, Mich., by the side of the one who loved her best of all, her mother. Her dying request, which was carried out, was that she might be buried in her Juliet costume. I can close my eyes now and hear a girl's plaintive voice crying, "News and Journal, sir," and again I hear a sweet mellow voice reciting the tender love passages in "Romeo and Juliet." At the time of her death a young dreamer and poet, John Ernest Lawrence, who now, too, has joined the silent majority, wrote these lines:

AN EPITAPH

(Margaret Mather)

Who chances on this lonely spot

Kneel and make prayer, "God rest her soul"

Theatre



Kolb and Dill, Majestic Theatre

What moment that thou knew'st her not,
Such end shall be thy dole.

Thou, too, shalt lie as mute one day
While o'er thee strangers read and pray.

This woman in obscurity
Was born. The cold world greeted her
And turned away, that she might see
She was an outcast wanderer.
But the clouds showed one far off rift
Where Genius smiled—her fatal gift.

Alone, with timid wings she strove
To fly, and kiss the smiling lips.
But fate a mesh around her wove,
And caught her finger tips.
The sun went down, the day grew late;
Meanwhile the world had called her great.

Then dark days followed on dark days,
Temptation came—the way was long.
She tired of the voice of praise
And longed for one love song.
"See, she hath sinned," the whole world cried;
"She lived uncaring, thus she died."

Whom hath God made a censor here,
In this great universe of sin,
To press foul lips to fouler ear,
And whisper rumors in
Of vilest crimes and secret shames
That ruin hearts and shadow names?

Is one so pure in any land
That he may say, "Thou sinner, thou!"
Or trace in words the dreaded brand
That marks an unkept vow?

A judgment waits the judging man.
Did God hark to the publican?
Then kneel thee on this holy spot

And softly say "Peace to her soul,"
What moment that thou knew'st her not,
Such end shall be thy dole.

Thou, too, shalt lie as mute one day,
While o'er thee strangers read and pray.

"A Night on Broadway"

Murray and Mack continue to draw good houses in their second week at the Grand. Bessie Tannehill's singing in addition to her excellent stage presence, is the hit of the performance.

Grand

Murray and Mack and their associates will give the 1909 edition of their famous play "Shooting the Chutes" at the Grand Opera House next week.

Charles Murray will impersonate the manager of an opera company with several side issues occupying his attention, while Mr. Mack will be seen as a New York milk dealer, who naturally visits a watering place, the scenes of "Shooting the Chutes" being located at a seaside resort.

Max Bloom, Bobby Harrington, Jack Curtis and Fred Huntley will find ample opportunity in "Shooting the Chutes" for their best efforts.

The musical numbers will include such recent song successes as "They All Take Off Their Hat to Mr. Murphy", "My New Motor Boat", "Miss Hortense", "Hugo", "Sweetheart Town", "Love, Love, Love", "Those Are the Tings a Lady Must Contend With", "Finnigan's Irish Band", "Mr. Moon You Are Full To-

night", "At the Musical Hall" and "Lovey Mine".

The Murray and Mack chorists will come very much to the front, and the costumes will be of the most elaborate character.

Belasco

Next week the Belasco Theatre Company will give the oft deferred performance of "Miss Hobbs". The presentation will be noteworthy from the fact that it will serve to introduce the new Belasco leading lady, Florence Reed. "Miss Hobbs" is a happy selection for the introduction of Miss Reed to the Belasco patrons. It is essentially a light comedy full of bright sparkling lines, with situations that are pretty certain to prove more than ordinarily amusing.

Miss Reed will be seen in the role of Henrietta Hobbs, a young woman of very positive convictions, who is happiest when creating trouble among her young married friends.

Jerome K. Jerome, who fashioned "Miss Hobbs" for the stage, has told this charming little love story in his skillful manner and the comedy is always the dominating feature in the play. "Miss Hobbs" will permit the women of the Belasco Company to display some very smart gowns and Miss Reed especially is expected to prove a sartorial delight.

Clean Plays and Maude Adams

Frederick Thompson, the well-known theatrical manager, writing in Success Magazine, says: "The most successful plays of all times have been clean. Cleanliness of all kinds is a tremendous factor in final success. And by success I, as a manager, am still talking of dollars and cents. Miss Maude Adams is the greatest drawing card in the whole theatrical firmament. She is more respected and wealthier than Madame Bernhardt."

Commendable Bungalow Book

H. A. Eymann, 403 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., is selling a book, "Bungalowcraft", for one dollar that every admirer of an artistic, common sense home should have. The book is profusely illustrated with pictures of interior and exterior views of attractive homes. Mr. Eymann states that his book of plans is designed for "homes, not houses". In that respect "Bungalowcraft" is a success for associated with all of Mr. Eymann's plans is an atmosphere of artistic and simple sweetness and elegance so essential to the proper setting of a suitable home habitation.

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THE MAKING OF A SYMPHONY PROGRAM

Mr. Harley Hamilton Tells How It Is Done

THIS is rather a big subject for a newspaper article if any comprehensive detail is attempted, yet some of the cardinal principles of the formation of Symphony programs may be touched upon.

Regarding the season's series as a whole, and each individual program as part of that whole is a necessity to successful work. There must also be a certain coherence of idea throughout all the programs, as well as enough contrast to avoid monotony. In such forms of entertainment as chamber and Symphony concerts the form of program must be adhered to as faithfully as a composer works out a form of composition. On each individual program must be employed the principles of contrast and coherence. The numbers should be fairly evenly divided between the classical and modern schools; if one predominates in a single program let the balance be adjusted in the following one.

A very large amount of material has to be gone through before the list of available compositions can be made, this list being limited by the character of the works and the size and capability of the orchestra. The selections are made from compositions all over the world, from catalogues of things that have made a hit at their initial performance, from programmes of other orchestras, and also of course from the established classics, and I give a share of prominence as far as is possible to works of native composers. A leader must always keep in mind the work done in previous seasons to avoid too much repetition. The next step is to select from this list now prepared, a Symphony for each concert of the coming season, as a "piece de resistance"; then an adequate number of Symphonic poems or suites; and finally the shorter and lighter numbers. Following this I arrange a set of specimen programmes, transferring numbers from one to another till a satisfactory balance is arrived at. The heavier numbers are almost always introduced before the more popular styles, as it is hard to interest an audience, in for instance, a Brahms Symphony, after ballet music. I am an optimist and believe in having the last impression a pleasing one, it would not do to close with Gade's "Overture to Hamlet," which ends with a funeral march, but rather with something of a cheerful nature. At this point it seems opportune to say that the most interesting as well as the most important of an orchestra conductor's studies is the effect of certain kinds of music on certain types of people. It should be his object to give every audience the impression that that particular concert is the best of the season.

In the case of our Los Angeles orchestra complications sometimes arise through our inability to engage soloists many months ahead, so as to make their numbers fit into the gen-



By MAY RAMSEY THORN



Harley Hamilton
Conductor Symphony and Woman's Orchestra

eral scheme of the season's work. A late choice of soloists often necessitates the rearranging of one or more programmes. As its financial standing improves this embarrassing condition will be eliminated.

Another drawback which can with difficulty be overcome is the matter of encores given by soloists. These seem beyond the control of the conductor, and often introduce such a foreign element into a carefully prepared list of compositions as to make the remainder of the programme less enjoyable to the trained musician. This is an evidence of bad taste which I dislike to encourage in the public even though it may not always be disagreeable to them. Some of the large Eastern orchestras have dropped encores altogether on this account. I have a strong feeling in favor of the modern Russian School of Music of which Tschaiowsky is the greatest exponent; it is not only interesting but has a solid musical value as well.

A somewhat new point of view has been brought out in an article in the

"Musical News" of London, England, on the "Teacher of Music a Physician," written by Paul Stoeving, a violin master. We cannot quote the article in full, but the following excerpt shows its general tone.

"Seldom a pupil who comes to a teacher for help knows his own technical ailments. He has some vague idea that something is not quite right, for, as he puts it, the violin refuses to do what he should like it to do, and he is dissatisfied. Usually he has exaggerated notions of what he believes to be his shortcomings, and is profoundly ignorant as to the real cause of his justified dissatisfaction. Being capable of diagnosing and prescribing rightly is the first qualification of the good teacher, and had I any voice in examinations for teachers' certificates my first point would be the testing of the candidate's ability in this respect. It would almost be a guarantee for his ability to teach, for what is teaching in the primary sense, but a continually repeated diagnosis, a prescribing for, and a curing of, technical and musical errors

as they show themselves from lesson to lesson? The teacher who cannot diagnose each case of technical inability which comes under his observation and who does not know what to prescribe and how to cure it—with the co-operation of the pupil's own efforts, which, like Nature's help in curing disease, are, of course, indispensable—this teacher is not a qualified one."

The discussion of plans for a musical festival here next year brings to light most prominently the need for a choral society of sufficient size and training to undertake such works as would be performed during a musical festival. Such an organization is not brought up to a state of thorough efficiency in a day. Mr. Behymer is doing his share toward a possible musical festival in entering into negotiations for a series of concerts by our two symphony orchestras combined with the Russian Symphony. The Ben Greet Players are also mentioned as taking a possible part in such a festival, and we may also hear a three-act play founded upon the loves of Beethoven, given with a musical setting requiring a Symphony orchestra.

The following clipping from "Le Guide Musical" will be of interest to those who believe that a woman cannot be an orchestra conductor:

"The late conductor of the Symphony concerts at Lille—M. Maurice Maquet by name—has been succeeded by his widow, who conceived the idea of perpetuating the name of her husband, who was, in fact, the founder of these concerts. So successfully has she filled her deceased husband's shoes that she was recently invited to conduct a Philharmonic Concert at Prague, an offer which she accepted and which was apparently crowned with complete success; and it is stated that she has been re-engaged next year at Prague and has also been invited to appear at Vienna."

It is a most commendable movement on the part of the membership of the Woman's Symphony Orchestra of Los Angeles and the Los Angeles Symphony Orchestra members under the direction of Harley Hamilton's baton to inaugurate a popular concert given by the united orchestras at the Auditorium, next Friday afternoon, May 21, at three o'clock.

The programme has been carefully selected and is one which appeals to both the musician and the layman. The soloists will be Mme. Genevra Johnstone-Bishop, dramatic soprano, and Arnold Krauss, violin virtuoso.

The reserved seat sale opens Monday morning, May 17, at Bartlett's Music Company. Popular prices charged.

The programme was given in these columns last week.

It does not seem rash to predict a most enjoyable evening to those who attend the concert to be given by Herr Arnold von der Aue and the

Chorus Singing Society under the direction of Prof. Fritz Reiser. Herr von der Aue comes to us from successful work in Zurich, London, and lately with the Savage Opera Company. Others to assist will be Bruce Gordon Kinsley, organist, Miss Maebel Robinson, pianist, Miss Cook, soprano.

In view of the immense popularity among our concert singers of the works of the great German song writers, the following, from a lecture on Hugo Wolf, delivered by Mr. Ernest Newman in London, will prove interesting:

It is a peculiarity of Wolf's genius



Los Angeles Woman's Orchestra

that nowhere could you say, "There we have the real Wolf himself." He not only has a distinct style for each poet, but he has a distinct style for each song. You can no more find Wolf in the songs than you can find Shakespeare in the plays. Moreover, no composer except Wagner could compare with him in volume and variety, and above all in truth to the poetic nature of the story illustrated. This variety extended through over two hundred songs. Mr. Newman in conclusion drew attention to another fact peculiar to Wolf. Most composers, said he, grew more complex as they got through life; but Wolf did the opposite. He gradually developed a style of extraordinary simplicity; until one almost felt, in looking at a page of his latest music, that these few notes could not convey any definite and satisfactory meaning. He is great because of his success in every direction: both on the musical and on the poetical side he is equally true, beautiful and convincing. He carries the piano part to an exquisite degree of perfection, calling his songs compositions for voice and piano. Wolf is the greatest song writer, for precisely the reason that Wagner is the greatest opera writer—he has exploited by means of this art-form more moods of humanity than anyone else, and generally done so with absolute truth.

An interesting article on a seemingly trivial, but often very important subject is published in the London Musical Standard of April 10th—

"How to Turn Over," by Clement A. Harris.

Mr. Harris lays part of the blame for mishaps in turning pages on publishers and editors who will not take the trouble to arrange music so that the turn comes at a convenient place. It is always preferable to turn the music oneself, but what can be done when to take either hand from the piano would ruin the passage? Another fruitful cause of annoying accidents is the practice of having a loose single leaf in the center of a piece of music. This either falls out or will not stand alone. To avoid trouble this should be fastened to the next sheet with a strip of gummed transparent tape.

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It is of considerable interest to those who are students of history of stringed instruments to hear that in St. Petersburg an orchestra of Balalaika players has been formed under the leadership of M. W. W. Andreeff, and with the Czar as patron. The music of this instrument, practically unknown in England, may be described as Folk Music, and is much beloved of the Russian peasant. It bears some resemblance to the guitar, but is easier to play and capable of greater expressiveness on the part of the performer. M. Andreeff has not altered the original type of the instrument to any great extent; it is, as before, strung with three strings only, but the quality of the material used in the instruments constructed for this orchestra is superior to that of the Balalaika used by peasant performers, and a certain nobility of tone is thereby obtained. He has introduced five different sizes of this type of instrument, each embracing two effective octaves. The Contra Basso Balalaikas reach to the low E of our contra basses, and are said to give a tone of great fullness and sonority. Needless to say that sustained tones, except by quick repetition of the same note—as in the mandolin—are not attainable.

The subject of what may be termed national music is much before us just now, so that the following extract from a recent Boston paper, in that it deals with the subject in connection with Elgar's new symphony, will prove interesting:

"Elgar's symphony is the best answer that could be desired to the question as to what is required to make a piece of music national. In this work there are no English tunes, there is no trying to build it on a historic foundation of any kind; the composer has simply founded the symphony upon himself and built it out

of his own orchestral experience, the music is the voice of the same Elgar who was heard to speak in the London overture; he builds larger now, but he is the same architect. He is an Englishman and a remarkable musician; therefore the symphony is English and is a remarkable symphony.

"Many symphonies sound as though they were composed at the piano; much of Elgar's symphony sounds as though it was composed at the organ. At the beginning of the first movement the gentle stir of the lower stringed instruments is like an organist's prelude; the adagio is full of organ passages, and it ends avowedly according to a church formula. There is little real orchestral character to the tone coloring; occasionally the oboe or clarinet or flute is heard as a solo voice, but the combination of the wood instruments into rich color masses is not much indulged in.

Music Notes

Mr. Archibald Sessions' series of organ recitals has closed for this season, and will recommence Wednesday evening, Nov. 3rd.

At the last lecture in Music Hall under the direction of the Opera School Mrs. Lola Boyer was the soloist, rendering varied and classical programme of foreign and native songs. Mrs. Boyer is said to possess a fine voice.

A festival performance, for which many noted singers have been engaged, of Wagner's "Wiebelungen Ring," will be given in Munich from August 16th to September 13th of the coming summer.

Eugene Nowland, the concert violinist, who studied with Joachim, Wirth, Zajic and Ysaye, and who was soloist with Ellen Beach Yaw on her 1907-08 tour, will open a summer studio in Hollywood shortly.

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It will be a great delight to the admirers of Ex-Gov. Folk to know that he will be here on the 22nd of May at Simpson Auditorium, giving his great lecture "Soldiers of Peace." The Boyle Heights Entre Nous Club, one of the Federated Women's Clubs of Los Angeles, are desirous of erecting a club house, and they have completed arrangements for this lecture to further their plans.

They know of no one whom they would rather have to lecture for them than Ex-Gov. Folk. No man in the public eye has been more in demand than he. And no man harder to get, and after several years of continual urging he has consented to a limited number of engagements.

Miss Vergilia Bogue, a resident of San Francisco, has been selected from over 2000 California girls as the most beautiful young woman in the Golden State. This decision was by the executive committee of the Portland Festival which is to be held in that city from October 19 to October 23.

Miss Bogue was born in Auburn in this state, September 20, 1886. She is the daughter of Sybil Russell and Virgil Gay Bogue. She is a descendant of the Norman house of de Russell, de Grasse, de Lawrence and Bogue.

She has traveled extensively through Spain, Algeria, Morocco, Italy, Greece, Turkey, France and England. She is an accomplished musician and has a voice of rare quality.

Bessie Beatty, formerly an attache of the staff of the Los Angeles Herald, for some time past has been performing distinguished service as a character delineator for the San Francisco Bulletin. It is a pity that Los Angeles, usually quick to appreciate genius, let her get away.

Mr. Eugene Nowland and his sister, Mrs. Lucille Nowland Semnacher, will be at home to their friends on Thursday afternoons and evenings at Mr. Nowland's studio, 514 South Figueroa street.

Mr. L. E. Behymer announces another of Mr. Baumgardt's instructive and entertaining lectures for Sunday evening, May 16, the subject to be "Athens, a Pilgrimage to Greece."

A visit to Greece is among the most cherished memories of travelers in Europe, for the history of this land is of undying interest to all who care for the intellectual progress of man.

For the week of Monday, May 24, the Elks have arranged for a series of spectacular pyrotechnic events that will totally eclipse anything of this character yet presented in Southern California. The opening evening, Monday, the 24th, is to be known as Elks' night, Tuesday, the Civic or Los Angeles night, Wednesday evening, Children's night, Thursday evening, Ladies' night, Friday, the Army and Navy, Saturday evening, Southern California. The set pieces on these occasions will be appropriately out-



Miss Vergilia Bogue, A California Beauty

lined in fire indicative of the events celebrated.

Mrs. Humphrey Ward will publish a new novel next autumn which it is believed will be a sequel to "Robert Elsmere." It is said that the title will be "Robert Elsmere Twenty Years After."

Forrest Halsey, the author of the striking society novel "Fate and the Butterfly," just published by B. W. Dodge & Company—a novel which the critics have about equally praised for its technic and censured for its daring—is destined, it seems, to make a yet larger name for himself as a playwright.

His stock exchange-society drama, "The Catspaw," just starts on what promises to be an all summer run in Chicago; while his other new play, "The Higher Law," opens in London this month with Fanny Ward in the stellar role.

Prof. Charles Frederick Holder of Pasadena is in the Yaqui River country visiting Major Burnham, who is developing a large tract of land there. The region has proved so attractive that many settlers have moved on the land before it was really ready for occupation. A great deal of work is

being done to improve the region and the plans of the company involve a very attractive colonization scheme. Prof. Holder passes much of his time fishing in the gulf and in studying the flora and fauna of the fertile region.

Mrs. Augusta Evans Wilson, the well known novelist, died recently in Mobile, Ala. Her best known novels are, "St. Elmo," "Beulah," "Mocaris," "Infelice" and "At the Mercy of Tiberius."

Count Zeppelin tells an amusing story of the ease with which the German Emperor is in the habit of breaking records. On one occasion he was out shooting with the Kaiser. At the end of the day it was announced that the Kaiser had broken all records. His deer were laid before him in a long line. The photographers began to get their cameras ready. His majesty had shot, the head keeper said, sixty-four deer. The Kaiser made no public contradiction, but, as he took up his position behind his deer for the photographs, Count Zeppelin heard him murmur to the head keeper, with a smile: "Sixty-four deer for the photographs, Count Zeppelin's almost inexplicable. I only fired, you know, thirty cartridges."—Tit-Bits.

WESTERN influences, good and evil, are rapidly spreading in Turkey. Lately, it is said, for the first time in history, a Mohammedan challenged a coreligionist to a duel with all the formalities usual in Continental Europe.

Kemal Eddin Pasha, the son of Gazi Osman Pasha, the hero of Plevna, married in 1898 the Princess Naiyme, a daughter of the reigning Sultan, Abdul Hamid, but fell in disgrace and was banished for life. He therefore obtained a divorce from the Princess.

Shortly after the decree was proclaimed the Princess gave birth to a child, the custody of which was claimed by Kemal Eddin, who had returned to the capital after the fall of the old regime. A lawsuit followed. Adil Bey, the plaintiff's attorney, referred in somewhat contemptuous language to Ghalib Bey, the Sultan's first Chamberlain, who immediately challenged Adil to a duel.

Both parties, fully armed, met with their seconds in the Yildiz gardens, but a fight was prevented by emissaries from the Ulema, the all powerful college of theologists and jurists who laid it down that duelling is irreconcilable with Koranic law and therefore sinful. Acting upon this pronouncement the Sheik-ul-Islam has issued a fetva (rescript) in which duelling is declared to be a crime equal to murder and duellists are threatened with the penalty of death.

In the course of a recent address the Rev. Dr. George F. Pentecost, endeavoring to illustrate what many people of the twentieth century go to church for, told the story of a woman who, after hearing him preach in one of the large New York churches, informed a friend that she did not like the services at all. The seat was hard, she said, the singing was not good, and the preaching was



Ex-Governor Folk

poor. Her little girl, who overheard her remarks, and who was present with her at church, said: "What can you expect for a penny?"—Buffalo Commercial.

Hewitt: "Green has been arrested for being a deserter."

Jewitt: "Wife or Army?"—New York Press.

MR. Ernest Browning Smith is showing thirty paintings and sketches in Bluebird Art Gallery. Mr. Smith is well known in the musical circles here and is a member of the Los Angeles Symphony, playing the French horn, or the cello equally well. Between the intervals of his musical engagements, he has found time by making use of all his spare moments to paint pictures. His love for landscape and the beautiful color effects to be found in Southern California has so strongly appealed to him, that he could not resist expressing his feeling for it in some of the strong and well composed pictures which he has now on exhibition. He has not been a student under any teacher, but to the contrary has worked out his own methods, through his close observations of nature and desire to translate them as they had appealed to him. The terms of art and music are so closely related that if one follows the principals and harmonies of either the results must be similar. What may be true of a good composition in painting may be also true in music.

There are several very good and characteristic pictures of Catalina shown: "The Bay of Avalon", "Descanso Canyon", the summer home of the Hancock Bannings; "The Shining Shore", "The Island" with the shimmering opalescent color in the waters in the foreground, is liquid and translucent.

In the Southern California subjects "The Mesa" has a most original and interesting treatment in the foreground and if the hills in the distance only seemed farther away and a bit of the valley between was distinct in sunlight the picture might be considered one of his best in original treatment. "Early Morn in the Arroyo" has that exquisite delicate and tender color of the early dawn on the distant hills; the foreground of the picture seems to have lost that charm and hue of rosy color and leave the mist and dew of the morning on the grass and trees too cold; the general tone and character of the picture is good and very pleasing. "Snow Among the Pines" on Mt. Wilson is a general favorite. It is one of his best. It is almost Swedish in the coldness and icy crust on the shadow in the foreground. It is refreshing to find a bit of winter in California landscapes in the midst of the ever summer time. "In a Mountain Canyon" is in the interior of woods of sycamores and a brook flowing over the grey rocks; the composition is excellent and poetic in arrangement, but the color is somewhat monotonous in the green of the foliage and needs a few rays of sunshine; the gray of the tree trunks is very warm and exquisite in tone and color, but one feels the desire for the bit of warmth in the color of rocks. The work shows strong, eager desire to express and interpret nature in a truthful manner. He is earnest and sincere in his work.

In some of the pictures one feels that by eliminating a portion of the landscape by means of a finder that a beautiful little picture might be the result, as for instance in "A Cloudy



"The Shining Shore"

Painted by Ernest Browning Smith

Day at the Beach", by cutting out a section on the right hand side where the bit of blue water meets the brown hill in the foreground, a most effective sketch would be found.

The Strobbridge collection of pictures has been attracting much attention and interest from the public and has given so much pleasure to those who have seen it, that many requests have been made to keep the exhibition open a little longer and Mrs. Strobbridge has decided to let it remain on view until the end of the month.

All friends and lovers of art are invited to attend this exhibition. The public certainly have an opportunity and privilege in seeing this splendid collection of paintings by California artists and many who have so journeyed here to paint a while. The unique and attractive setting for these pictures has been such a charming surprise to everyone that they find much more to please and enjoy than the pictures alone.

In the gallery known as "The Little Corner of Local Art", a few oil paintings, water colors, pastels, and etchings by Los Angeles painters are being shown and are for sale, but not the pictures in the private Strobbridge collection.

The gallery, which is located at 231 East Ave. 41, is reached by all Garvanza cars.

A few of Mr. Shriner's portraits which were placed at first on exhibition at Gould Gallery on West Fifth street are now being shown at Holtzclaw, Allen & Co's show rooms at 347 South Hill street. Here the pictures can be seen by daylight and no doubt to more advantage than by the artificial light under which they were formally hung.

LETA HORLOCKER.

The Fine Arts League is receiving congratulations on the notable success of its first exhibition. New members are coming in steadily and this wave of interest and enthusiasm is likely to be productive of many good results.

Investigation by the various newly appointed committees has brought forth developments beyond the anticipation of the most sanguine. Old pictures, precious miniatures, heirlooms and other treasures in the way of costumes, armor, furniture, old lace and a vast number of other beautiful objects as well as desirable collections will be gladly loaned or donated when the league is in fireproof quarters.

The outlook is so hopeful that a committee, with Mr. William A. Matern as chairman, has been appointed to search for an entire floor in a strictly fireproof building. When a satisfactory arrangement has been made a representative exhibition in every line of work will be placed.

Every department of the league is making real progress.

Christian Science Services

Second Church of Christ Scientist—Now at Ebell Hall, 18th and Figueroa streets.

Third Church of Christ Scientist—Simpson Auditorium, 734 S. Hope Street. Services Sunday 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sermon from the Christian Science Quarterly. Subject:

"MORTALS & IMMORTALS"

Children's Sunday School 9:30 a. m. Wednesday evening meetings at 8 o'clock. Reading Rooms, 510-511 Herman W. Hellman Bldg., Spring and Fourth streets, open daily, Sundays excepted, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

The Children's Theatre and the Symphony Hall both seem likely to materialize in due time.

The following extract from a letter just received by the league from Charles Mulford Robinson is worthy of mention.

"I appreciate very much indeed the compliment of your invitation to become a member of the Advisory Board of the Fine Arts League of Los Angeles, and I have been examining with interest the Brochure of the league. I am in such sympathy with the general purposes of the league that it will give me a great deal of pleasure to have my name enrolled on the Advisory Board. I thank you for the invitation with every best wish for the league's large success", etc.

IN a recent number of his little pamphlet, "Art Notes," Mr. Macbeth urges American artists to act wisely in the matter of prices and refrain from demanding those that are "absurdly high." He adds, "Perhaps they obtain them sometimes, but their ability as painters will be as nothing compared with the ability that will be required of them one of these days in convincing buyers that they should receive \$5 to \$10 for every dollar charged by other artists for pictures equally good." Mr. Macbeth's well-known attitude of friendliness toward American art entitles him to a respectful consideration when he gives so comprehensive and unqualified a piece of advice, and the case is worth looking into.

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HEAD TO FOOT
OUTFITTERS
FOR MEN AND BOYS

DISTRICT ATTORNEY JEROME of New York, on the stand before the Page Commission, said he did not believe in jail sentences for violators of automobile speed ordinances. He believes that such cases should be passed upon by a bench of judges, rather than by a single magistrate. "Every criminal case is a serious one," he said, "and sometimes men suffer because of the fact that, no matter how good a man may be as to his intentions, when he ascends the bench he hears so many cases that he minimizes the importance of them."

In the straight away spurt races of the Automobile Carnival at Jamaica, David Bruce-Brown, the automobile enthusiast, covered a mile in 35.2, lowering the American road record by two and three-fifth seconds, at an estimated speed of 101 2-5 miles an hour.

An immense crowd saw the race, which was driven in a cold, raw wind. Brown drove a 130 horse power Benz car.

Dick Ferris has donated a trophy, which will officially be known as the Dick Ferris Cup, to be competed for at the Santa Monica road races. The trophy is a magnificent one.

From here, it looks as though Southern California is assured of a "classy" road race. Races will be held over the Santa Monica-Soldiers' Home course and there will be at least two 200 mile hook-ups. Entrance to the races is only open to members of the Automobile Dealers Association of Southern California. An entrance fee of \$200 is demanded.

The White Steamer will not lack for competitors in the Mount Baldy race. "Bill" Ruess has entered his Pope Hartford and several others have promised to drive against the White car. It is an open race and no limitation as to the kind of a car to be entered. The start will be made from Broadway and Seventh, and the distance is 100 miles.

It will be news to motorists in Los Angeles, that more automobiles are manufactured here than in all other cities on the Pacific Coast combined, affording work to many thousand people.

There are two systems of motor car economy, says R. Tayres. One is, "Don't pay your bills." This is a very bad system, because some enterprising creditor eventually gets the car. The other system is, "Avoid contracting unnecessary bills." Don't leave it to others. See to it yourself. If you want to keep your car economically, you must devote a little of your own time, a little of your own thought to doing so. You must give it the same careful thought which you would devote to your business.

In the entry blanks for the Western stock chassis race for the Cobe trophy to be held by the Chicago Au-



The New Marmon Suburban

tomobile Club on June 19 and the small car race for the Indiana trophy on the preceding day the technical committee of the Chicago organization, headed by David Beecroft, has taken a radical step forward.

With a view of giving every contestant in the race the assurance that he will be pitted against only "stock cars" Mr. Beecroft's committee has framed a catechism with literally "fifty-seven varieties" of questions. Each of the fifty-seven questions covers some vital part of the organism of a motor car. The entrant must make affidavit to the accuracy of his answers, and if he has not by June 1, 1909, completed ten cars agreeing categorically with the data furnished, he must post a \$5,000 bond, payable in cash or forfeit to the American Automobile Association, to bind himself to the construction of the required number before October 1, 1910.

The value of this provision from a selling viewpoint is regarded as inestimable. There is not the slightest possibility that any doubter can raise the objection, "Oh, well, it looked like a stock car, but how do we know? The lines and general model are the same, but it may be reenforced or strengthened or constructed of steel superior to that used in the stock models. They'll have to show me." In this case the technical committee proceeds to show the public in advance by barring every avenue of escape from standard design.

Such few variations as are permitted are regarded by the committee as absolutely non-essential from a purchasing viewpoint. For example, in a long distance race at high speed the oil consumption is many times greater than under normal touring conditions. Therefore the oil capacity may be en-

larged, but the principle of oiling construction must be unaltered.

There was a dairyman's convention recently that brought to Chicago milk producers from the five States immediately tributary to the great Elgin and Wisconsin creamery districts. Of those attending 112 were asked as to the use and value of the automobile to them.

Thirty-eight of them own automobiles and use them constantly in business. Eleven own more than one, according to Collier's. They are used in marketing butter fats mainly, but several utilized the power to operate separators, one to flush his dairy barn, another to operate his bottle washer.

The roads in the creamery district are better than the average country roads, and the automobile most used is a late type, with a tonneau that can be removed, leaving a flat platform for freight. But that is not all. Lastly, yet perhaps as important as anything, is the effect already felt and increasing constantly of the influence of the farmers who own automobiles upon the character of the roads.

Reports from nineteen agricultural schools, covering practically the entire country, prove the interest of farmers in good roads is increased and increasing greatly because of the automobile.

In former years some of the Glidden tour participants who cannot travel and take things as they come aimed their complaints largely at the uncertainty as to what would be the character and cost of their accommodations in each place. This year there will be ten days during the tour when the accommodations will be exactly the same and every one will

know before the tour starts just what his full bill for bed and board will be during that time. This period is the time during which Pullman sleepers and diners will provide the accommodations. All participants in the tour must pay for these ten days in advance in order to permit of the arrangement being made and the manager secured against loss. There promises to be much of the fascination of camping, with the rougher edges off, in the arrangements, for often the cars will be sided in lonesome places and the men will have things all to themselves, with no women demanding sacrifices.

The Marmon car illustrated on this page is the Marmon 32 with baby tonneau and has four cylinders, vertical, cast in pairs, water cooled, valves on opposite sides, 4 1/2-inch bore, 4 1/2-inch stroke, 32-40 horsepower.

Many cities are sending requests to F. B. Hower, Chairman of the A. A. A. Contest Committee, to have the route of the Glidden tour so laid that it will pass through their bailiwicks. The letters are sent by social, commercial and automobile clubs, and also by business men, the Mayors of cities, and the Boards of Trade. In a number of instances funds have been raised to provide entertainment for the contestants.

Over 40,000 miles were covered in 1908 by the road crews of the Official A. A. A. Automobile Blue Book, which has just been issued. This year the book is published in four volumes, covering New England, reaching New York State; New York reaching the Middle West; New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and the South; Chicago and Middle West.

Leon T. Shettler says that automobiles outnumber street cars by five to one, but one cannot gather statistics to show the same proportion of fatal accidents. Another point, more people have been killed by highwaymen than by automobiles here in Los Angeles in the last twelve months.

Automobile dealers are enthusiastic over the high powered race on July 10. The following cars are due to start: The little Cadillac Thirty, the Chalmers Detroit, a two-cylinder Durocar, a Tourist, a Maxwell, an Oakland, a fast little Woodill machine, the Apperson Jack Rabbit, a six-cylinder Matheson, a Pope Hartford, a Stoddard Dayton racer and a Packard Thirty.

An enjoyable time was had at the banquet of the Automobile Dealers at the Hotel Alexandria. Toasts were offered and responded to, and the banquet was the best ever given by the association.

Ralph Hamlin is president, Leon T. Shettler the vice-president, J. S. Conwell, secretary and W. K. Cowan, treasurer.

Motor Notes

It may be of interest to those who watched the daring trick performances of J. A. Burgamy in the old bicyclic days to know that for the last four years he has been the driver of a Matheson car. Mr. Burgamy is now at Augusta, Ga., enjoying his honeymoon. He was one of the old-time bicycle riders to break into the automobile industry in its infancy, and is considered an expert mechanic. In Cincinnati, his home town, he has driven the car which he has with him in the South more than twenty thousand miles, and refers to it as a member of his family.

Mr. V. S. Beardsley of the Auto Vehicle Co. says that the past April was the largest month the company has ever had in point of Tourist sales, and that to the first of the present month which ends one half of the fiscal year, the increase of business has been 45% ahead of the first half of 1908.

H. O. Harrison Co. report the following deliveries of Peerless machines: Six-cylinder cars to J. P. Roby of Santa Monica, and Dr. Fundenberg, Riverside; 4-cylinder Touring Cars to C. F. Gates, Pasadena and Harris Newmark, of M. A. Newmark and Co., Los Angeles.

That an automobile if properly built will not only give better service than a horse but will give efficient service for a longer time is what Dr. George E. Senkler of St. Paul, Minn., has set out to demonstrate, and he is within a year of scoring his point. He has been using a Franklin motor car in his professional work, and says:

"Among physicians here the average useful life of a horse I have found to be between six and seven years. I am convincing many that the car can be made to equal this, but it will take another year to prove it."

Dr. Senkler proposes to see how much longer than seven years the car will serve him effectually in his work.

Richard A. Ballinger, the new Secretary of the Interior, told C. J. Redden of the Studebaker firm at Washington the other day that in his home town—Seattle—two Studebaker touring cars are used on a stage line making a route of about sixty miles between Seattle and Tacoma. The fare is refunded to the passengers, he says, if they are delayed five minutes or more en route for any cause except tire trouble.

No greater contrast can be found between the pomp and state of a European court and the democracy of America than to see the wife of the President driving her own automobile in the streets of Washington. Mrs. Taft is a skillful driver and takes much enjoyment out of motoring. She recently purchased a Baker electric Victoria. Her son Charles can also handle the machine, and frequently drives alone.

In mapping out the 1909 Glidden

insurance contest, the E. M. F. pathfinder has picked out a hard task. Care is taken in laying out the route and the run is to be made even more severe than ever before.

H. O. Harrison of the Oldsmobile Peerless agency left last week for San Francisco driving one of the new Peerless cars. He will open a store that has been rented as the temporary quarters of the Peerless in that city. The new building when finished will be one of the finest garages on the coast. Mr. Harrison returns in a few days.

Mr. A. L. Dowler, a wealthy merchant of San Francisco, was in the city last week and after looking over the different makes of cars, selected a 7-passenger Marmon, and left Sunday morning, driving the car back to his own city. Mr. W. R. Woolwine is especially proud of this sale as his customer has had plenty of opportunity of buying a car in San Francisco.

Some of the features of the White Steamer new garage on South Olive street are worth noting. The interior finish of offices and salesroom is natural finish Flemish oak. Chipped glass windows divide the different offices. In the lobby is an information bureau where strangers may be directed to the department or person they wish. A rest room for ladies has not been forgotten and conveniences of every description are found at the most unexpected places.

Thirty telephones are required in carrying on the daily business.

100 cars can be comfortably stored and cared for every day. A double wash rack, large enough to wash two cars at once is installed. Turn tables make the work of placing cars easy. Portable and stationary electric buffers take the place of the old fashioned way of polishing brass by hand.

Compressed air is carried to each stall so that tires may be inflated without moving a car from its place. Plenty of light, air and absolute cleanliness are watch words of this garage.

The machine shop and parts room are on the second floor, this being entirely separate and apart from the garage. Cars are taken up to the shop by a hydraulic elevator 10x20 feet, which is capable of carrying a load of 8000 pounds.

Gasoline, distillate and oil are safely stored in an elaborate Bowser storage system.

An automatic sprinkling system

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Mr. J. C. Fenner, who planned the building, has every reason to be proud of his achievement.

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are liable to get lost if they attempt to travel over strange roads without the latest Pictorial Road Map to guide them. By the aid of this book the veriest stranger can take the wheel of an auto, start from the City Hall, and without asking a question of anyone, sit in the driver's seat and be absolutely positive of every foot of ground he is traveling, no matter what direction he desires to go, whether to Pasadena or to Santa Barbara or even to Mexico.

The map shows actual photos of turns, forks and cross roads, as well as pictures of Hotels, Inns and Garages which are situated near main highways.

Another feature is that of having all roads spaced off into miles and all grades, bridges, fords and sandy places marked.

These books are for sale at garages, hotels and news-stands. They can also be secured by sending \$2.00 to the publishers who will mail a copy, prepaid, to your address.

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MOTOR CARS

BUILT TO USE

3 car loads new models just received

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LORD MOTOR CAR CO.

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MRS. MORGAN ROSS, wife of the proprietor of Hotel del Coronado, is a guest of the Alexandria.

Late arrivals at the Leighton are Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Salling of Fargo, S. D.

W. E. Goodfellow, flour merchant of Minneapolis, is in the city and stopping at the Lankershim.

Juan A. Creel and family of Chihuahua, Mexico, who were at the Potter two years ago, are back for a six months' stay. Mr. Creel is a brother of the present Mexican Ambassador to the United States. Mr. Archibald Burns, wife and maid are here with them.

Mr. Jas. MacMullen, editor of a San Diego newspaper, is registered at the Angelus.

San Franciscans at the Hayward are Mr. and Mrs. S. Wikowski with their son. Mr. Wikowski is a wholesale wine dealer of the northern city.

Mr. and Mrs. Jno. H. Jaschka are here on their honeymoon trip and are stopping at the Van Nuys.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Webb and young son of El Paso are at the Leighton.

Lieut. E. P. Pearson of the United States Army, and Mrs. Pearson have arrived in this city from the East and are guests of the Lankershim. Lieut. Pearson will be stationed at San Francisco.

Mr. and Mrs. Keith Spalding, accompanied by Miss Irene Brown of Chicago, are making their annual visit to the Potter. Mr. Spaulding owns a large ranch near San Fernando, where he spends much of his time each winter.

Among the arrivals at the Hayward this week are Dr. W. P. Smith, Redlands, Mrs. H. P. Marshall, Newark, N. J., Geo. M. Stevenson and family, Elgin, Oregon.

Mr. R. E. Miller of San Francisco, president of the Owl Drug Co., is at the Van Nuys.

William M. Erb and Hiram Gardner, connected with mines in Goldfield, Nevada, are among this week's guests at the Alexandria.

Mr. F. H. Bartlett of Chicago arrived Friday and joined Mrs. Bartlett and her daughter Portia, who have been at the Potter for two weeks.

Judge and Mrs. Olin Wellborn, with their son, Olin Wellborn, Jr., have taken up their residence at the Leighton.

Dr. and Mrs. W. Ross Foster of Pittsburg are spending a pleasant vacation in Southern California; they are at present at the Lankershim.



The Alexandria Grill Room

This month promises to be the best May the Potter has experienced in a number of years. The hotel is gay with social life, and many prominent guests are arriving daily. Motoring parties have been frequent, one of the latest of prominence being that of Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Howlett of Oak Knoll, their Pasadena home. Sunday they entertained at luncheon Mrs. J. K. Muffett, Miss Genevieve Fore and Miss Natale Fore. A very lively party of Los Angeles business men motored up Thursday, bound for San Francisco. M. A. Hamburger, M. Levy, W. Cohen and J. H. Rohr comprised the party.

F. L. Sawyer and wife, Gregory E. Sawyer, W. L. McVey, Mrs. James Patton and son, of Independence, Kansas, and Filipino servants are at the Angelus. The party is just returned from the Philippines.

Mr. and Mrs. Ladijensky, St. Petersburg, are here in the course of a trip round the world. They are stopping at the Van Nuys.

A private car party from New York have arrived in the city in course of a pleasure trip through Southern California, and will spend a short time at the Alexandria. The mem-

bers of the party are Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Harkness and maid, Mr. and

Henry T. Gage, ex-governor of California, and wife are guests of the Alexandria.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward D. Witmore, Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Griffin, Miss Park, Miss Witmore and Mr. Ernest Deitschler, members of an automobile party from Santa Barbara, are registered at the Alexandria.

Mrs. Albert Symington, Mrs. J. D. MacLennan, Mr. F. P. Moore.

Another auto party of Santa Barbara people at the Alexandria are Mrs. S. L. P. Brownell, Mr. W. A. W. Brownell and Mrs. L. W. Tunison.

Roland R. Phillips, a journalist of New York City, is a guest of the Lankershim.

Among those registered this week at the Angelus is Mr. D. E. Riordan, manager of the Hotel Metropole, Catalina Island.

The California Business Women's Association will hold a meeting in the Assembly Hall, sixth floor of the Y. W. C. A., Tuesday evening, May 18th, at 8 o'clock. Mrs. Pearl Adams Spaulding will speak on, "How to Build a Club House Without Funds".

Catalog of Rare Volumes

Call, phone or write for our new Catalogue of rare and valuable books comprising fine sets of the standard authors, art and architectural works; old, rare and first editions; books relating to California and Western history.

Dawson's Bookshop, facing Central Park—under Portsmouth Hotel, 518 South Hill street. Phones, Main 3859 and F 7250, Los Angeles, Cal.

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Redlands, Cal.



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prevails and the table and service are of marked excellence.

American Plan



Open all the Year

Special Summer Rates

Alleged Humor

Time's Changes

The good old days are coming, the new ones are going.

Well, boy, the old story, I suppose, "Good old days, sent to sea?"

"Oh, yes, sir," replied the boy, "that's the first time since your day"—London News

The Mystified Father

"Your son," said the school teacher, "is very backward in his studies."

"That's funny," mused the father. "At home, in conversation with me, he seems to know it all."—Philadelphia North American

The Something

Young Man (nervously): There's something about—er—your daughter

Crusty Pat: Yes, there is. I had noticed it myself. It comes every night about eight o'clock and doesn't get away until about 11. One of these nights I'm going to kick it into the street and see what it is made of.—Boston Courier.

Economical

"I'd rather waltz than eat," confided the sweet girl.

"Then we'll have another dance instead of going to that fashionable restaurant," remarked the thrifty swain. "And," he added mentally, "that's \$6 saved."—Kansas City Journal.

Not Well Named

"Now, where did I lay my rat, I wonder?" fretted Mrs. Tronsseau.

"Your—er—rat?" said her husband. "Do you mean that fluffy thing you put on your head?"

"Of course!"

"I'm sure I don't know, my dear. But why call it a rat? Rabbit would be better. It would sound more like real hare."—Lippincott's

Wise to Their Habits

"Excuse me, ma'am," said the book canvasser to the lady who had opened the door in answer to his ring, "but if you have a few moments to spare I'd like to show you the great work on the 'Habits of Savage Animals'."

"No use wasting your time, young man," replied the female. "I've been married three times and know all about their habits."—Chicago News.

Not Misplaced

Hotel Clerk: "I found the 'Not to Be Used Except in Case of Fire' placard those college boys stole out of the corridor."

Manager: "Where?"

Clerk: "They'd nailed it up over the coal bin."—Boston Transcript.

Not Implicated

"But, my lord," he said it was 'im what stole the 'orse."

"What were his exact words? Did he say, 'I stole the horse?'"

"Oh, no, my lord! Your lordship's name was never mentioned."

Gritty

"Fifty miles an hour! Are you brave?"

She (swallowing another pint of dust): "Yes, dear; I'm full of grit."—Chicago News.

A Ready Example

Sapleigh: "Queer fellows, these poets. There's the one, for instance, who speaks on 'an aching void.' Now, how can there be an aching void?"

Miss Blunt: "Have you never had a headache, Mr. Sapleigh?" Boston Transcript.

Less Than a Coronet

A furniture van stopped the way in a suburban thoroughfare. A little boy stood by the horse and gave it some bread to eat. The driver looked on with a broad grin.

"That's right," he said to the young benefactor, "always be kind to dumb animals. Look how the old horse enjoys it. But does your mother always give you big chunks like that?"

"No," replied the youngster. "I didn't get that one from my mother."

"Where did you get it, then?"

"It was lying in the van."

"Wot!" yelled the carter. "Why, you miserable little hound, that was my breakfast."

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The Melrose has been established for many years and it is well known for the "table it sets." Rates \$2.00 a day and up.



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A School for Boys

Under the same management, located at 137 West Adams Street. Telephone Home 21203. The boys receive military instruction, Captain Robert T. Gibbs being commandant.

This is a splendid home for boys and also a well regulated school-home where the character training of the boy is given the importance it deserves. The proverb "Train up the child in the way he should go; and when he is old he will not depart from it," is exemplified at this school. Boys here are taught manliness, obedience, punctuality, industry and learning in a way fitting them suitably as foundation stones for life's progress. Boys of any age after 5 years admitted. Each boy is held to be an individual. Not being held back by class restrictions his progress is rapid and certain.

Call, Telephone or Write for Catalogue.

Pupils admitted at any time.

Reasons Why

The Rotary is Best

It IS air-cooled, absolutely.

It runs more slowly on high gear than any FOUR or SIX.

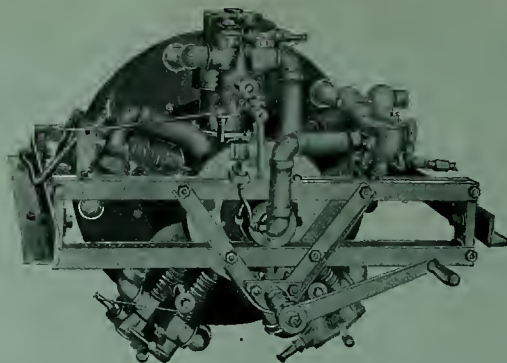
It picks up speed faster and more easily on the throttle.

It has practically NO vibration.

It runs with a silence unknown to the FOUR or SIX.

It makes gear shifting almost unnecessary.

It has no equal for hill climbing.



Reasons Why

The Rotary is Well Received

It weighs only one-third as much as the ordinary motor.

It costs only two-thirds as much to build it.

It does away with reciprocation.

It has a simple and positive lubrication system.

It has no fly wheel.

It has no radiator.

It has no water pump.

It has no water piping.

It has no water jackets on the cylinders.

It has no cooling fans.

LOS ANGELES ROTARY GAS ENGINE

SOME OF THE MOST CONSERVATIVE BUSINESS MEN IN THIS CITY ARE INVESTING IN THE STOCK OF THE LOS ANGELES ROTARY GAS ENGINE COMPANY, BECAUSE THEY RECOGNIZE THE GREAT POSSIBILITIES OF PROFIT TO BE DERIVED FROM MANUFACTURING IT. WHEN ENGINEERS OF THE LARGEST CORPORATIONS HERE CALL AT OUR OFFICE IN RESPONSE TO OUR NEWSPAPER ADVERTISEMENTS, AND AFTER A CAREFUL, RIGID INVESTIGATION OF ALL THE CLAIMS MADE FOR THIS ENGINE, INVEST THEIR OWN MONEY, IT SPEAKS WELL FOR BOTH THIS ROTARY ENGINE AND THE MEN WHO WILL MANAGE THE AFFAIRS OF THE COMPANY.

STRONG ENDORSEMENT

The following letter is only one of a number of equally strong letters from prominent men:

Pacific Light & Power Company
624 PACIFIC ELECTRIC BUILDING

Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 17, 1908.

Mr. G. H. Lewis,

Dear Sir:—It is with real pleasure that I address you in regard to the Los Angeles Rotary Gas Engine.

A year or more ago I was invited by Messrs. Brown and Winstanley to come to their little shop on North Main St., to see a Rotary Gas Engine, and although it was crude I could see a great future for the same, if it was perfected, and greatly encouraged these gentlemen to go ahead and perfect the same. I was so convinced even at that time of the great possibilities of that engine that I told Mr. Brown that I would invest some money in his machine as soon as I was able, and I am now very glad to say that I am a stockholder in the company.

The simplicity and efficiency of that machine is a marvel, and on account of the light weight of the engine its uses are really unlimited. My time today is too limited to mention the innumerable uses to which it can be applied, but I do not hesitate to say that the Los Angeles Gas Rotary Engine is one of the best inventions that has come before the people for years.

Yours very truly,

G. O. NEWMAN,
Civil & Mech. Engineer.
Chief Engr., P. L. & P. Co.

ADAPTED TO MANY USES

This rotary engine is adapted for automobiles, both runabouts and touring cars; for trucks, drays and other commercial vehicles; motor cars and boats; farming operations of various kinds, including pumping plants. On account of its compactness and light weight it is particularly desirable for mining operations and inaccessible places. The rotary engine imparts a steady power to the dynamo in electric lighting plants. It would be impossible in this small space to cite all the advantages of this rotary engine over the reciprocating types of engine.

We shall be glad to have an opportunity to show you this engine and to explain to you all its advantages and to make you thoroughly acquainted with what the Company proposes doing. THIS COMPANY OWNS COMPLETE PATENT PROTECTION IN THE UNITED STATES, ENGLAND, GERMANY, FRANCE, AUSTRALIA AND CANADA. The demand for a rotary engine does not have to be created. It is already here and the market is an immense one.

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We advise you to take advantage of this opportunity while the stock is being sold at considerably less than its par value.

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Vol. VI. No. 21.

Los Angeles, California, May 22, 1909.

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With me will save your Hair, and put you in the way of having a clean, healthy scalp, as I positively cure HAIR and Scalp troubles and prevent Baldness. Home Treatment for out of town people. Write today.

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Single rooms with bath—\$2.50, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.00, \$8.00, \$10.00. Suites—\$10.00, \$12.50, \$15.00, \$18.00, \$20.00 and upwards

Under the same management which made the Palace Hotel the world's standard for 40 years.

PALACE HOTEL COMPANY

EDITORIAL AND COMMENT

IF THE foresight of the office-seeking class of Californians were as good as their hindsight, more medals would have been handed out by the federal administration by this time, perhaps, and incidentally—also perhaps—a few rotten political records might have sent their stench a little closer to the zenith.

From the way the plums are being handed out it would appear that one of two prerequisites is demanded of local politicians who aspire to federal office honors—a strong anti-Taft pre-convention record or open, notorious servility to the infamous political machine which responds so quickly to the touch of William F. Herrin. We cite the promotion of Oscar Lawler of this city to an assistant attorney-generalship to illustrate the first of the two alternatives; and the appointment of Senator "Clem" Bates of Alameda to a position in the San Francisco mint, and of Senator Henry M. Willis (now a resident of the "dumping ground for the offscourings of humanity," or words to that effect, as he characterized Los Angeles on the floor of the Senate last winter) to be assistant United States District Attorney for the southern district of California.

Taft has rewarded one of the tools of the machine which fought to prevent California Republicans from endorsing his candidacy when such indorsement would have meant something—Lawler; and two of the most servile members of the State Legislature—Bates and Willis, who couldn't have made worse records if they had been horsewhipped every day by their master.

But, after all, which is mostly to be desired—a glad hand stretched out from the White House and the contempt of one's fellow citizens at home, or vice versa?

✱ ✱ ✱

MACHINE-MADE

COLLIER'S gives expression to a truth that we may as well bravely face when, in discussing the appointment of Oscar Lawler of this city to be Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, it says:

Small good will come of political appointments to federal offices until the foolish fabric of "senatorial courtesy" has been cast into the junkheap. Oscar Lawler, United States District Attorney for the southern district of California, has been appointed, on the recommendation of Senator Flint of California, Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, with special jurisdiction as the law officer of the Interior Department. Senator Flint was the attorney of the Southern Pacific at the time of his election. Lawler is a tool of the Southern Pacific political machine. In every state the finest types of ability and independent citizenship are black-listed by this system of appointment. Draw a line north and south across the map at the western boundary of Kansas, and every federal Senator who represents a State west of that line, with four exceptions, is a corporation Senator. These Senators are the political bosses of their

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The Editor of the PACIFIC OUTLOOK cannot guarantee to return manuscripts, though he will endeavor to do so if stamps for that purpose are inclosed with them. If your manuscript is valuable, keep a copy of it.

States. They have stood for the exploitation which has despoiled the West and taken from the pioneers the opportunities which lured them westward. Their appointees have made the consummation of these frauds possible. To recognize their selections is to continue the system.

California is being discovered, it would appear. Discerning citizens who are informed regarding the interest which Senator Flint has exhibited in the welfare of this State need no additional evidence to satisfy them that in all matters in which the interests of his powerful client of old, the Southern Pacific Company, are concerned, he will continue to prove faithful—to the Southern Pacific.

The appointment of Lawler, presumably at the dictation of Flint, is interpreted in but one way by enlightened voters. It is hardly necessary for the Pacific Outlook to indicate what that interpretation is.

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WHAT HE HAS DONE

Sopersistent and malignant have been the attacks made on Mr. Meyer Lissner, that in justice to the public in whose interest he has worked for years, and to himself, a statement of the truth concerning him and his work should be made.

Mr. Lissner initiated the Non-Partisan campaign in the city election two years ago.

He initiated the Lincoln-Roosevelt campaign.

He originated the City Club.

He drew the direct primary provision now in our city Charter and managed the campaign for the adoption of that Charter amendment, and also the one providing for the election of Councilmen at large.

He managed, as secretary, the campaign for the issuance of the Owens river bonds.

He has for years been one of the most active members of the executive committee of the Municipal League.

Without reward or hope of reward in all these movements for the public good, Mr.

Lissner has unsparingly devoted his time, energy and money, and it is monstrous that in return he be subjected to outrageous abuse.

Justice demands that the villification of Mr. Lissner cease and that he be recognized as one of our most valuable and useful citizens.—Exchange.

✱ ✱ ✱

AN ECONOMY COMMISSION

The time seems to be ripe for a careful consideration at the city hall of the unpopular and unwelcome topic of economy, particularly as applied to the salary roll. This paper is not opposed to the payment of fair salaries. It believes that the city should pay just as much as the average private employer for the same service. Neither does it believe in cutting down, particularly during hard times, nor does it favor crippling the public service by reducing the number of clerks to a point where the work cannot be properly done.

But it does believe that a dollar of the city's money should buy a dollar's worth of work for the city just as it would for a private individual.

Although this issue was scarcely touched upon in the recall campaign (there was so much other material), one of the worst features of the late unlamented administration was the creation of unnecessary places and the reckless and unsystematic raising of salaries.

When the last lot of Charter amendments were under consideration, Mr. Anderson and Mr. Mathews both urged the adoption of a provision by which Council should be prohibited from employing men for any department except with the consent of the head of that department, and they supported their contention by references to a number of cases where Council had actually forced employees on unwilling heads of departments merely because some places had to be made for political favorites. But it seemed too preposterous that such a provision should show up in the city's organic law and it was not incorporated in the document.

Now what is needed is a complete overhauling of every department and the preparation of figures showing just how many employees the city has, what they are doing and at what compensation. Then the question should be gone into with respect to each and every one, whether the work needs to be done, is being properly done, and is reasonably compensated for. There are instances where new positions were created as matters of alleged economy—one place, for example, to take the place of two others—and then somehow the abolition of the other two was forgotten.

The best way to effect a general clean-up of that kind would be through a special com-

mission appointed for that purpose, composed of business men who are not in politics and who would be willing to tackle the job on the sole basis of doing what was best for the city. Devoting perhaps ten or fifteen hours a week to the work, such a commission ought to be ready to report in about a month, and on such a report Council, Mayor and the heads of departments could act.

This report should show in detail just what it is costing to run each department, as far as salaries are concerned, how many people are employed, whether the volume of work justifies the employment of such a number and whether the salaries paid are in reasonable conformity to those that would be paid for similar work in a private corporation.

Such a report if carefully prepared would be of service for purposes of comparison for a number of years to come. The figures would also admit of comparison with those of other cities.

The time is at hand for the shaping up of the annual budget on which expenditures for the ensuing year are based. This is a particularly opportune occasion for gathering data of this sort as it can be made available for use by the finance committee in preparing its figures.—Municipal Affairs.

* * *

KEEP AN EYE ON 'EM

It will be interesting—and instructive—to follow the various municipal elections that are being held, and to note to what extent the saloon interests participate therein in an effort to defeat clean government.

The experience of San Diego a few weeks ago is still fresh in mind. In that election, the saloon men were open in their defiance of law and order, resorting to all forms of election crimes to defeat the candidate of the reform element. That the friends of good government won out was not due to any lack of effort on the part of the saloon toughs to do crooked politics.

Then followed the Fresno election. Ballot stuffing was carried on in utter contempt for the law, resulting finally in the arrest of two of the most prominent liquor men in the city on the charge of corrupting the ballot box. So indignant were the decent citizens at the brazen political activity of the saloon men that they not only elected the reform ticket by an overwhelming majority but they voted the saloon out of business in Fresno, the center of the wine industry of the state.

Then came the city campaign at Napa. The citizens of that progressive community decided that they wanted the initiative, referendum and recall, and arrangements were made to have all three propositions voted upon at the election. But the liquor men objected, and sought to prevent a vote on the amendment.

The proprietor of one of the leading liquor houses brought suit in the Appellate Court to prevent the city clerk from placing the amendments to the city charter on the ballot. Of course the court made short work of the protest of the saloon men, and the amendments went on the ballot.

This incident serves to illustrate the extent to which the saloon seeks to interfere in public affairs. They will resort to every

legal and illegal means to thwart clean government; when defeated they set up a howl for "fair play".

If they received "fair play" every grog shop in the state would be barred within twenty-four hours. They deserve just that sort of a reward for their promiscuous political activity. And that is what they will get if they fail to take warning of the growing public sentiment and mend their ways.

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E. A. BRININSTOOL

A Los Angeles Poet-Philosopher

By "Sinner" in the
Stockton Daily
Record. ♡ ♡

The Illustration At Top of "The Testersfoot," Mr. Brininstool's Creation.

THE LOS ANGELES EXPRESS on its editorial page carries a department called "Lights and Shadows", and Sinner is puzzled to know "whyfore" the "Shadows." One thing is certain—shadows appear only in the title, for the department itself is all brightness.

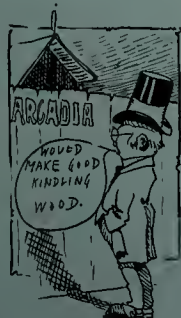
Only through his pen does Sinner know E. A. Brininstool, the man who presides over Lights and Shadows; but it is easy to accord him a place



with the big-souled, warm-hearted, sunny-dispositioned men of whom God gave us only enough to make us wish there were more. He belongs to the class of men who aid in the world's uplift; who create about them an atmosphere into which it is impossible to enter without partaking of its soul-cheer and catching its spirit of fraternal interest. Altruism and optimism are its characterizing elements.

Brininstool catches his inspiration from the sweet, simple things of everyday life. As the stream of humanity flows by, he reaches out and grasps here and there a bit of drift, which he can utilize in his cloud-disjelling task; and in his choice of "drift" he displays rare discrimination.

He dispenses humor free from the taint of vulgarity; his sarcasm though pointed, leaves no festering wound. Some of the "Lights and



Shadows" make-up is paradoxical. There is prose which isn't in the least degree prosy and hard philosophy that is not "rocky." Like Eugene Field he loves children and they have inspired some of his sweetest verse. "Aftermath" is an example:

"The little toy dog is covered with rust,
And battered and wrecked it stands;

And the little tin soldier the kid did bust

As soon as it reached his hands.
Time was when the little toy dog would run.

And the soldier would toot his horn.
But that was before he began the fun
Of smashing things, Christmas morn!

The little tin engine is on the bum,
All useless it lies today,
And the noise has gone from the little toy drum.

But the neighbors are feeling gay!
The paint is knocked from the little red cart.

The wheels are all wrecked and gone.

Oh, Little Boy Blue made an early start.

Ere the rise of the sun at dawn!

Yes, battered and broken each present lies.

From kitchen to porch and hall;
The little wax dolly has lost both eyes.

And Johnny can't find his ball.
But papa is suffering fits and chills,
At urgent demands for cash—

And he is experiencing all the thrills
Which follow the Christmas crash!"

Brininstool loves children because he knows them. He knows them because he has some of his own. And a friend who is very close to him, who is "on the inside" of his home life, never wearies of telling of his splendid qualities as a father. No man who hasn't trotted his own babies to Banbury Cross, told the tale of the mysteries of Jack Horner's Christmas pie, and illustrated the doubtful story of the baked blackbirds that sang when the crust was lifted, as only papa can tell and illustrate, could have given us "Story Land."

Come, little boy, with the smiling face;

Come, little girl, with the curls of gold,

Climb to my knee in the old, old place,

And tell me the visions you would behold.

Glimpses of mystical places fair,
Over beyond the sunlit strand;

Snuggle close, and we'll journey there,

Into the wonderful Story Land!

Now we enter the fairy dells,

All a-lilt to a dreamy croon;

Yonder sweet Cinderella dwells—

Yes, we'll pay her a visit soon.

Sweet Red Riding Hood lives back there,

Just at the edge of the forest grand,
Down where the wildflowers blossom fair.

Out in the rollicking Story Land!

Clasp me close with your baby hands!

Softly, now! for we're gliding down
Into the bay of the Bylaw Lands.

Just at the borders of Slumbertown.
Here is the garden where once there grew

Jack's huge beanstalk, so wondrous high;

And here's the magical goose that flew

With the old woman who swept the sky!

Can't you see in the firelight's blaze,
Shadowy visions leap and rise—

Ghosts of Story Land's dreamy days,
Dancing before your drooping eyes?
Hark, little dreamers, to strains of song!

Rhythmic notes from a fairy band,
Drifting drowsily from along,
Low and sweet from the Story Land!

Softly the wearied eyelids close!

Folded now are the hands so fair!
Little faces in sweet repose.

Smiling into the Dreamland there!
See, out yonder the Sand Man comes.

Tripping lightly across the strand!
Blow, wee trumpets, and beat, wee drums,

Glad refrains from the Story Land!

The friend to whom allusion has been made, discourses enthusiastically on the charms of the man's optimism, and says: "It is infectious, and best of all, 'tis constant. He is never morose. The word which lies nearest and that he is sure to hand you, is a cheerful one." The sunshine and the happy viewpoints of his disposition are mirrored in "Live for Today."

I.
Live for Today—nor pause to fear
Of what Tomorrow's sun may bring!

Today has hours of hope and cheer,
Today your songs of joy should ring.

The Yesterdays are dead, and gone
Adown the long, uneven way;
But Hope is smiling with the dawn—
Live for Today!

II.
Live for Today—nor e'en repine
Mistakes whose skeletons arise!
Just for Today your work confine,
And bend to it with happy eyes.
Nor pause to mourn what might have been,
Nor grieve o'er sins committed—
nay!
Surmount your cares—today begin!
Live for Today!

III.
Live for Today! He wins the crown
Whose work stands but the crucial test!
Who scales the heights through
sneer and frown,
And gives unto the world his best.
Bend to your task! The steep slopes climb,
And Love's true light will lead the way
To perfect peace in God's own time—
Live for Today!

That the man who grinds out
"Lights and Shadows" is a believer in happiness hereafter for those who live up to the best and truest here; that in the Golden Rule he finds his creed, is evidenced in the poem which follows:

Life
Just a little bit of worry,
Just a few brief tears;
Just a few short days of hurry,
Just some little fears;
Just a little darkened groping
Through the pall of night;
Just an eager hour of hoping,
Then shall come the light.

Just a little bit of pleasure,
Mixed with toil and pain;
And of sunshine brimming measure,
"Twixt the gusts of rain;
Just a little lilt of laughter,
Driving care away,
Then shall gladness follow after,
Cheering up the day.

Just a little bit of sorrow,
Just a little grief;
Then shall come the fair Tomorrow,
Bringing sweet relief.
Just a few short years of toiling,
Days of sad unrest.

Ere the drudgery and molling
Brings hope to our breast.

Just a glimpse of gloomy shadows,
Ere the sunbeams fair
Lead us into gleaming meadows,
Where we'll rest from care.
Just a tinge of doubt and sadness,
Ere there shines above
Skies of everlasting gladness,
Radiating love.

Joaquin Miller and Bret Harte have immortalized scenes in California mining camps, on the desert and in the California forests; Edwin Markham attained fame as the workman's friend, in "The Man With the Hoe"; Alfred Waterhouse will be remembered and loved for his charming tributes to womanhood and



motherhood, and his "Lays for Little Chaps"; and beside these names let us write on our heart-tablets that of the author of "Lights and Shadows," the apostle of hopefulness, E. A. Brininstool.

Read "An Optimist's View":

The old year wasn't
Half as bad
As some folks would
Make out, begad!
While there were some
Hard days for us,
They might have been
A darn sight wuss!

The old year wasn't
Half as drear
As some folks would
Make out, I fear.
For, recollect,
You grouchy cuss,
They might have been
A darn sight wuss!



The old year's gone!
Some days were dark,
And oft we heard
The knocker's bark.
But, after all,
Why fume and fuss?
Things might have been
A darn sight wuss!

Phillip Phillips thrilled many an audience with his singing of "Your Mission." No one who heard him will ever lose the memory of his tones and the sentiment.
"Though they may forget the singer,
They will not forget the song."

MUSIC



ART



DRAMA

T gratulated on the evening's entertainment offered at its annual concert, Thursday, the 13th. The first part of the programme was contributed by Dalhousie Young, the pianist, Mme. Bertha Vaughn, soprano; Herr Haroldi, violinist and Harry Clifford Lott, baritone. I have heard Mr. Young do much splendid playing on other occasions, that I cannot consider his work Thursday evening a fair test of his capabilities. The fault did not lie in his execution or interpretation, but in the difficulty of hearing, especially in the piano passages. This may have been due to the position of the instrument, as I noticed the same drawback in the accompaniment to singers and violinist. Mme. Bertha Vaughn sang in a pleasing and artistic way, seeming to have her numbers well in hand. Herr Haroldi is too well known to need much comment. He was pleasing without showing much virility of style, and seemed hampered by nervousness. Mr. Lott won much applause by his rendition of "Home" by H. Walford Davis, his second number and encore were also well received. This artist's work shows a steady advance in every way.

In the one-act play, "The Violin Maker of Cremona," the whole action and interest centers around the deformed musician, Flippo. Mr. Nowland portrayed this character with real pathos, not in the least exaggerated, but carrying its unmistakable message to every heart. The violin solos incident to the part were played



VERNON BETTIN
Boy Soprano

in a manner which accorded so well with the character of Flippo, as to prove Mr. Nowland an actor of no mean ability as well as a violinist of much merit. The other parts were ably sustained by Miss Florence Stone, Mr. Hobart Bosworth and Mr. Geo. A. Lynch. The accompanists of the evening were Mrs. Harry Clifford Lott, Miss O'Donoghue, Mrs. Nowland Sennacher, Mr. William Edson Strobbridge. The latter was also heard in an organ selection.



PORTRAIT OF JEREMIAH CURTIN
Painted by Mrs. Blanche Dougan Cole

The portrait of the late Jeremiah Curtin reproduced on this page is considered a very faithful likeness of the great linguist, translator and writer, and it is soon to be placed in the Leighton Gallery, Milwaukee, by the owner, Mrs. Curtin. Mrs. Cole knew Mr. Curtin for many years and is therefore particularly fitted to place his features on canvas. She received excellent training while abroad, having studied under the direction of various well-known masters, notably Lasar, who has turned out a number of distinguished pupils, of whom Mrs. Cole is not the least skilled, as this portrait testifies.

The Kanst Art Gallery is showing a collection of fine old English prints, better known as mezzo-tint engravings. Among them are copies of such old masters as Gainborough, Boucher, Feaconard, Isobey, etc., also about twenty prints of Napoleon. The Vicaji Exhibition will remain until the end of next week. Mr. Vicaji is showing about fifty views of Southern California, which will be reproduced on postal cards, the work to be done in Germany. These water colors are very artistic examples of the artist's work. The oils by Frank Coburn are on view, one a scene on South Grand avenue at night, and the other a "Bright Spot on a Rainy Day". They are well painted, but show the commercial spirit too much for really serious artistic work.

In the gallery of "The Little Corner of Local Art" at 231 East Avenue Forty-one are to be seen some new water colors from the brush of Mr. C. P. Neilson, who is now in

Munich. Two are English subjects, and four are scenes in and around Munich. Mrs. Strobbridge has these on sale, and one of the pictures has already found a purchaser in the person of one of Pasadena's art collectors.

Among the new things which Mrs. Strobbridge has on exhibition is a fine collection of Indian rugs made by the Navajo women out near Eastlake Park.

Mrs. Steinhaus of Blanchard Hall opened her studio to her friends on Thursday and Friday last with an exhibition of Creamics and had a very nice showing of work. Mrs. Esther Zoline joined with an exhibition of her miniatures.

The well-known American sculptor Andrew O'Connor is giving an exhibition in Paris, which was opened last week by Thadee Dujardin-Beaumont, Under Secretary of State for Fine Arts. The Government has acquired the bronze medal of the door of St. Bartholomew's, New York, as a memorial to the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, and a bronze replica of the statue of Commodore Barry to be erected in Washington.

The jury of the forty-second annual exhibition of the American Water Color Society has awarded the Evans prize of \$300 to Edward Dufner for his picture entitled "Reflection."

This prize is given to the society by Mr. William T. Evans for the most meritorious water color in the exhibition painted in this country by an American artist.

"Miss Hobbs"

THE enthusiasm of large audiences proved that the long-promised "Miss Hobbs" was a happy choice for Miss Florence Reed's debut at the Belasco. Too much cannot be said of the wit and charm with which the author of the play, Jerome K. Jerome, has invested an overworked idea. Shakespeare used this idea and made "Much Ado About Nothing"; Clyde Fitch used it in "Girls" and made much ado about nothing; Jerome used it and made much ado about a great deal. The difference between the two latter lies in the fact that the heroine of "Girls" might have been tamed by any presentable man, while only in such a character as Wolf Kingsearl would Miss Hobbs have found her match. Given Miss Reed and Mr. Stone to emphasize this point, and you have unsurpassed comedy.

Miss Reed, who received a warm reception and magnificent flowers the opening night, has just the statuesque beauty and forceful, yet fascinating individuality to suit her role. Her vigorous and aggressive acting was very convincing. It is, however, impossible to pass judgment on her talents before seeing her in another part. It is safe to prophesy that she will be refined, clean-cut and interesting in whatever she attempts. Despite the acquisition of a mustache, Lewis Stone is still Lewis Stone, nor would we wish it different. He has made great strides of late, and accentuates his clever lines this week with fine touches of quiet humor. The other players completely overtopped their slim parts, more than meeting requirements with their infectiously amusing parts. The staging is excel-



HENRY STOCKBRIDGE
At the Burbank

lent. In the last act, Miss Reed's odd gray dinner gown, laden with heavy bead fringe, was the cynosure of all eyes.

"The Circus Girl"

In putting on "The Circus Girl," a musical comedy in two acts, Manager Morosco did something out of the or-

Murray and Mack are to say the other thing is a good one. The piece is replete with songs and dances which serve to make a splendid evening's entertainment. Agnes Cain Brown, a new attraction, is seen in the part of La Favorita. Miss Brown is a good singer but her work is marred by a poor stage presence. Feminine honors go to dainty Blanche Hall. Her song "My Honeymoon Balloon," captured the audience as did likewise, "A Little Bit of String." Aside from her cleverness, Miss Hall always makes an effective stage picture. Will Desmond, Henry Stockbridge, Byron Beasley and Harry Mestayer are good in their respective parts. The chorus is large, the girls good to look at and the performance speaks well for the able handling of Harry Girard.

"Shooting the Chutes"

Murray and Mack and their company are offering "Shooting the Chutes" at the Grand this week. The program says, "A hit of foolery, music and movement which makes no dramatic pretensions, has very little reason and not much rhyme and whose only mission is to add just a little bit more to the gayety of theatre goers." Sufficient to say the production covers the foregoing. Every member of the company is well placed and all contribute to the success of the piece. Bessie Tannehill's singing is the feature. Her sweet, clear soprano is heard to excellent advantage in several numbers. The work of the chorus is especially good and they work hard. The costumes are good and without exception the girls in the chorus are very pretty.

Majestic Theatre

Those popular comedians, Kolb and Dill, have again found it necessary to continue their current comedy at the Majestic for a second week, and consequently "Playing the Ponies" will continue to hold the Majestic stage next week. Many hundreds of theatre-goers were turned away from the Majestic during the opening week of this piece and it is altogether likely that the same thing will happen every night until its close. "Playing the Ponies" having scored an unqualified hit.

Incidentally, there's a football game in which the audience takes part; a dish smashing scene between Miss Rafter and Kolb and Dill that's funnier than a cold in the other fellow's head; and a pie eating stunt between Kolb, Dill and Albert Duncan that's better than the pie itself.

Burbank Theatre

Early in the first week of "The Circus Girl" it became evident that the Burbank theatre would not be large enough to accommodate the thousands of theatre-goers who want to see that delightful musical comedy and consequently Manager Oliver Morosco announces a continuance of the run, the piece being put on for a second week beginning with the matinee performance Sunday. The piece attracted crowded houses throughout its opening week and

Theatre

there is every reason to believe that this popularity will continue.

Prominent in the big cast are Blanche Hall, Agnes Cain Brown, Margo Duffet, Henry Stockbridge, A. Byron Beasley, William Desmond, Charles Giblyn, Harry Mestayer, Wayland Trask, John W. Burton, William Yerance, Frederick Gilbert, Willis Marks, H. S. Duffield and Carol Marshall.

Belasco

The Belasco Theatre will next week give the first production by a stock

recent New York musical plays.

This is the play in which Murray and Mack scored their most splendid hit. Unlike most of the Murray and Mack offerings, "Finnigan's Ball" has a well defined story and in the working out of the plot are many ingenious situations of the sort that compel laughter.

The musical numbers will include "Most Every Town Has a Broadway", "You're Just the Boy for Me", "Always Leave Them Laughing When You Say Good-bye", "Gooda Bye John", "A. B. C. of the U. S. A.", "I



PEARL HERNDON
Monologist

company anywhere of Clyde Fitch's play "Beau Brummel".

This is the play in which the late Richard Mansfield scored his first and most enduring success. It is a comedy of manners pure and simple and will give the Belasco players another splendid opportunity for some very effective acting.

To Howard Scott, in particular, will come the greatest chance of his local career. Mr. Scott will be seen in the title role, and while of course many theatre goers will have in their mind's eye the exquisite Beau presented by Mansfield, Scott will unquestionably give a finished and convincing portraiture of the celebrated Brummel.

Grand

The Murray and Mack Company at the Grand Opera House will next week make use of "Finnigan's Ball", a rollicking farce comedy interspersed with a score of the newest as well as the most successful popular songs of

Zicka, respectively. And now the son of these old-time associates of his, Mario Majeroni, is supporting Mr. Drew in "Jack Straw," and giving one of the best character sketches in the comedy, too, by the way.

Pearl Hearndon

Miss Pearl Hearndon, monologist, is enjoying well earned success over the Orpheum Circuit in the Northwest. She has arranged a very fetching sketch on the personal peculiarities and accomplishments of the Boston Girl, the Philadelphia, the New York, the Chicago, the breezy San Francisco, and the Los Angeles Girl, and is presenting them in a twenty-minute sketch which is the delight of the patrons and the subject of favorable comment by the critics.

Miss Hearndon will return to Los Angeles soon and will probably be heard on the local Orpheum stage.

Says the New York Evening Post: Now that Audran's "Mascot" has been successfully revived here, it is to be hoped that some other old favorites may be staged again, among them the operettas of Gilbert and Sullivan. The cheering news comes from London that Gilbert is at work on a new comic opera, for which the music is to be written by Edward German, whom Sullivan himself, shortly before his death, nominated as his legitimate successor. "At present," writes Gilbert, "the new work has no name, no local habitation, and no prospect of being produced before Christmas." Gilbert's last stage work was "The Fairy's Dilemma," produced in 1904, and characterized by his usual fantastic and topsy-turvy style.

Playhouse Paragraphs

George Bernard Shaw's new play, called "The Showing-up of Blanco Posnet," is in one act which runs an hour and a quarter.

Miss Maude Adams and a company of 1000 persons will appear in "Joan of Arc," at Harvard University, June 22.

"The Lion and the Mouse" will be presented in Paris by a French company this spring.

E. H. Sothern and Julia Marlowe will give two performances of "Hamlet" in Boston soon. Sothern says the people like Shakespeare.

The theatrical firm of Klaw and Erlanger will close their houses throughout the country against all plays whose morality has been questioned.

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A violin recital given by the pupils of Arnold Krauss, the well known local violinist, at the Gamut Club last Friday evening drew a large audience, so large in fact that a number had to stand or take seats on the stairs. The programme was an interesting one and served to introduce some promising talent. Particular mention should be made of Ralph Ginsberg, a young man of probably not over seventeen years, whose work promises a brilliant future. His playing of the Saint-Saens "Third Concerto in B Minor," and the Bach "Chaconne" were revelations to those who had not heard him. Other numbers were contributed by Le Roy Painter, Miss Mary Read, Miss Etta Kraft, Miss Sadie Stanton and Miss Nancy Crail.

The accompanists were Mrs. Harry Clifford Lott, Mrs. Elizabeth Eichelberger and Mrs. W. C. Read.

The Temple Baptist Choir, under the direction of Mr. J. B. Poulin, will give a popular concert in the Auditorium on Thursday, May 27. The chorus numbers will be "The Miller's Wooing," by Fanning, "The Marvelous Work," from "The Creation," and the cantata, "The Vision of St. John" by Coombs. This will give the thousand or more people who were turned away from the Auditorium on Easter Sunday from lack of accommodation a chance to hear this fine cantata.

It is not generally known that for two years past a law had held good in London, placing the ban on music of a too popular type in the parks. A great many of the forbidden melodies were our own negro rag-time airs, among them "Suwanee River," "Happy Days in Dixie," "In Ole Kentucky," etc. It has just been announced that all these may be played this season, and apologetic comment is made that tastes in music differ, as in other things.

The Strollers Male Quartette have signed contracts for a year's engagements, of which twenty-six weeks will be spent in the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys, under the direction of J. W. Swanton of Santa Cruz, and the balance of the year on a tour through the East, commencing at Chicago. The latter trip will include Nebraska, Minnesota and the New England States.

Three of the members of the organization form a trio of violin, cello and piano, and this added to their vocal quartette work, makes an interesting and versatile company.

It is announced from Berlin that Richard Strauss will write no more cyclonic operas of the "Salome" and "Electra" pattern. His next work, which will be called "Sylvia and the Star," is being written in collaboration with Hugo von Hofmannsthal, the creator of the "Electra" book, but it will overflow with light, and will not be conspicuous for volcanic effects. The action takes place at the end of the eighteenth century, at the inception of the rococo period. Von Hofmannsthal had induced Strauss to compose his next opera on another



By MAY RAMSEY THORN

ancient theme, "Semiramis"; but a couple of weeks ago the librettist changed his mind, and proposed that Strauss should dedicate his next energies to something more truly melodious.

In the light of the present, the following estimates of Wagner show how even the best authorities can err. Charles Santley says in his "Reminiscences" concerning Wagner that "his evil genius led him down to the musical Styx instead of up to the region of Celestial harmony." But this is rank eulogy compared with what Ruskin (who knew a good deal about painting) wrote concerning Wagner's "Meistersinger," in one of his recently published letters, dated 1882:

"Of all the bete, clumsy, blundering, boggling, baboon-headed stuff I ever saw on a human stage, that thing last night beat—as far as the story and acting went—and of all the affected, sapless, soulless, beginningless, endless, topless, bottomless, topsituriest, tuneless, scrannelepiest, tongs and boniest doggerel of sounds I ever endured the deadliness of that eternity of nothing was the deadliest, as far as its sound went. I never was so relieved, so far as I can remember, in my life by the stopping of any sound, not excepting railroad whistles, as I was by the cessation of the cobbler's bellowing; even the serenader's caricatured twangle was a rest after it. As for the great 'Lied,' I never made out where it began or where it ended except by the fellow's coming off the horse block."

Oscar Hammerstein has been a constant attendant at the Olympia Music Hall in Paris where they are showing a pair of performing apes.

"They tell me those monkeys can sing," said he. "I am looking for new features and anxiously waiting to hear their voices to see if it is worth while to make them an offer."

Eugene Nowland will give a violin recital at the Glendale Club of Glendale in the near future.

Mr. Carl Lanzer, the violinist, who has recently come to Los Angeles, will give a private recital at the residence of Mr. Harry Withers, Avenue Four, tonight (Saturday). Lanzer has closed an engagement with Leonard's Theatre for the week of the 24th of May.

Henry Russell, director of the Boston Opera, recently made the first announcement of the company that he has gathered thus far for the new theatre and of his present plans for the opening performance at the house.

The most notable item in the list of the company is the name of Mr. Constantino, the tenor. He has rejoined the company for two years. Mme. Nordica is likewise a member of it, and the roster in detail indicates a promising sufficiency of practised and established singers as well as of beginners.

The opening of the house is appointed for Monday evening, November 8, when there will be dedicatory

exercises and a performance of Ponchielli's "La Gioconda," with Mme. Nordica and Mr. Constantino in the principal parts.

Some of the singers secured are: Sopranos and mezzo sopranos, Mmes. Bueninsegna, Claessans, Dereyne, Lewicka, Makarof and Nordica; tenors, D'Alessandro, Balestrini, Constantino, Giaccone, Hansen, Kubitzky, Oggero, Stroesco and Vanni; baritones, Blanchart, Boulogne, Fornari, Pulcini and Sarmiento; basses, Archambault and Nivette.

Master Vernon Bettin, the boy soprano, will leave Los Angeles May 23d on a concert tour, visiting a number of the Eastern cities. He expects to be away all of the summer.

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AT the regular weekly meeting of the Highland Park Ebell Club on Tuesday, May 25, at 2:30, the following will be the proceedings:

Music, "Mon coeur L'ouvre a ta voix," Saint-Saens, Miss Alice Wakefield; reading, Miss Beulah Wright; music, Miss Adelaide Gosnell; installation of officers; reception.

The next of Prof. Baumgardt's lectures in Blanchard Hall will deal with "Sweden and the Swedes." This lecture is a new one just completed, and will be given Sunday evening, May 23.

The effect of American tourist travel is being felt to a very marked extent on the continent, and it is said that in Berlin, Germany, the Yankee will this year have difficulty in finding truly German amusements. In this connection a recent report says: "An American musical comedy is the leading theatrical attraction going, American horses will provide the most interest at the local race tracks, American roller skating is becoming the fad of the hour, American singers are monopolizing the best roles at the Royal Opera, and one of the big Leipziger-Strasse department stores has installed a real American ice cream soda fountain.

"The fashionable new hotels, of course, are American from top to bottom. They have even adopted American nomenclature, and if by accident a German or two should happen to stroll in, they would run into signs reading 'American Bar,' 'Elevator,' 'Telephone Booths,' 'News Stand,' 'Theatre Tickets,' 'Barber and Manicure,' 'Grill Room,' and other labels which seem more at home in Broadway or Fifth Avenue than in Unter den Linden."

The American invasion of the German operatic stage continues. Nearly 50 American singers are actively engaged in Germany.

The visit of King Edward to Paris is the chief event of interest in the beau monde, although his Majesty comes strictly incognito and is seen at the houses of friends. It was the general expectation that he would appear at the Opera on Wednesday at the first production of Massenet's "Bacchus." There was a great audience to listen to the vast volumes of musical noise supposed to interpret a mass of poetic nonsense, but it did not see the King, who was enjoying the antics of a pair of performing apes at the Olympia Music Hall.

A musicale was given on Wednesday last by Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Eddy at their beautiful home in Pasadena. Mrs. Bertha Vaughn, Mrs. Estelle Heartt-Dreyfus, Mrs. H. C. Lott, Mr. Jackson Gregg, and Harry Clifford Lott, supplied the talent. The pro-

gramme was divided into two parts, the first a miscellaneous programme and the latter half the song cycle "Fairyland" by Orlando Morgan.

Great joy is felt in London that at length a follower—if hardly yet generally acknowledged a fit successor—to Phil May has been found in Mr. George Belcher. Taking his subjects from the streets of London, that unending cyclorama of life in all its degrees, but rising above the gutter type which was Phil May's special province, he finds in those delicately graded circles of society known as the "upper lower class" and the "lower middle class" subjects for his wit and his art. It requires both a robust art and a robust sense of the inherent fun in life to see more of the amusing than the deadly pathetic in the London poor, but certainly here, as elsewhere in the field of art, may be exercised the gift of selection, and Mr. Belcher has this useful gift most adequately developed. He has with it all a touch of sympathy which removes from his work the reproach of hardness. The English critics praise his work for many qualities, among them that "he does not copy French comic drawings or depend upon a few lines for his effects," and that "his figures are solidly and carefully drawn, with plenty of work upon the details." And one need not be an Englishman to appreciate the situation, without the accompanying illustration, of the character sketch which portrays "the Rev. Mr. Simkins, who has recently had the telephone attached to his house: 'Let us now sing hymn number—er—307 Gerrard!'"

Walking along a lane one day a village rector noticed an old man in front of him hobbling along as fast as his legs could carry him, and apparently trying to escape him. Seeing that it was one of his congregation, who had not been to church of late, the vicar hurried after him, and soon caught him up.

"Halloa, John," said he, "how is it that I haven't seen you at church lately?"

At first the rector could get nothing out of him, but after a little persuasion he said:

"Well, zir, it be your youngest darter, Nelly, I be afeared of."

"What, afraid of Nelly, a girl of nineteen, and only just returned from school?"

"Yes, zir. You see," replied John, "when I went cortin' an old forchinteller told me as 'ow I should be spliced three times. First to a grey, an' then to a yaller, an' then to a ginger. Now, when I buried my poor yaller Sally three months ago, an' your darter w' the ginger 'air comed 'ome from schule, I says to myself,

I says, 'That's 'er; that's the ginger 'un; an' if I don't keep away from church, she'll nab me'—"Tit-bits."

At the sixtieth annual dinner of the Williams Alumni Association Woodrow Wilson said among other things:

"I have said again and again that I would not preside over a country club; that is, if it is to remain a country club, but it is the constant changing that goes on in a college that makes the job worth while. Society must be based upon a constant revolution; every decade must give an account of itself. This business of 'Let us alone' is the idea of the man who has become useless or dangerous. Look for your leader not among the things that are established but from among the people. America must always be led by a man of the people. A man who is not limited to prejudices of caste or family is the one to whom you must look as a leader if you want anything done for your country."

Bringing up the name of Abraham Lincoln, he said: "We forget that Lincoln could not have been born in New York. Any one who thinks New York does not think American. If you want another Lincoln get your long distance glasses."

The Rev. Sabine Baring-Gould, who celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday the other day, is one of the most prolific and versatile of living writers. Like David Copperfield, he began by weaving romances to the boys at his school, and he was in great request among them on account of his literary gifts. Since those days he has written books on many subjects, although it is probable that he will be chiefly remembered by posterity as the author of the famous hymn, "Onward, Christian Soldiers." It is interesting to recall that this world-famous hymn was written quite by chance. One day some Sunday school children were to march from one village to

another, and as Mr. Baring-Gould knew of no suitable hymn for them to sing on the way, he wrote "Onward, Christian Soldiers" at the last moment, little dreaming that it would attain such a wide popularity. Mr. Baring-Gould, by the way, is one of the growing band of literary celebrities who have lived to read their own obituary notices in the papers.

Some years ago, an old country-woman, one of Mr. Baring-Gould's parishioners, came to him in great distress, and implored him to go and see her "old sow," which she said was very ill. Mr. Baring-Gould assured her that he could do nothing for the animal, but she was so persistent in her demand, that he at last accompanied her to the sty where poor piggy was evidently in a very bad way. The old woman was so

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sure that Mr. Baring-Gould could cure the animal that to pacify her he entered the sty and solemnly uttered the words: "O pig, if thou livest, thou diest!" Curiously enough, the pig did get better shortly afterwards, and nothing could convince its delighted mistress but that it was "the parson" who had cured it.

And now comes the sequel. Some time afterwards, Mr. Baring-Gould became very ill, and his relations and his congregation were much alarmed at his condition. One day his front-door bell was pulled vigorously, and the servant who answered it found an old lady on the doorstep, who demanded in imperative tones to see the invalid. Declaring that she could cure him, she pushed the astonished servant aside and made her way to the room in which Mr. Baring-Gould was lying. Arrived there, she lifted up her hands and said, with great solemnity: "O parson, if thou livest, thou diest; but, O parson, if thou diest, thou diest!" The whole thing was so ludicrous that in spite of his illness, Mr. Baring-Gould burst out laughing, and this probably proved the turning point in his illness, for he happily got better and was completely restored to health.

When Chairman Frank B. Hower of the A. A. A. Touring Board nominated the E-M-F "30" for the strenuous work of laying out the 1909 Glidden Route he took into consideration every factor the most exacting buyer should consider before buying a car. 2500 miles over western roads in April—season of freshets and rains in Mississippi and Missouri valleys—notedly the worst roads in America—will thoroughly test any car. At first, Mr. Hower insisted that no car of less than 50 horse power could do the work. But after seeing the wonderful performance of the E-M-F "30" he took it all back and accorded that car the coveted title Official Pathfinder.

At one time both Montague Matthews and Matthews Montague were members of the British House of Commons. Mr. Matthews was a big, powerful giant of a man. Mr. Montague was thin and emaciated. The Speaker frequently confused the two. "I can't understand it," said Montague Matthews. "There's as much difference between us as there is between a horse chestnut and a chestnut horse."—Everybody's Magazine.

Robert Herrick, the brilliant realistic novelist, said at a recent luncheon at Chicago:

"There is a type of American wife who, in her greed for wealth and display, brings unhappiness on herself. She rather reminds me of the fat man and the table d'hôte dinner.

"This man entered a restaurant that served a dinner at the fixed price of seventy-five cents. He knotted his napkin about his neck and fell to heavily. So heavily, in fact, that the waiter, after a whispered conversation with the proprietor, approached him and said:

"Beg pardon, sir, but I'll have to charge you a quarter extra; you eat so much."

"The fat man, red and short of breath from his excessive gorging, said earnestly:

"For goodness' sake, don't do that! I'm nearly dead now from eating seventy-five cents' worth. If you make me eat another quarter, I'll bust."—New York Times.

There is a yarn concerning Jack Barrymore and his uncle, John Drew, showing where Jack got the money, anyway.

He was returning from a tour of Australia and stopped in San Francisco just in time to meet the earthquake. Jack lost everything but his clothes, and just as soon as he could get to a place where he could write a letter he directed one to John Drew, making it rather strong.

"Dear uncle," he wrote, "I am up against it in this fair city, and anything you can send me will be greatly appreciated. I was asleep when the earthquake arrived, and was thrown clear across the room into a bathtub filled with water. The shock aroused me, and, after dodging a few falling walls, I managed to reach the street, still clad in my pajamas. When I reached the street I was met by two soldiers, who immediately put me to work clearing the debris. You can see that I am up against it, and I shall await an early reply."

When Barrymore received his uncle's reply he found it to be both short and sweet. It ran as follows: "Dear Jack: I always knew it would take an unnatural convulsion of the earth to make you take a bath, and I was also sure that it would take the United States Army to put you to work." But the letter contained a money order.—Philadelphia Times.

M. Charles Famin, whose hundredth birthday was celebrated at Chartres on February 18 (by a service in the noble old cathedral), is probably the only person living who can boast of having received a kiss from Napoleon I. When the Emperor decided to restore the chateau of Rambouillet—the country mansion where M. Fallières usually spends the shooting season—he employed Sainte-Marie Famin, an eminent architect, to superintend the work. Thus it happened that the architect's two children, Charlot and his little sister, were making sand castles in the great courtyard of the Imperial residence when Napoleon passed. He stopped to admire the chubby youngsters and compliment their father, and, stooping, picked up little Charlot and embraced him. Charles Famin followed in his father's footsteps, became a Grand Prix de Rome (architecture), and practised for many years at Paris, but retired to Chartres some fifty years ago. His four soldier sons (including General Famin and Colonel Famin), his two daughters, and fifteen or sixteen other descendants and relations were present at the centenary celebration. The ex-architect bears his five score years lightly, is still

alert and occasionally sarcastic, telling the children they "might consider themselves luckier than he was, he had never met a centenarian."

Some Important Dates

In 1820 steel squares were first made in this country at North Bennington, Vt., and in 1822 the production of patent leather was started in Newark, N. J.

The wine industry was founded in 1824, and at Amesbury, Mass., the manufacture of flannel by machinery was first seen in the same year.

Along about the same time at Philadelphia began the making of the common yellow and white dishes so familiar to our foreparents; of earthenware, sewer pipes, roof and drainage tiles at Baltimore; axes and edged tools at Hartford; of gas from coal in New York, and the introduction of varnish, straw paper, figured muslin, calico prints, cutlery, sewing silk, linens, etc., all told of the gradual development of manufacturing interests in the United States.

In 1824 as in 1909 the tariff question was agitating the American people and an increase to 37 per cent. in the tariff was made a law by Congress in 1824. Many opposed the tariff increase, among them Webster, who bitterly fought the measure, denying the existence of hard times; though, according to Moody's Magazine, it could be said of Webster that most of his times were hard, so far as his ability or inclination to pay debts was concerned.

In 1828 what was called the tariff of abominations was enacted, which increased the duties on iron, hemp, flax and molasses. The introduction of this act had precipitated six weeks of violent and bitter debate, dividing the South against the North and sowing seeds of sectional antagonism.

Railroads were just beginning to be discussed as practical means of transportation; rail tramways were coming into use and a short road of three miles, constructed in 1826, extended from the granite quarries of Quincy, Mass., to the seaboard.

The first locomotive to be placed on American rails was the Stourbridge Lion. It had been constructed in England and made its initial trip on August 8, 1829, with Horatio Allen at the throttle. Allen was the engineer of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company and had supervised the construction of this engine.

The track was sixteen miles long and was built of wooden rails covered with strap iron. When the iron straps worked loose, as they frequently did, they would fly up and punch holes in the floors of the cars and sometimes would perforate a few passengers.

The first locomotive built in this country was completed in 1830 and was used to transport passengers over the Baltimore and Ohio from Baltimore to Ellicotts Mills at a rate of speed sometimes reaching eighteen miles an hour. The name of the engine was the Tom Thumb, and it was designed by Peter Cooper, the philanthropist.

A Metamorphosis

"Why are all those people flocking down to Hiram Hardapple's barn?" asked the old farmer on the hay wagon.

"Hi's got a curiosity down thar," the village constable chuckled.

"That so? What kind of a curiosity is it?"

"Why, Hi's old red-and-white Jersey cow. The other night the old critter had the colic and Hi went down with his lantern to give her a dose of cow medicine. Blamed if he didn't make a mistake and give her a pint of gasoline."

"Do tell! Didn't kill her, did it?"

"No; but, by heck, it had a funny effect. Now, instead of going 'Moo moo,' like any other sensible cow, she goes 'Honk, honk!' like one of them thar blamed automobiles."—Chicago News.

The Advance Notice

A volume might be collected of innocent but barbarous perversions of the English language. The latest comes from the projectors of a new Siamese newspaper, who have distributed the following notice:

The news of English we tell the latest. Writ in perfectly style and most earliest. * * * Staff has each one been college, and write like Kipling and the Dickens. We circle every town and extortionate not for advertisements. Buy it. Buy it. Tell each of you its greatness for good. Ready on Friday. Number one.—Youth's Companion.

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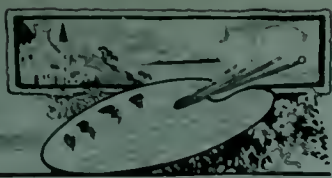
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Some of the prize pictures in the Annual Exhibition of the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, were "Girl Crocheting," Edmund C. Tarbell, Boston, gold medal of the first class carrying with it an award of \$1,500; "Amusement," E. A. Hernel of Kirkcubright, Scotland, honorable mention; "The Village Industry in Stanhope," A. Forbes Penzance, England, honorable mention and to Elizabeth Sparhawk-Jones' picture "In Rittenhouse Square" was awarded an honorable mention. The latter artist lives in Philadelphia.

It is generally conceded that the great annual picture exhibition in Berlin has been rescued from its usual mediocrity by the contributions of four Americans. Mr. Sargent shows a portrait of the Misses Hunter. Miss Elsie Swinton exhibits "The Fellah," the paint of which is beginning to crack in several places.

Miss Hughitt Halliday shows three remarkable pictures, "Urania," "Calliope" and "Thalia."

J. J. Shannon exhibits the "Silver Ship," a portrait of John Quincy Adams, and a niece of his wife.

It is only another instance of Iceland's peculiar, intense, if limited, energy that the Government of that arctic isle has recently decided upon establishing a museum of fine arts. It is not to be wondered at that Parliament hesitated somewhat at the expense when the difficulties of travel are considered and when the season for foreign visitors is so short. It is said that the main object of the foundation of the museum is to provide a proper place for the work of Enias Jonsson, the sculptor, and Iceland's only artist.

A somewhat unique exhibition of paintings has been on view in the Louis Katz Galleries, New York; a collection of canvases by the Japanese artist, Tegiyo Hasekawa. One of Mr. Hasekawa's ancestors was Kanaoka Kose, one of the founders of the famous Kose school, and the present representative of this illustrious family is his worthy successor.

The variety of these paintings is not less marked than the unevenness of their quality. All show the great dexterity of hand, the admirable taste and the trained selective observation to be expected from one of the painter's race, but from the "Sleeping Heron in Evening" to the "Country Road: Springtime," or the "Cherry Blossom After Rain, Near Kyoto," is a long step, and one seems to find in the changes of style the warring of the old and the new, the intrusion of Western methods of seeing and doing upon those of the East, and the partial turning from ancient traditions, not, certainly, to those of any mod-

ern Western school, but to a less fastidious ideal than that of the early painters of Japan.

Twenty-three paintings, the property of the late James A. Garland, were sold in Mendelssohn Hall, New York, recently for \$81,975. "Cattle and Pool," by Dupre, sold for \$9000. Daubigny's "Morning on the Marne," starting at a \$2500 bid and jumping to \$3000 and \$5000 immediately, sold at \$14,000. For two canvases, each about 8 by 10 inches, by Millet and Rousseau, respectively, "A Shepherdess" and "La Ferme," two dealers competed keenly. "A Shepherdess" sold to one of the firms for \$11,300 and "La Ferme" to the other for \$11,700. The high figure of the evening was paid by T. Jefferson Coolidge, Jr., of Boston, who gave \$15,900 for Corot's "Le Patre," a landscape composition of early evening. As Mr. Coolidge sometimes huys for the Boston Art Museum, there was the customary speculation as to whether the painting is to find its home there.

The following anecdote is told by Ralph Nevill and C. E. Jerminham in a recent book published by E. P. Dutton and called "Piccadilly to Pall Mall."

Mr. Strong, the well known librarian, whilst employed in cataloguing the late Duke of Devonshire's library at Chatsworth discovered a little bronze bust in a cupboard, which so attracted him that he wrote to the duke begging him to let him know if anything of its history was remembered. The duke wrote back that he perfectly remembered the bust. He had, he said, always been assured that it belonged to a bad period and was of no value. Mr. Strong, however, thought otherwise, and an English expert was summoned to Chatsworth to pronounce an opinion upon the bust. This expert at once decided that it belonged to a bad period and was of no value. Nevertheless Mr. Strong still maintained his original opinion. At his own expense he traveled to Berlin, and persuaded the great German authority there to return with him to Chatsworth. The instant the latter sighted the bust he sent up a shout of delight; the bust in question was one of the four bronze masterpieces of the world!

* * *

There is a story being told just now of an Irish priest who, taking leave of his congregation, gave his reasons for going. "First, you do not love me, for you have contributed nothing to my support; secondly, you do not love each other, for I have not celebrated a marriage since I arrived; thirdly, the good God does not love you, for He has not taken one of you to himself—I have not had a single funeral."



Leon T. Shettler is assured of plenty of backing in his proposed organization, for the purpose of securing a square deal for motorists. He wishes it plainly understood, the organization will be against autoists who deliberately abuse the laws. His idea is to co-operate with the authorities to handle this kind of cases. Here's hoping the organization will be an unqualified success.

From present indications it looks as though the second proposed race between the Stearns and Locomobiles machines is off. Ralph J. Leavitt of the Los Angeles Motor Car Company, says he is satisfied that the Stearns people do not care to risk a side bet of \$5000 on their machine. Mr. Leavitt left a few days ago for Bridgeport, Conn., where he will remain about three weeks.

In the high power race to be held at Santa Monica on July 10, sixteen cars are entered.

In the light car race, it is expected about ten cars will enter. The next few weeks are to be hard ones, so far as the campaign committee is concerned. Many details are to be carefully worked out, which means a great deal of good management on the part of those having the affair in hand.

Rubber men will entertain at a picnic to Catalina Island next Saturday, having automobile dealers, newspaper men and a few intimate friends as their guests.

At the island, a special vaudeville entertainment will be given in the evening and a barbeque will be held Sunday afternoon. It is an annual event which all concerned look forward to, and needless to say, it will be enjoyed to the utmost.

The national good roads board of the American Automobile Association, through its different state good roads boards and in co-operation with the many local automobile club good roads committees, acts as a clearing house on all good roads problems and complaints. The board furnishes copies of the most approved good roads laws to the motorists in the different states, all of whom are encouraged to ask for good roads information and to register "kicks" directly to the good roads boards rather than protest indiscriminately and unavailingly. All complaints are forwarded to the appropriate highway officials in the several states where road departments are sufficiently organized. In states where there is not sufficient organization statistics are furnished to the resident member of the good roads board, and he is urged by co-operation with allied good roads bodies to stimulate public sentiment to an appreciation of the neces-

sity of proper highway laws and proper organization.

Three times a winner in the Baldy road race, Harmon Ryus will drive the Apperson "Jack Rabbit" this year for Leon T. Shettler. This crack driver will for the first time, handle a gasoline car. Ryus knows every jog and bump in the road, and in consequence "has it on" any other driver hereabouts.

Colonel Fenner of the White Garage has donated a very handsome \$300 Baldy trophy. The following is inscribed on the cup: "The Fenner trophy, to be raced over the Baldy course three consecutive years, presented by deed of gift to the winner of the race the third year." The cup is said to be one of the finest ever raced for in Southern California.

If Great Britain should be invaded, a press-gang would come into being, but its object would be to seize not men, but motor-cars.

An amendment has been quietly introduced into the army annual bill making it clear that for the purpose of mobilization motor-cars and locomotives may be impressed.

The Studebaker E. M. F. deal which has just been put through, is considered quite a significant event in the automobile industry.

Fred S. Fish and Clement Studebaker have purchased the stock of Messrs. Everitt and Metzger in the Everitt-Metzger-Flanders Company and the Studebaker Automobile Company has contracted to purchase and market the entire output of the E. M. F. "30" cars after September 1.

It will be remembered that the big South Bend company contracted for one-half this season's output of the E. M. F. factory shortly after the Detroit concern was organized last July.

The car has scored such a tremendous success throughout the country that the Studebakers set about to control the entire output for years to come and the deal is finally consummated.

Walter E. Flanders who has been regarded as the power behind the E. M. F. Company, retains his title of general manager and succeeds to that of president, previously held by B. F. Everitt.

The Studebaker Company with its 5000 distributing agents and immense financial resources will play a leading part in the automobile industry hereafter.

W. D. Howard who has been connected with the automobile industry for the past few years, has secured the agency for the Chadwick cars, hereafter to be known only as the Perfected Great Chadwick Six, regardless of the year. The company

expect their first cars about June 1, and Mr. Howard is very enthusiastic about their future.

E. M. F. pathfinder rolled into Denver a few days ago, arriving in excellent shape, and ending a remarkable pathfinding expedition. Dan Lewis reports a hearty reception from farmers everywhere along the line. Not only was good cheer given, but light lunches and hot coffee which was greatly appreciated.

As the 1909 Glidden tour has been tentatively planned, it will cover a period of about eighteen days and a distance of about two thousand miles. This is a little longer in both time and distance than all former tours, and, without being rougher, it will afford a better test of cars under the rules. All of the days will not be traveling days, however. There will be two rests of two days each, over Saturday and Sunday. One of these stops

construction of automobiles. Hardly 10 per cent of the American factories now producing automobiles could have been considered as running systematized organizations ten years ago. Today the members of the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers have very highly developed and extensive production systems and factories. This means practically that a large industry has been established in a decade.

Mr. W. K. Cowan, the Rambler agent, has sold nearly all the machines that he has received in the last two weeks; 7-passenger cars have been delivered to P. J. Sturr of San Diego and Camp and Culbertson of Monrovia. Mr. Williams of the latter place has bought a five-passenger touring car.

Having decided that there is not so much difference between "multipolar"

expensive and more powerful cars.

In commenting upon the recent crusade against speeders, Emerson Brooks, Vice President of J. M. Quinby & Co., said: "I would suggest that the National Highways Protective Association instruct its detectives to report all cases of children who run into the streets on the approach of an automobile and throw their hats beneath the wheels, or hit the car with sticks as it passes, or stand in front and wave their arms until the car is almost upon them. The recording of the names of children who make a practice of doing this would assist in attaching the blame for accidents where it belongs."

George Robertson, the winner of the Vanderbilt Cup race last fall, has been engaged by the Harry S. Hout Company to take charge of a newly organized racing department which it will conduct. Associated with him will be two of the best known driv-

condemned and the maker is blamed for the result of the owner's ignorance or carelessness.

The Michelin Tire Company of Milltown, N. J., is constantly warning its customers, and in fact all tire users, to take intelligent care of their tires. If owners of cars would learn to do this their tire bills would be much smaller at the end of each year of driving.

If there is one part about a motor car that must needs be strong and staunch it is the crank shaft. Not only must it be of the toughest steel but it must be supported well throughout its length in order to remain straight and true under the terrific strain and pounding which it is designed to bear. Otherwise the life of the motor is materially shortened and the engine cannot run smoothly, much less develop its maximum power.

In designing the motor for the Cadillac Thirty the engineers have provided the crank shaft with five main bearings. There is one at either end and between each two cylinders. These bearings give the crank shaft the rigidity and firmness which are essential to the vibrationless motor. Each bearing is made in halves, attached to and supported by the dividing walls of the crank case, so that they can be readily removed and replaced without the necessity of disturbing the crank shaft.

Marking the route for the New York to Seattle endurance run, Diamond tires are making their eleventh notable transcontinental trip. There have been only fourteen such undertakings all told. Diamond eleven times in fourteen is about the usual average of the public's selections when hard work is ahead. The pathfinding car now on the long road is the Thomas which won the New York to Paris race. The tire equipment in that world around trip was Diamond, the same as now—quick detachable, 36x4 and 36x5, casing and tubes.

A Poor Memory for Names

The teacher was trying to explain the word "transfiguration." "Don't you remember the transfiguration on the Mount?" she said. "Who was it who was transfigured and changed in appearance on that occasion?" she asked hopefully. After a moment of thoughtful silence Barker hesitatingly raised his hand.

"I can't just remember his name," he said, "but he was up there hunting, and he went to sleep and slept twenty years."—Success.

Three-year-old Norris is fond of the twenty-third Psalm, sometimes repeating it instead of his regular evening prayer. Last autumn the name of the successful Presidential candidate was often heard at the dinner table, and Norris unconsciously fell into the habit of rendering one, passage of the Psalm in this reassuring fashion: "Thy rod and thy Taft they comfort me."—Lippincott's.



EVIDENCES OF TOURIST VICTORY

will be at Denver, where the motorists are raising a fund of \$10,000 for the entertainment of the tourists, and the other will probably be at Minneapolis, a week before Denver is reached. The whole plan and route of the tour is as yet tentative and subject to change, according to conditions disclosed by the pathfinding trip. It may be discovered that some of the roads are impracticable, that some of the jumps are too long or too short, or that in some place planned for an overnight stop the accommodations are insufficient. Not until Mr. Lewis has completed his survey will the route be finally determined.

Bosbyshell-Carpenter Co., California agents for the Dorris cars, together with W. P. Boon, agent for the American Locomotive car have moved into a very spacious and up-to-date brick garage at 1226-28 South Olive.

The last ten years have seen a revolutionary change in the design and

and "magnetic" as the words might indicate, the Garner Instrument Company, of Detroit, has brought suit against the Stewart & Clark Manufacturing Company, of Chicago, on the ground that the latter company is infringing the Warner patent rights

At the present time there is every indication that the annual reliability touring contest of the Motor Club of Harrisburg, Penn., will be the most important event of the sort in the East this year. The contest board of the American Automobile Association has approved the rules and issued a sanction for the event. Four handsome trophies have been offered for the various classes, which are arranged as follows: Class A—Touring cars selling at \$2,250 and over; Class B—Touring cars selling at less than \$2,250; Class C—Runabouts selling at less than \$2,000.

The contest committee of the club adopted this plan of price classification in order that entrants of smaller cars might have the same chance to win trophies as the owners of more

ers in the country, while it is possible that Montague Roberts may take the wheel occasionally. Roberts's work with the company, now that he is in full charge of its mechanical department, is such, however, that Mr. Hout is unwilling to risk losing his services through an accident, and he will be kept out of racing as much as possible.

In one year Tourist cars won 41 first prize trophies out of 47 events, for speed, hill climbing and endurance. A record that any automobile manufacturer might covet.

Although most of the leading makes of tires give splendid service it is true that additional satisfaction would follow if every owner would insist that certain common practices be avoided. For instance a car is often allowed to stand in water or on a damp floor, which is very bad for the tire. Under the constant influence of dampness the exterior rubber covering of the tire is bound to separate from the fabric sooner or later. The tire is then



THE golf links at The Potter Country Club at the Hope Ranch are growing very popular with the guests at The Potter Hotel. Everyone who plays over them declares that the links justify the claim of being the "sportiest" on the coast. The undulating character of the ground, the location of the holes, and the natural hazards add interest to the game.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Atkinson and Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Grace, accompanied by their charming daughter, Miss Nancy of Davenport, Iowa, were visitors at the Potter Country Club the past week, having motored up from San Diego. Miss Grace is a member of the Rock Island Arsenal Golf Club. Accompanied by Mr. Atkinson she played a game of nine holes and expressed herself as delighted with the course.

Mr. McPherson, a brother of Dr. J. G. McPherson, the golf authority, was an enthusiastic visitor to the Potter Country Club. Mr. McPherson has a home in the neighborhood of the famous Saint Andrews Links in Scotland on which links he has played many games.

Members and visitors are looking forward to the Tournament to be held on the Polo grounds of the Potter Country Club during the month of July. The Polo grounds are located in a natural amphitheatre and a superb view of the field is had from the Sun Room of the Club.

The Potter Hotel continues to show improvement as to arrivals in numbers over all previous years for the month of May.

The Los Angeles Produce Exchange, 115 strong, arrived Friday night, and were entertained Saturday and Sunday at The Potter Country Club, and on the Hope Ranch. Horse racing, both driving and running on the Hope Ranch race course, foot races, golf and all out of door sports were indulged in. The prizes consisted of many beautiful silver cups presented by the various business houses of Los Angeles. A glorious banquet was indulged in Saturday evening.

Mr. Alexander Russell, who owns the beautiful home "Mira Vista" at Montecito has been at The Potter for the past two weeks preparatory to opening his residence for the summer. "Mira Vista" is one of the show places of Santa Barbara.

Dr. S. P. Morton and wife, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Dimond motored down to the Potter from San Francisco Tuesday. Mr. Dimond is remembered as

being prominently connected with the firm of Williams, Dimond and Company of San Francisco and London.

Mrs. Bruce Price, accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. E. M. Post, prominent society people of New York, who are touring California, gave The Potter a few days' visit on their way to Los Angeles.

C. A. Stanton of San Francisco is registered at the Lankershim.

Judge O. W. Powers of Salt Lake City is at the Hayward. Judge Powers is the eminent lawyer who successfully defended Mrs. Bradley in Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Morrison of San Francisco are at the Alexandria. Mr. Morrison is the Pacific Coast representative of Yale and Town Mfg. Co.

Mr. Percy L. McDermott of New York City is at the Van Nuys.

J. W. Adams, Pacific Coast agent of the Nickel Plate Railroad, is spending a few days at the Hayward.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. F. Khuegel of Honolulu are at the Alexandria.

Mrs. I. G. Pond, Miss Frances Groat and Mr. L. P. Lowe, all of San Francisco, are registered at the Van Nuys.

Mrs. J. B. Lamy of Santa Fe, N. M., is at the Lankershim.

A. Gould, claim agent of the S. F., spent a few days at the Hayward.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Knight of Chicago, Ill., are at the Van Nuys. Mr. Knight is a well known stock broker. In the party was Mrs. Allen Potter

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and Alton P. Knight, who is a graduate of the U. of M.

Dr. and Mrs. J. R. Pow came by auto from Santa Barbara and registered at the Van Nuys.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Harvey are at the Alexandria. Mr. Harvey is at the head of the Harvey System on the Santa Fe Railroad.

Count Bozenta, husband of the late Madame Modjeska, registered at the Haywood.

Miss Anna Edwards, Mrs. Clinton B. Hale, and Miss Ellen P. Chamberlain, came on a shopping tour from Santa Barbara and stopped at the Van Nuys.

P. J. Sullivan of Providence, R. I., was in the city for a few days and stopped at the Lankershim.

Count Louis Skarzausky of St. Petersburg, Russia, registered at the Haywood.

Mr. and Mrs. William Hill of San Francisco are at the Alexandria.

An auto party from Santa Barbara consisting of William Oothaut, Arnold Becker and Phillip H. Patterson stopped at the Van Nuys.

M. J. Hauley of Columbus, O., is at the Alexandria.

Alton M. Kloyes, a well known insurance man from Pittsburg, Pa., is at the Alexandria.

A private car party, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Fisher, Miss Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Gill and Morris Savage, stopped at the Van Nuys. They are on their way to Redlands.

Walter S. Martin, Charles T. Crocker and Miss Crocker of San Francisco are at the Alexandria.

✱ ✱ ✱

Queer Gardening

Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture said the other day of a certain farmer:

"He is now profiting by the department's advice, but he was very stupid at the beginning. He farmed as a Philadelphia woman, one spring season, planted her garden.

"The woman's husband came home and found her poring over a seed catalogue. She had a long list of seeds written on a sheet of paper.

"This is a list, my dear," she said, "that I want you to buy for me tomorrow at the seed-man's."

"Her husband looked at the list. Then he laughed loud and long.

"You want these flowers to bloom this summer, don't you?" said he.

"Yes, of course."

"Well, those you have put down here don't bloom till the second summer."

"Oh, that's all right," the lady said, easily.

"All right? How is it all right?"

"I am making up my list," she explained, "from a last year's catalogue."—N. Y. Tribune.

Alleged Humor

Bent Too Far

He—"I was on pleasure bent."

She—"And then—"

He—"And then, before I knew it, I was broke."—Yale Record.

At the Bar

"Judge, did you ever try an absinthe frappe?"

"No; but I've tried a lot of fellows who have."—Cleveland Leader.

Unfortunate

Housewife—"If you love work, why don't you find it?"

Begging Tramp—"Love is blind, ye know."—Judge.

Successful Ad.

Several weeks ago a Kansas editor advertised the fact that he had lost his umbrella and requested the finder to keep it. He now reports: "The finder has done so. It pays to advertise."—Kansas City Journal.

At the Ball Game

Grace—"Who is that man they're all quarreling with?"

Jack—"Why, he's keeping the score."

Grace—"Oh!—and won't he give it up?"—Bohemian Magazine.

Musical Tragedy

The song died on her lips.

It had been cruelly murdered—Chicago Record-Herald.

More Than Wonderful

"The tariff is a wonderful institution," said the earnest citizen.

"Yep," answered Farmer Cornstossel, "it's more than wonderful. It's an unprecedented marvel. It's the only thing I ever heard of that our congressman was afraid to talk about."—Washington Star.

Steady Employment

Minister—"Is your father home, little man?"

Boy—"No, he ain't. He's employed on a county contract."

Minister—"That's good! I'm glad to hear he has work. What is he doing?"

Boy—"Six months, with costs."—New York Times.

The Result

"I thought you were working on Smith's new house," said the house-painter's friend.

"I was going to," replied the house-painter, "but I had a quarrel with him, and he said he'd put the paint on himself."

"And did he do it?"

"Yes, that is where he put most of it."—Christian Advocate.

Capping Climaxes

Ever since entering the train, two stations back, the Yankee in England had been talking about the speed with which buildings were erected across the water. Finally, to cap the climax, he told of a 22-story building which was started and finished in one month. Then a burly Yorkshireman turned to him, saying: "Why, mon, that's nowt. At home I've seen 'em laying foundations for a row of houses in the morning when I'm goin' to work, and at night when I come back they're turning t' people out for back rent."—Argonaut.

The Liar from Kansas

Probably the windiest place in North America is the short stretch in Washington from the F street car line to the entrance to the Senate wing of the Capitol. On a good blustery winter's day it is possible at almost any time to see two or three people chasing their hats across the street.

The old-timers have learned that it doesn't pay to chase your own hat.

Somebody else will be sure to run after it and bring it to you. That's one of the established facts in human experience.

The other day Representative Victor Murdock of Kansas, rebuked a friend for starting to chase his own hat.

"Never do it," he said. "Somebody will bring it to you."

"Well, you ought to know," replied the other man. "Kansas is the windiest place on the map."

"Yes," replied Murdock, "it's so windy out there that when a man's hat blows off he never thinks of following it. He just sticks his hand up in the air and catches another."

Didn't Need God's Help

Four-year-old Helen wished to get into the playroom, but the gate (which had been put at the door to keep her baby brother in) was locked. She tried again and again to climb over it, when at last her mother heard her say, "Dear God, please help me get over this gate." Just then she tumbled over, and said, "Never mind, I got over myself."—Harper's Magazine.

Out of His Line

"Good morning, sir," says the lady, entering the studio of the famous portrait painter. "I wish to engage you to paint my portrait."

"I shall be delighted, madam."

"I want it painted with my new hat on."

"Pardon me, madam, but I am not a landscape artist."—Life.

Youthful Ingenuity

"I want another box of pills like I got for mother yesterday?"

"Did your mother say they were good?"

"No—but they just fit my air gun."—Fliegende Blatter.

Nor Would She Go

A religious worker, while visiting a Western town, gave a "Talk for Men,"

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...ing the course at which he expressed his conviction that no young man should visit any place to which he could not feel justified in taking his own sister.

"Is there any young man present who thinks one may safely disregard this wise rule?" asked the speaker.

Many Times

What puts most wrinkles in your brow,

A life of toil and scarpin'
Or worrying about the things
Which often never happen?

—Kansas City Times.

Otherwise Engaged

Rev. Howler—I haven't seen your husband at church recently, Mrs. Bloggs; what is he doing?

Mrs. Bloggs—He's doin' six months, sir! Exchange.

"What time is it?"

"Just struck 12."

"Oh, it must be later than that. You couldn't have counted right."—Boston Transcript.

"Who killed this man?" asked the policeman, as he rushed into the crowd.

"Hanged if I know," answered the murderer.—Smart Set.

Nursemaid—I'm going to leave, mum.

Mistress—Why, what's the matter? Don't you like the baby?

Nursemaid—Yes'm, but he is that afraid of a policeman that I can't get near one.—London Tatler.

"I suppose," said the casual acquaintance, the day after the wedding, "it was hard to lose your daughter."

"No," replied the bride's father. "It did seem as if it was going to be hard at one time, but she landed this fellow just as we were beginning to lose all hope."—Pittsburg Observer.

Mother—And when he proposed did you tell him to see me?

Daughter—Yes, mama; and he said he'd seen you several times, but he wanted to marry me just the same.—The Sphinx.

A good story is going the round concerning a wealthy stockbroker who shall be nameless. At a very imposing luncheon he gave recently he was dilating with much pride and little grammar on the delicacies he had provided, everything in season and out of season being, he declared, at the disposal of his guests.

"I notice you have no aspirates," observed one of them, quietly.

"No more I 'ave," replied the stockbroker, with crestfallen visage; "but if money can get em," he added, "I'll 'ave some of the best in the market next time you're 'ere."

"You are pushing me too hard," said Wu Ting Fang to a reporter in San Francisco who was interviewing

him. "You are taking advantage of me. You are like the Peking poor relation. One day he met the head of his family in the street.

"Come and dine with us tonight," the mandarin said, graciously.

"Thank you," said the poor relation. "But wouldn't tomorrow night do just as well?"

"Yes, certainly. But where are you dining tonight?" asked the mandarin, curiously.

"At your house. You see, your estimable wife was good enough to give me tonight's invitation."

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This is a splendid home for boys and also a well regulated school-home where the character training of the boy is given the importance it deserves. The proverb "Train up the child in the way he should go; and when he is old he will not depart from it," is exemplified at this school. Boys here are taught manliness, obedience, punctuality, industry and learning in a way fitting them suitably as foundation stones for life's progress. Boys of any age after 5 years admitted. Each boy is held to be an individual. Not being held back by class restrictions his progress is rapid and certain.

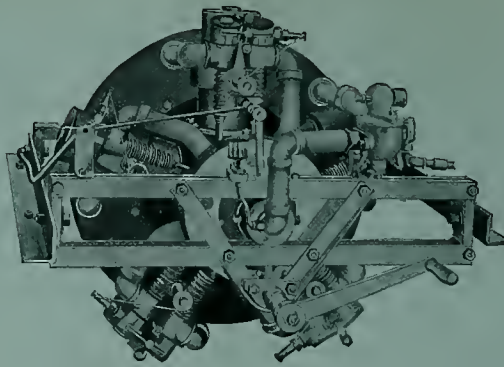
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- It IS air-cooled, absolutely.
- It runs more slowly on high gear than any FOUR or SIX.
- It picks up speed faster and more easily on the throttle.
- It has practically NO vibration.
- It runs with a silence unknown to the FOUR or SIX.
- It makes gear shifting almost unnecessary.
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Reasons Why

The Rotary is Well Received

- It weighs only one-third as much as the ordinary motor.
- It costs only two-thirds as much to build it.
- It does away with reciprocation.
- It has a simple and positive lubrication system.
- It has no fly wheel.
- It has no radiator.
- It has no water pump.
- It has no water piping.
- It has no water jackets on the cylinders.
- It has no cooling fans.

LOS ANGELES ROTARY GAS ENGINE

SOME OF THE MOST CONSERVATIVE BUSINESS MEN IN THIS CITY ARE INVESTING IN THE STOCK OF THE LOS ANGELES ROTARY GAS ENGINE COMPANY, BECAUSE THEY RECOGNIZE THE GREAT POSSIBILITIES OF PROFIT TO BE DERIVED FROM MANUFACTURING IT. WHEN ENGINEERS OF THE LARGEST CORPORATIONS HERE CALL AT OUR OFFICE IN RESPONSE TO OUR NEWSPAPER ADVERTISEMENTS, AND AFTER A CAREFUL, RIGID INVESTIGATION OF ALL THE CLAIMS MADE FOR THIS ENGINE, INVEST THEIR OWN MONEY, IT SPEAKS WELL FOR BOTH THIS ROTARY ENGINE AND THE MEN WHO WILL MANAGE THE AFFAIRS OF THE COMPANY.

STRONG ENDORSEMENT

The following letter is only one of a number of equally strong letters from prominent men:

Pacific Light & Power Company
624 PACIFIC ELECTRIC BUILDING

Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 17, 1908.

Mr. G. H. Lewis,

Dear Sir:—It is with real pleasure that I address you in regard to the Los Angeles Rotary Gas Engine.

A year or more ago I was invited by Messrs. Brown and Winstanley to come to their little shop on North Main St., to see a Rotary Gas Engine, and although it was crude I could see a great future for the same, if it was perfected, and greatly encouraged these gentlemen to go ahead and perfect the same. I was so convinced even at that time of the great possibilities of that engine that I told Mr. Brown that I would invest some money in his machine as soon as I was able, and I am now very glad to say that I am a stockholder in the company.

The simplicity and efficiency of that machine is a marvel, and on account of the light weight of the engine its uses are really unlimited. My time today is too limited to mention the innumerable uses to which it can be applied, but I do not hesitate to say that the Los Angeles Gas Rotary Engine is one of the best inventions that has come before the people for years.

Yours very truly,

G. O. NEWMAN,
Civil & Mech. Engineer.
Chief Engr., P. L. & P. Co.

ADAPTED TO MANY USES

This rotary engine is adapted for automobiles, both runabouts and touring cars; for trucks, drays and other commercial vehicles; motor cars and boats; farming operations of various kinds, including pumping plants. On account of its compactness and light weight it is particularly desirable for mining operations and inaccessible places. The rotary engine imparts a steady power to the dynamo in electric lighting plants. It would be impossible in this small space to cite all the advantages of this rotary engine over the reciprocating types of engine.

We shall be glad to have an opportunity to show you this engine and to explain to you all its advantages and to make you thoroughly acquainted with what the Company proposes doing. THIS COMPANY OWNS COMPLETE PATENT PROTECTION IN THE UNITED STATES, ENGLAND, GERMANY, FRANCE, AUSTRALIA AND CANADA. The demand for a rotary engine does not have to be created. It is already here and the market is an immense one.

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EDITORIAL AND COMMENT

INGRATITUDE

SAN FRANCISCO does not deserve Rudolph Spreckels. The human thing for Mr. Spreckels to do would be to dump the whole fight against graft into the street.

San Francisco does not deserve Francis J. Heney. The human thing for Mr. Heney to do would be to shake the dust of the graft-ridden city from his feet, forever.

San Francisco does not deserve William J. Burns. The human thing for Mr. Burns to do would be to take off his coat and whip Hogue, DeYoung, Holman and the remainder of the piratical crew of newspaper fagins to a finish.

No, San Francisco does not deserve one of these men; nor does it deserve what they have done and are doing for the city.

When a great American city is being despoiled by a gang of thieves—more politely termed, in this specific case, bribe-givers—and a public spirited man of wealth comes to the front to do what the authorities themselves, being particeps criminis, will not undertake to do, one naturally expects the honest inhabitants to arise and call his name blessed. This is what Rudolph Spreckels and Francis J. Heney did. How they were lauded! How they were thanked! How they were idolized! Almost as one man San Francisco arose and swore allegiance.

And then—suddenly somebody whispered that a gentleman—God save the mark!—that a gentleman, a Southern gentleman, a millionaire, a pet in club circles, the administrator of a great corporation, was suspected of having committed a crime punishable by a term in state prison. Spreckels and Heney and Burns—yes, and Phelan, and Jacobs, and Lathrop, and all the others lending encouragement to the chief investigators, once popular idols, heroes, now became the targets for contempt, for contumely, for vilification, and one of them, finally, marked for assassination. Why? Oh, just because Patrick Calhoun, the gentleman, had been found to be the biggest rascal in the entire outfit, and Spreckels and Heney couldn't see any difference between a rich rogue and a poor rogue.

Rudolph Spreckels has spent approximately \$140,000 of his own money in his efforts to expose the corrupt Schmitz administration and bring the boddlers, including Calhoun, to justice. This statement alone is immutable evidence of the splendid citizenship and noble self-sacrifice for the public good of Rudolph Spreckels.

Francis J. Heney has not only not received a dollar for the work he has done in San Francisco, but he has declined proffers of cases by the United States government which, if accepted, would have netted him fully as much as has been expended by Mr. Spreckels.

And what reward have these two men received for the sacrifices they have made?

Heney has been shot; Spreckels has been ostracised by the yellow-backed society "swells" who never were worthy of his notice, anyway. Both are cursed from one end of San Francisco to the other, as enemies of the city, because they do not believe Pat Calhoun, the criminal, is less worthy of punishment than Bill Dolan, the criminal; because they regard Pat Calhoun, debaucher

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of men, as equally bad as the men he corrupted.

San Francisco appears to be on the point of declaring to the rest of the world either that it cannot enforce the law, or that it will not—that it does not want to. Let us pray that appearances are deceitful in this instance. For if she goes on record as indifferent to the fate of Patrick Calhoun and his ilk, or as too weak to prosecute them to a final determination of their guilt or innocence, she will stand as the one black smudge among American municipalities.

We say San Francisco appears to be occupying this position. She will answer her traducers, if traducers there be, by falling upon her knees before the chief trio in the prosecution—Heney, Spreckels and Burns—begging forgiveness and swearing fealty in the future. The city deserves to lose them—it merits their contempt for its appearance of indifference, ingratitude and even distrust and hatred. Some time, perhaps, its "best citizens" (?) will awaken to the foul thing they have permitted to happen without a word of protest and recognize in these men the most useful citizens of the community.

It will be a long time before any other city shall look upon the equal of these three men again.

* * *

AN EYE ON US

COLLIER'S WEEKLY shows considerable interest in Pacific Coast affairs, and especially in the relationship of Harriman to the California welfare. The editors evince a more intelligent appreciation of the importance of current history in the West than do most Eastern observers, and certain it is that they have a clear understanding of Southern Pacific history, past and present, where ever it concerns Southern California.

Under the caption of "Harriman and the Coast," Collier's says, in last week's issue: "Here is a story of interest not only to the Pacific Coast, but to all who follow government in the great American republic. Let it be introduced by the letter of one Senator to another:

Washington, D. C., April 8, 1909.
Hon. M. N. Johnson.

My Dear Senator:—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your favor of yesterday, containing the

enclosed letter from one of your constituents, who charges that "Harriman has a lease for ninety-nine years on every foot of shore line, and no shipping can be made from this port (San Pedro) except by the grace of the Southern Pacific Railroad."

In reply, I would say that I was engaged in operating steamships for many years from coast ports both north and south of San Pedro, and we landed all our ships at that port, as did hundreds of other vessels engaged in the shipping business, at a public wharf, the rates of dockage being fixed by the board of supervisors of Los Angeles county or the trustees of San Pedro or Wilmington. There are other wharfs in that port owned by the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad Company and other terminal companies separate from the Harriman lines; there are half a dozen lumber companies that have wharfs, and the Banning Brothers also own wharfs there, and the city of Los Angeles owns a strip of land a half-mile or more wide, extending from that city down to San Pedro Harbor, where the Government has expended about three millions of dollars in building a breakwater. I feel, sure, therefore, that your correspondent has been misinformed as to the ownership of the property fronting on the harbor of San Pedro or the ocean; but, be that as it may, the waterfront, as you know, on the ocean is subject to the control of the government, and the board of supervisors, city trustees, etc., fix the rates of wharfage tolls regardless of ownership of the land.

I submitted your letter to my colleague, Senator Flint, who for many years has been one of the leading lawyers of Los Angeles, and who for four years or more was United States district attorney, and he informs me that there is not a word of truth in the charge made by your correspondent—to wit: that Mr. Harriman is the owner of all the land at San Pedro. I remain,

Very truly yours,
(Signed) GEO. C. PERKINS.

"This sounds firm, does it not? Well, the Senator is correct in just one part of his detail. The ninety-nine-year lease does not exist. The other charges are in all essentials true. The rates of dockage are fixed by the Board of Supervisors, but it is under instructions from the Southern Pacific Railroad. Over fifty-one per cent of the stock of the Banning Brothers corporation is owned and controlled by the Southern Pacific. The city of Los Angeles owns a strip of land extending to the cities of San Pedro and Wilmington, but it is cut off from the harbor by the proprietorship of the Southern Pacific. Certain rights on the harbor are owned by electric lines, but these are also controlled by Mr. Harriman. The Government owns some pieces of land on the harbor, but they are not yet improved, not extensive, and not favorable to commerce. The lumber companies referred to secure their privileges from Mr. Harriman. There is, then, no frontage today on the harbor where a ship can tie up, not owned or controlled by the Southern Pacific or its affiliated corporations. The city of Los Angeles is now engaged in an effort to break the title to certain tide lands, under the control of Mr. Harriman, for the purpose of making that port, if possible, free, but even should the city be successful, Mr. Harriman will probably find some way to annul its victory."

* * *

EARL ROGERS

THE MEANEST "baiting" of Rudolph Spreckels, the most contemptible taunts thrust at Francis J. Heney, the most nauseating efforts to glorify Calhoun, the bribe-giver, and to bring into contempt the noble men who are working so hard and sacrificing so much for the salvation of San

Francisco—these have for an author a lawyer named Earl Rogers. We blush to confess that he is the Earl Rogers whose home is in Los Angeles.

It is a disgrace to the name and fame of the legal profession that men who employ the despicable tactics of Rogers are permitted by the courts to practice their profession. California's courts permit much. Elsewhere things are different. For example, one Abe Hummel of New York went to the penitentiary for practices which, while perhaps worse in the eyes of the law than those committed by Earl Rogers in the trial of Calhoun, were no more subversive of the ends of justice.

Rogers disgraces his profession. He should be disbarred, if such a proceeding be possible. His methods are as wicked as hell itself.

TARIFF TALK

A Northwestern Wish

Mr. Aldrich may know all about the tariff, but if that bill of his is the product of his knowledge we could wish that he knew less.—The Milwaukee Journal.

Democratic Indifference

It would seem that the tariff question is more than ever a "local issue," so far as the Democrats are concerned, and apparently they are quite indifferent to the sacredness of party pledges.—Rochester Post-Express.

"The Basic Adjuster"

It will not do to blame high prices on the middlemen, although prices are regulated all along the line, from the crude material to the finished product in the hands of the consumer. The tariff is the basic adjuster, and while it cannot accomplish miracles it can certainly produce regulative results.—Baltimore American.

"People Will Not Be Misled"

The pledge of the Republican party is for an honest and genuine revision of the tariff. This pledge is not inconsistent with the imposition of protective duties, but is in fact a reaffirmation that the protective system shall stand. But it means also that there shall be an overhauling of rates and a reduction of rates that are excessive. The people will not be misled into accepting any other meaning.—Washington Post.

Not Logically Clear

The present probability is that the pending tariff will be finally enacted upon protective lines that will not differ essentially from those of the Dingley act. If it prove successful no party will seek to disturb it. If business should not respond favorably, if the hoped-for "boom" should not follow, but dull times should drag along, the Republican party may be put upon the defensive. But how the Democratic party is to take advantage of this situation, with all the Democratic states supporting the tariff, is not logically clear.—Philadelphia Ledger (Dem.).

Real Revision Is Wanted

To many citizens it does not appear that Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island, understands the explosives with which he is dealing in his present handling of the tariff schedule. To numberless careful observers he seems to be concocting a result which, if it has anything like the form of a final conference bill, will be that which President Taft cannot keep faith with the people and confirm with his signature. It will not re-

semble the thing which the American voters understood either the platform to promise or the candidate to represent.—Utica Press.

On Laziness

Dr. Charles A. Eaton of the Madison Avenue Baptist church, said in the course of an after-dinner speech in Cleveland:

"Laziness is responsible for too much of the misery we see about us. It is all very well to blame alcohol for this misery, to blame oppression and injustice; but to what heights might we not all have climbed but for our laziness?"

He paused and smiled.

"We are too much like the supernumerary in the drama," he went on; "who had to enter from the right and say, 'My lord, the carriage waits.'"

"Look here, super," said the stage manager one night, 'I want you to come on from the left instead of the right after this, and I want you to transpose your speech. Make it run hereafter, 'The carriage waits, my lord.'"

"The super pressed his hand to his brow. 'More study! More study!' he groaned."

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CHILI CON CARNE

Burglar-Proof Glass.—In reply to a communication from an American association, William Barbel, consul at Rheims, furnishes the following information concerning the manufacture in that French district of plate glass to be utilized by jewelers as a safeguard against robbery:

"The glass under consideration is manufactured at St. Gobain, in this district, and in reply to a communication from this consulate requesting particulars the manager of the works writes as follows:

"It was on account of an extra audacious robbery committed in a jewelry store at Marseilles that a trial was made to utilize our extra strong, polished plate glass as a greater protection against the smashing of the show windows. While an ordinary plate glass, such as is usually put into jewelers' show windows, was smashed to atoms by one single stroke with a metal trimmed mallet, the same attempt to break the "dalle polie" furnished by our works proved entirely fruitless. They then proceeded to throw a large piece of cast iron with extreme violence at the show window, and all they succeeded in doing was to make a small hole in it, measuring only a few centimeters. Thereupon several shots of a revolver loaded with steel cast balls were fired at the show window, with no further damage to the window than the entering of the balls into it to the depth of a few millimetres. The plate glass which will stand all such usage is ordinarily made of a thickness of from 20 to 25 millimetres (0.787 to 0.984 inch); but, if desired, a heavier plate can be made without in the least diminishing the transparency of the glass."—Consular Report.

Too Many Opportunities

It takes a strong purpose and a great deal of determination to resist the thousand-and-one distractions in city life and concentrate one's mind upon self-improvement, says a recent number of Success.

There is such a thing as having too many opportunities, too many facilities. As a rule, boys who are born and brought up in the midst of libraries, books and schools, become indifferent to the value of these opportunities; while in the country, where books are rare and opportunities for education limited, the ambitious boy is more anxious to make the most of his time, to seize every opportunity for self-culture with avidity, to redeem himself from mediocrity.

One of the greatest dangers of city life is that of becoming superficial. Where there are so many editions of the daily papers every day, we get in the habit of "skimming," which is very dangerous; we just glance at a paper for a few minutes and throw it aside,—just look at the headings and read a few lines of the most important paragraphs, then lay the paper away. This desultory habit is suicidal to all deep and lasting culture. After we acquire this habit, it is almost impossible to get rid of it.

"The sale of cocaine in New York City is said to be rapidly increasing," says American Medicine. "In spite of a widespread recognition of the frightful effects of the cocaine habit and the passage of recent stringent laws designed to overcome an evil which bids fair to become one of the most insidious in the country, every month finds an increased use of this drug. Only those who are familiar with the insidious character of the habit, its terrible effects on

the mind, morals, and physical condition of every victim are capable of realizing the evil which threatens society."

* * *

Bailey and Iron Ore

The attitude of Bailey on the iron ore duty seems to be indicative of the attitude of Southern Democrats on the tariff generally. Unless an income tax is imposed, he says, the government cannot afford to abandon any customs tax, and so for revenue he and other Southern Democrats—even Tillman—vote to retain an iron ore duty before it has been determined whether an income tax is to be imposed or not. But why not make iron ore free in order to limit the power and exactions of the Steel Trust with its large monopoly of Lake Superior ore lands? No, says Bailey; the way to attack the trusts is not through tariff reduc-

tion, but through criminal prosecutions and penitentiary sentences.—Springfield Republican.

A New Measure in Conference

There are so many and so radical differences between the Senate and House bills that the opportunity remains to revise practically the measure again in conference. It is apparent that this fact has been a potent influence in lining up Senators to support the bill as it came from the committee.—Omaha Bee.

She—Did you hear they were going to tax bachelors?

He—Yes, but they'll never get it out of me.

She—It is so nice of you to put it that way, but I must speak to mother first.—Illustrated Bits.

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MUSIC



ART



DRAMA

The Symphony Concert

HE concert given by the combined Los Angeles Symphony and Woman's Orchestra last Friday afternoon, under the direction of Mr. Harley Hamilton, was a thorough artistic success; the program was rendered in a manner to place these organizations in the ranks of the really capable orchestras of America. The tone was consistently broad and full, remarkably so in the "Two Elegaic Melodies" for strings alone, the second of which, "Im Fruhling", was noticeable for its melodic beauty. The unity of attack and rhythm showed the players to be in good accord with the conductor, proving him to have that power of impressing his personality on a body of musicians, which is an essential of successful conducting. In Mendelssohn's "War March of the Priests", the quality of tone was par-



ESTELLE HEARTT DREYFUS

ticularly fine, and the whole composition exceedingly well interpreted.

To me the most interesting part of the concert was the Schubert "Unfinished Symphony" in B minor. It is described a lyric in style and the spirit and intention of the composition were well set forth by Mr. Hamilton. Gade's "Overture to Hamlet" was another gem of this well-arranged program. In the melodies for strings the attention was caught by the excellent execution and tone quality of the cellos and basses. The violins though strong in numbers lacked at times in volume of tone.

While the Schubert Symphony was the most interesting number, the best played was the Overture to William Tell. In this final offering the orchestra and conductor rose to an enthusiasm and abandon far surpassing any previous item of the program. Madame Johnstone-Bishop was heard in Handel's "Let the Bright Seraphim". This most trying aria was hardly wisely chosen as its long and ornate phrases over-strained the soloist's powers. Madame Bishop proved much more enjoyable in her second number; she looked charming, and was the recipient of a quantity of flowers.

Mr. Krauss was also rather overburdened by the two movements from Mendelssohn's "Concerto E. Minor". His tone, though never large, was almost always pleasing, and his technique, with a few exceptions, equal to the task imposed.

* * *

Manual Art

"The Sierra Educational News and Book Review", published at San Francisco by the State Teachers' Association, for April, gives a special number devoted to the manual arts. The Manual Training and Drawing Teachers' Association and the Domestic Science Association met last December and formed the Manual Arts Association, which is a most important movement and marks a significant step forward in California education. The editor, L. E. Armstrong, comments upon the movement in his editorial—that it has "marked a consciousness of fundamental unity in lines of effort that had previously been considered diverse. It indicated clearly a better comprehension of the mutual relations of art, manual training and domestic science. In the old days the common people saw very little use in art.

"Its devotees seemed to feel that art was something sacred, to be spoken of with hushed breath and spelled with a capital letter. In those days it denoted almost exclusively a knowledge and an appreciation of the great masterpieces in painting, sculpture and music.

"Today art means all that and infinitely more. It means the establishment of subjective standards of taste and appreciation that shall serve everyday life. For instance, it means the ability to choose our furniture, our carpets, our wall papers, all our household furr' ings, from a higher standpoint than mere utility or service ability. Today art means the removal of culture from the field of pedantry and affectation for a vigorous linking up with everyday needs.

"Thus the relation of art to all forms of constructive work should be clear. Crafts teach one how to make things to serve practical purposes. It is the function of art to add to these practical creations the element of beauty so that the things made shall satisfy man's spiritual as well as his material needs. Art breathes life into the crafts. Art is the soul, crafts the body. They are mutually necessary, each indispensable to the other."

The various instructors who have written splendid articles on this movement and helped to make this number so interesting, are Charles L. Jacobs, supervisor of manual arts, San Jose, on the "Purpose of the Special Number"; Arthur B. Clark, Associate Professor of Drawing, Stanford University, "Unification of Effort in the Manual Arts," combining culture and vocation; Katherine M. Ball, supervisor of art, San Francisco, "Design in the Elementary Schools"; Profes-

sor Robert B. Harshe, Associate Professor of Art, Stanford University; Percy E. Davidson, Associate Professor of Education, Stanford University, "Public Industrial Education in California"; May Gearhart, supervisor of drawing, Los Angeles City Schools.

In the article by Miss Katherine Ball she says the teaching of design, as a branch of art, has become a matter of serious consideration in modern pedagogy. That design is a legitimate subject, fundamental, scientific and governed by principles which are within the comprehension of the average mentality, is now conceded but is a subject that demands thought, effort and time to be understood. The traditional theory, that only a favored few—the talented—can be expected to master this subject is no longer held. It is constantly proven that in schools where the conditions are favorable the equipment adequate, the teaching scientific, the percentage of success and failure among the pupils in drawing is approximately equivalent to those in other subjects. The teaching of design has for its purpose the development of the creative faculty of the pupil and the formation of correct taste. Technique is important, but skill should not take precedence over idea. The art form of expression should only be considered after an art idea has been assimilated. Science is the knowledge of ascertained facts pertaining to the phenomena of the physical world. Art is the application of this knowledge to the creation of useful things. Science reveals, not only the laws of function and structure, but also the laws of beauty, all of which are the direct outgrowth of the needs of utility. Hence, it must be apparent that art transcends science, and that the knowledge of the principles of art,—the appreciation of its qualities, and the power to create its products, proclaim the highest level to which humanity has ascended. Many know science; but few know art. Mother Nature beautifies this material world. And in each instance there is form, proportion, arrangement and color, with beauty in varying degrees. It is a physical to feel that physical environment alone can make a nation of artists.

California is beautiful, but in addition there must be storehouses of art, museums to educate our people, and art patrons to encourage art achievement. Every school department should have a museum filled with what is known as "art junk". This should include typical examples of pottery, porcelains, objects in wood and metal, good designs in wall paper and textiles, old wood cuts, etchings and Japanese prints, a few good Oriental rugs and several paintings. This would exert a wonderful influence upon the taste of the community. The latest words spoken by educational thinkers are "Art Applied to Industry." Not mechanics and

(Continued on Page 11)

The Circus Girl

Patrons of the Burbank liked the first week of the "Circus Girl" so well, the management deemed it wise to continue it another week. The performance ran much smoother in its second week and was greeted by well filled houses. Agnes Cain-Brown was taken suddenly ill and her part was taken by Margo Duffet who handled her lines skillfully. Lovell Alice Taylor was called on to fill the role of Lucille, the slack wire walker, and it is needless to say she scored. One does not realize how much one misses Miss Taylor until she is out of the cast for a few days. Petite Blanche Hall made a bewitching Dora Wemyss, and got as much



ETHEL BARRYMORE

out of a small part as only a clever girl knows how.

"Finnegan's Ball"

At the Grand this week Murray and Mack revived their old favorite "Finnegan's Ball" and scored a success with it. Murray and Mack and their company were well received. The piece is filled with funny situations, well handled and a number of catchy songs were offered. George Field rendered "Gooda Byc John" in an able manner. "At the Huskin' Bce", however, proved to be the hit of the performance. "California Poppies" at the final of act two was a beautiful picture. Marquis Ellis quartette was heard to advantage and the splendid singing of Bessie Tannehill in a "China Doll" and "Killarney" was much appreciated by lovers of really artistic singing.

The Marquis Ellis quartette will join the Kolb and Dill Co. next fall, playing an extended engagement at San Francisco and Portland. They have an offer under consideration to

to with the same company to Honolulu.

Progressive Matrimony

In a speech before the Wellesley Club recently August Thomas told this story about Nat Goodwin:

"Say, Nat," said Willie Collier to Mr. Goodwin, as they were coming out of the Lambs clubhouse shortly after the latter's marriage to Miss Goodrich, "invite me to one of your weddings some time, won't you?"—"Everybody's."

"Beau Brummel"

"Beau Brummel" occupies the boards at the Belasco this week, with Howard Scott, in Mansfield's famous part, the center of interest. Mr. Scott's portrayal of this intensely difficult role shows earnest effort and profound study. The character is as exquisite in detail as the Beau's immaculate raiment, and calls for continual hyplay. The actor who essays it must be alert, ever watchful, ever zealous, to instill into every word and movement the finesse, the poise, the external perfection and internal depth without which the Beau would excite only amusement. He is to be commended for his careful and sometimes strong acting.

Miss Florence Reed, as radiant in poke bonnets as in 1909 headgear, lends a rich charm to the role of Mariana which constrains the writer to prophesy that her "Merely Mary Ann" will be enchanting. Dewitt Jennings, as Mariana's crude father, and Richard Vivian as Brummel's valet, score as usual.

"Playing the Ponies"

At the Majestic, Kolb and Dill as Pluckus and Pickus continue to wheedle laughs from even confirmed pessimists. The songs "Telephone Me, 'Dearie" and "Easy Money" captivate the audience, while Miss Rafter sings "Something Seems to Say You Love Me" with a conviction not misplaced, judging from the response she receives. The entire performance moves with a gusto which explains its popularity.

Burbank Theatre

Manager Oliver Morosco announces a pictorially elaborate revival of "Under Two Flags" at the Burbank theatre during next week. The famous old play will be presented with new scenery and with novel electrical effects. The regular Burbank company has been largely augmented for this production which will enlist the services of fifty players.

Miss Blanche Hall will play the role of the fascinating and daring vivandiere, Cigarette. William Desmond will be the Bertie Cecil. Others prominent will include A. Byron Beasley, Harry Mestayer, John W. Burton, Henry Stockbridge, Frederick Gilbert, William Yerance, Willis Marks, Lovell Alice Taylor, Louise Royce and Margo Duffet.

John Drew Coming in "Jack Straw"

Mr. John Drew will be at the Mason Opera House the week of June 7, in "Jack Straw" by W. Somerset

Theatre



FLORENCE REED AS SHE APPEARS IN "MERELY MARY ANN" AT THE BELASCO.

Maugham. Mr. Maugham has made him the hero of a most amusing adventure in this play and, as the character is one that suits Mr. Drew precisely, local theatergoers may look forward to a week of exceptionally good entertainment.

Majestic Theatre

Those distinguished purveyors of merriment, Messrs. Kolb and Dill, will offer the third show in their laugh series at the Majestic theatre during next week. The piece is called "Weiner and Schnitzel" and is by Aaron Hoffman and J. A. Raynes, librettist and composer of "The Politicians" and "Playing the Ponies." Chief interest of theatergoers is concerned with the new play which will be shown here for the first time. There is a baker's dozen of song numbers, including a new march, composed by Kolb himself and never before played in public, "The Elks' Parade." Other favorites are "Rubbers in a Turkish Bath," "Gay Fleur-ette," "The College Girl for Mine," "The Feejee Man," "When the Band Plays at Night," "That's the Reason Noo I Wear a Kilt," and "Crazy Land."

Belasco

The Belasco Theatre Company will next week offer I. Zangwill's delightful comedy drama "Merely Mary Ann."

It is admittedly the best play that Mr. Zangwill has ever written and will afford Florence Reed a capital opportunity for some very fine acting. The play has never been given by a stock company and the Belasco organization will enjoy the distinction of being the first company of the kind to make use of "Merely Mary Ann."

The performance will also be notable in that it will be the last appearance for three months of Lewis S. Stone. Mr. Stone will be seen as Lancelot, the young composer, who struggles for recognition and success, which are made the easier by the sympathetic slavey, Mary Ann.

Mason

One of the interesting events of the current theatrical season will be the annual engagement of Miss Ethel Barrymore, who will be seen at the Mason Opera House next week. This year Charles Frohman has selected for Miss Barrymore "Lady Frederick", a new comedy from the pen of W. Somerset Maugham, the author of "Jack Straw". Charles Frohman makes an artistic production of the play and has surrounded Miss Barrymore with a company of merit, including Bruce McRae, again Miss Barrymore's leading man; Norman Tharp, Charles Hammond, Arthur Elliot, Orlando Daly, James Kearney, J. Crossney Davidson, L. C. Howard, Jessie Millward, Vira Stowe, Anita Rothe and Marianna Thurber.

Grand

Murray and Mack will next week present for the first time in Los Angeles the Roger Brothers famous eastern success, "In Harvard". Mr. Murray and Mr. Mack will be seen in the parts created under the Klaw and Erlanger management by the Roger brothers.

This is the most pretentious musical play that Murray and Mack have ever made use of and it will afford them better and more numerous opportunities for fun making than any of their other offerings.

"In Harvard" is the product of John J. McNally, who wrote all of the Roger Brothers plays for Klaw and Erlanger and it represents this clever author in his very happiest style.

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Third Church of Christ Scientist—Simpson Auditorium, 734 S. Hope Street. Services Sunday 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sermon from the Christian Science Quarterly. Subject:

"Ancient and Modern Necromancy or Mesmerism and Hypnotism."

Children's Sunday School 9:30 a. m. Wednesday evening meetings at 8 o'clock. Reading Rooms, 510-511 Herman W. Hellman Bldg., Spring and Fourth streets, open daily, Sundays excepted, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

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By MAY RAMSEY THORN



HEINRICH VON STEIN

The advantages of organized effort are, especially at the present time, universally acknowledged, so that when we hear of a project for the musical education of our students in this city along lines proved efficacious in the greatest musical colleges in the world our sympathy is at once aroused. Mr. Heinrich Von Stein is the originator of such a project for Los Angeles, and expects to have in operation within a reasonable time a fully equipped Musical College. Mr. Von Stein bases his calculations on a

minimum enrollment of 2000 students, a number which he is confident will be available; and with such a student body, promises a large staff of capable local teachers, assisted by some more widely known throughout the world. A by no means slight example of the advantage of organization will be the power of such a college to offer the best tuition at reasonable rates.

The chief librarian of the Paris Conservatoire, Mons. Julien Tiersot, has become possessed of an interesting

memento of Berlioz. At a recent picture sale he was able to pick up a large portrait of the famous Hector, painted in 1830, which he has placed in his study. It is the work of

Claude Marie Dubufe. It measures 88 centimetres by 74.

Protest has been raised against the performance of "The Messiah" at Exeter Cathedral, England, on the ground of desecration of the sacred building.

At the weekly lecture and pupils' recital given by Mr. Carl Bronson, May 18th, the soloist was Miss Lucy Wolcott of Long Beach, lyric soprano. A most clever rendering of Poe's "Raven" was given by Miss Helen Werner, who at the same time played the incidental music by Heinrich.

A suggestion made by Mr. F. W. Gates and chronicled in one of the daily papers seems to bear the stamp of sound common sense. It was that Mr. Harley Hamilton should be deputed to organize the proposed municipal band. Such an organization is an asset of any city and who more capable of making this city's venture successful than Mr. Hamilton?

Thilo Becker and his talented wife, Otie Chew Becker, are not often heard in public recitals, but when they do announce a concert it is known by local music lovers that there will be a program offered that will be as good in its selection as can be made.

For their annual offering to the Los Angeles public, they announce two concerts at Simpson auditorium, Tuesday evening, June 8th, and the Saturday afternoon following. It is almost unnecessary to speak in detail of these artists. Mr. Becker has been heard here occasionally for the past decade and Mrs. Becker, if announced under her maiden name, Otie Chew, would draw large audiences in London or Berlin.

Saturday afternoon, Oskar Seiling will join Mrs. Becker in playing the Bach concerto for two violins, the first performance of this work in Los Angeles, it is believed.

Under the direction of Miss Lillian B. Peters, its President, the Chopin Club will give two concerts in Temple Auditorium, Friday evening, May 28th and Saturday afternoon, May 29th. Fifty pianists will play twenty-five pianos, which should prove a novel and interesting feature. Mr. Bruce Gordon Kingsley will assist at the organ and also fifty violinists. The Fidelia male chorus lately so favorably commented upon will also furnish a portion of the programme, and Mrs. Estelle Heartt Dreyfus will contribute some songs.

The Woman's Lyric Club will be heard in an especially interesting programme Thursday evening, June 11th, under Mr. J. B. Poulin's direction.

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Saturday Matinee, June 12th - 2:15 P. M.

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The Musical Salon under Mr. Harley Hamilton's direction will give its first concert at the Gamut Auditorium the latter part of June.

Allen A. Brown, founder of the musical department of the Boston Library, has been spending a few days in Berlin, meeting the local authorities in his branch of musical and bibliographical research. He is the guest of Prof. Edgar Stillman Kelley, the American composer, who resides there.

Gardner Lamson of Boston, the American tenor who has been engaged to sing at the Treves Municipal Opera next season, sailed for the United States from Antwerp on Thursday last with Mrs. Lamson. Mr. Lamson, before coming to Germany for operatic work two years ago, was head of the department of vocal music at the University of Michigan.

Ellison Van Hoose, another American tenor, who has been engaged for the Mayence Municipal Opera, is touring through the Scandinavian grand opera belt and had the honor of singing at the Stockholm Royal Opera Wednesday night before the Kings of Sweden and Denmark.

It is announced from Berlin that Richard Strauss will write no more cyclonic operas of the "Salome" or "Electra" pattern. His next work, which will be called "Sylvia and the Star," is being written in collaboration with Hugo von Hofmannsthal, the creator of the "Electra" book, but it will overflow with light, melodious music and will not be conspicuous for volcanic effects. The action takes place at the end of the eighteenth century, at the inception of the rococo period.

The invitations are now being issued for the two band concerts to be given by the Ohlmeyer Tent City Band in this city, June 15th, afternoon and evening. The programs as now arranged are of merit.

As a solution of the problem of a cool and pleasant location for the summer months, nothing more satisfactory could be found than the studios at the Gamut Club. These are for the use of musicians and artists, and besides comfort have the added advantage of a central location. The management has several very desirable studios to rent at the present, and a call to F 5437 or Broadway 4140 will bring information as to rates and situation.

* * *

Brutal Indifference

"It seems since his marriage Jack Thornley has developed into a perfect brute."

"You surprise me! What has he done?"

"Why, the other night while his wife was regaling him with all the particulars of that choice Verifast scandal she noticed that he seemed very quiet. And what do you think! He was sound asleep!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.



THE Galpin Shakespeare Club at its regular monthly meeting on Wednesday, June 9th, will present the following programme, with Mrs. Brooks as leader: Tributes to Shakespeare, by members; Shakespeare's Growth, as Shown in Plays Studied this Year, Mrs. Edward North; a Three-Minute Lay Sermon by each member; Quiz on Year's Work; readings; luncheon; executive board; quotations.

Arthur Stringer, whose new "wireless" novel, "The Gunrunner," is published by B. W. Dodge & Company, as his greatest amusement owns and runs a fruit farm in Canada in the most southerly corner of Ontario. There, being proud of his country's climate, he tries to prove to the world that Canada should never have been called "Our Lady of the Snows." He has even succeeded in growing artichokes, the ancestors of which he brought back from Morocco, and has coaxed Alabama sugar cane to a height of fourteen feet; petted peanuts and okra into bloom, to say nothing of producing Kentucky sweet potatoes, and taking prizes at the county fairs for his wonderful grapes. Stringer once said that New York was an ideal city to live in if you spent the winter in the West Indies and the summer in Canada.

The California Business Women's Association will meet Tuesday, June 1st, at 8 p. m. in the Assembly Hall, Y. W. C. A. Building. The subject will be "Holland", a travel talk in costume, by Mrs. Egelhoff-Rundel.

The Right Rev. John Lancaster Spalding, who, because of ill-health, resigned as bishop of the Peoria, Illinois, diocese last fall, is created titular archbishop of Scythopolis by a decree of the Vatican. The Pope, in the advancement of Bishop Spalding to the archbishopric of this Oriental see, has bestowed an honor rarely conferred by his holiness.

Pittsburg's newly rich are raked unmercifully in John Reed Scott's new novel, "The Woman in Question." The advance sheets have caused a sensation. The author ridicules the members of the Allegheny Country Club, in which it is said membership was refused him. He describes members of the club in so thinly veiled a manner that it is plain to be seen at whom he is poking fun and sarcasm.

Scott writes of cigarette smoking women, tells of the fondness of Sewickley women who indulge freely in cocktails and mint juleps, and describes his hero as making love to widows who indulge in liquor and smoke in company with men in the club rooms. The Duquesne Club comes in for much attention from the author, who pokes fun at the bad grammar of some of the members.

An effort will be made to suppress the book. Scott was formerly a member of the Allegheny County Bar, but is now a resident of Gettysburg.

Mr. Horace Fletcher's injunctions in the matter of eating have roused a sturdy antagonist in the person of the British physician, Sir James Crichton-Brown. That frugality in nutrition is utterly opposed to the experience of the human race is Dr. Crichton-Brown's contention in his book "Parsimony in Nutrition." He claims that "the most advanced races of mankind have reached their high plane upon a full, round diet." Funk & Wagnalls publish the work.

The Italian Egyptologist, M. Schiaparelli, in the course of recent excavations in the Valley of the Queens, discovered intact the tomb of the engineer Kha, architect of the mighty buildings at Thebes, and of his wife, Mirit. The tomb contained two huge sarcophagi, with a mummy in each, and also a large number of objects of domestic use, buried, according to Egyptian custom, with the dead, and including furniture, utensils, tools, clothes, boxes of linen, jewels, etc. The contents of the tomb have been placed in the Museum of Turin, arranged as they were found, and they form an interesting reconstruction of the private life of the ancient Egyptians. From an inscription on a papyrus, over sixteen yards long, found in the tomb, it appeared that husband and wife had died within a few days of each other and were buried together. Among the most interesting objects in the tomb were the numerous boxes containing the

wardrobe and articles of toilet of the young wife Mirit had carried with her to the grave a dozen boxes, half of which, lacquered in white, probably belonged to the furniture of the bridal chamber. Some contained clothing, of the finest material, carefully folded; others had in them combs, powder boxes, vases and other

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nick-nacks. The whole collection told of civilized luxury as well as of conjugal devotion.

Lord Rosebery, it is rumored, is thinking of publishing a volume of reminiscences—previously bringing out the chapters in serial form. It is merely a rumor; and doubt is cast upon the statement, while it is noted that few men could write a better book of the sort.

Mr. Kipling is quoted as writing to a friend in America that the Wright brothers "are ahead" of his story "With the Night Mail," the date of which is 2000 A. D. It is added: "Mr. Kipling, by the way, wrote supplementary matter for this story in the way of aerial regulations, answers to correspondents, book reviews and advertisements supposedly taken from a magazine of the same future date. But already the London 'Times' has published twice a full page of actual advertisements of dirigibles and flying machines."

The London social season is dragging in spite of the efforts of the political hostesses to impart animation to it and the readiness of rich Americans to entertain smart people lavishly. The opera is drawing full houses, and the charity functions, especially those under the patronage of royalty, are brilliant, but the balls at the great houses are deferred until June. The season is likely to be shorter than ever, although Parliament will be in session until the middle of August.

At Oskaloosa, Iowa, there was unveiled recently a memorial to William Edmundson, a pioneer, in the form of a statue of Mahaska, a great Iowa Indian chief. In commenting on the monument The Des Moines Register and Leader says: "Mahaska had many virtues. The Iowas were a great race. Because the Indian and the white man could not harmoniously occupy the same territory is not altogether to be blamed to the Indian. It is a tardy service to rescue the memory of some of the great leaders of the pioneers of Iowa. In a certain wild, magnificent way they fitted into the wild magnificence of the early Mississippi Valley."

Clergymen, both Catholic and Protestant, regard the colored comic supplement as vile and demoralizing. The Right Rev. Charles H. Colton, Bishop of Buffalo, says: "The supplements are injurious to the minds of the children, and it would be well if they were done away with. They take from the youth that reverence for their superiors, their parents and their elders generally that they should have. A false conception of life is inculcated by the things these pictures suggest." A just indictment. The Rev. Dr. Rollo F. Hurlburt, a leading Methodist pastor of the same city, has this to say:

"We do not welcome either the boy from the slums or the hobo into our homes as fit companions for our children. Why, then, should they be al-

lowed to come in in the form of the comic supplement? The pictured stories in their entirety do not serve any good end or worthy purpose. As specimens of real humor they are a flat and insipid failure. They are realistic to life only at its lowest, and false to life at its best. It was made a criminal offence a few years ago to use the United States mails in the transmission of obscene literature. Why should not this law be broadened in its scope so as to include such stuff as is contained in the comic supplement?"

The way to abolish this vulgar nuisance is for parents to discriminate sedulously against those Sunday or other papers which use it. At best it is a stale and insipid outgrowth of yellow journalism, and a gross offence in an ethical as well as a moral sense.—Troy Press.

Another foreigner is added to the list of those who came, saw and were impressed with the United States and the opportunities here—especially the opportunities of women. Mlle. Claire Ducreux, a young French woman who has been lecturing in this country, said to the New York Tribune just before sailing for her home in Maiche, France, a short time ago that, like Guglielmo Ferrero, she had dropped all her prejudices against things American during her visit here. She has had a good chance to observe, for in her eight months in this country she has traveled about a great deal; has lectured before many women's colleges, including Barnard, and before various branches of the French Alliance, and has given special courses at the Chicago University. She spent some weeks in Washington, where Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand gave a dinner in her honor at the French Embassy. Mlle. Ducreux is a learned young woman, holding a diploma from the School of Living Oriental Languages in Paris, and several other honors.

Mlle. Ducreux has only one fear about the American woman; she thinks she may become selfish. "Women in this country have so much liberty," she said, "and almost always the privileged being grows selfish. And the selfishness of women is more odious because more against nature than the selfishness of men."

In spite of this danger, she thinks the American woman's liberty rather a fine thing. "Work and responsibility will be the redemption of your women," she said. "The equality of opportunity and the diversified duties—all this seems to me splendid, just as things should be.

"I wish this rule of justice existed between men and women everywhere—and I wish the American woman was better known in Europe. Her brightness is admitted everywhere, but her serious qualities ought to be better known, her quickness of decision, her eagerness to improve. I think American women show great administrative ability in the management of their homes—and what a servant problem they have to grapple with! Some of your schools and col-

leges for women, too, have remarkable women at the head of them. I have been struck with the pains taken to develop the personality of pupils. I hope to see this system of self-government adopted in some French schools. Yes, American women have great opportunities."

Housecleaning done by law, where at the outset policemen order tea tables, bedding, straw matting, all the Lares and Penates out on the sidewalk, where they finish their official inspection, with a sprinkling of lime and antiseptic—spring housecleaning in Japan—Mrs. John L. Dearing described to the Woman's Baptist Social Union, says "The Boston Herald." Mrs. Dearing has managed cleaning for seventeen springs in her home in the Flowery Kingdom.

"April is a busy month for the Japanese housekeeper," she said. "From attic to—alas! we have no cellar—from attic to ground floor, we get ready for the summer months of moisture. The policemen come and tell us that we must have the house cleaned by such and such a day. They go through the city by blocks. Every day the housekeepers living in one block are notified, the next day the housekeepers in another, and so on until the city is clean.

"Everything has to be taken out into the street, and everything is inspected. They pour in antiseptics and lime in preparation of the coming plague. Fortunately it very seldom comes."

To show that the life of a missionary is a variable one, Mrs. Dearing spoke of incidents that she said were almost daily occurrences.

"A Japanese mother comes to ask about a marriage for her daughter, and the missionary is expected to be a good matchmaker. A young Englishman comes along with his clothes to be mended. Sometimes a Japanese mother comes just before dawn with her dying baby, hoping for help. A Scotch girl, bewildered by the wickedness that she has seen in the great city, comes to talk about it. A Japanese girl asks how to get a proper trousseau. Besides all this, there is the daily routine for the missionary to attend to."

W. E. Nesbit, a rug buyer for a big house in Chicago, who was in Constantinople during the recent Turkish uprising, says that the Macedonian and Salonican troops were the coolest imaginable in action. Fighting with them, he said, was purely a matter of business, carried on in a deliberate and masterly way, unattended by any suggestion of excitement. He said that he and Putnam Bradlee Strong and other Americans were locked in the Pera Palace Hotel during the hottest of the fighting, but that they were released after the capture of the Taxim barracks.

"On the morning of May 3 I took a walk to the Stamboul end of the Galata bridge," said Mr. Nesbit, "and saw there a spectacle I shall never forget. Dangling from the bridge were the bodies of thirteen soldiers,

including two corporals and a sergeant. I turned away and walked to the Mosque of St. Sofia, and there, swaying in the breeze, were the bodies of a colonel and four corporals. The soldiers and officers had been hanged by order of the Committee of Union and Progress.

"The Salonican and Macedonian troops were on all occasions polite and kindly disposed to visitors to the city. The great bulk of the fighting was at the Taxim barracks. The bodies of fallen soldiers were piled up in rows until trenches were dug to receive them. During the thickest of the fight the Macedonian and Salonican soldiers clung to their cigarettes. It was a common thing to see the men fire a round coolly puffing on their cigarettes as they aimed. When reloading their rifles the cigarettes were tucked away over their ears, to be replaced a few minutes later in the mouth when the owners were ready to fire."

The programme of the Friday Morning Club for Friday, June 4th, will be "Reform in Los Angeles, Retrospective—Prospective", by Mr. Meyer Lissner; and the annual election of officers.

The Detroit Free Press of Sunday, May 2nd, contains an elaborately illustrated story of the "Feast of Blood called Muharran", by Harry C. Strand, one of Los Angeles brilliant young writers.

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(Continued from Page 6)

skill in the use of tools; this has its recognition and is established, but art, the bringing of beauty to the subject.

There can never be a question regarding the ability of the children. They are capable of doing remarkable things, if they are but given the opportunity. It is inherent in every individual to be creative, and just as it is natural for man to pattern after nature.

A few extracts from the article by Miss May Gearhart will appear in next week's issue.

LETA HORLOCKER.

AN EXHIBITION by Los Angeles painters will be held at the Steckel gallery in June. The list of exhibitors will be as follows: Granville Redmond, William Wendt, Rene T. de Quelin, Norman St. Clair, Hanson

Henry Smith's Battersea enamels, and Romney's portrait of Mrs. Blackburne and other important pictures of the Cuthbertson collection.

An exhibition of extraordinary interest is now being held in the enclosed tennis court of the Tuileries, Paris: a collection of fifty English and fifty French canvases signed by some of the greatest portrait painters of the eighteenth century. With very few exceptions these pictures belong to private collections and are little known to the general public, and thousands have already embraced this opportunity of becoming acquainted with them. Among the English artists represented are Sir Joshua Reynolds, Hogarth, Gainsborough, Opie, Romney. The work of French artists comprises canvases by Boucher, Van

portrait, has finally sold it to an art syndicate for £61,000. A belated and apparently desperate effort is making to cause its retention in the National Gallery at that price. Mr. Lionel Cust considers that the loss of this picture will be little less than a tragedy, since it is a fine example of Holbein's later style and is a genuine work, which has never been out of England since the death of Henry VIII. It is likely to go either to New York or Berlin unless a millionaire benefactor redeems it at the last moment.

At Foligno in Umbria the municipality is demolishing an old orphan asylum in order to put up a new building in its stead. In pulling down a wall a large mural painting was discovered behind it.

An official of the Fine Arts Department immediately took charge of it. He had a thin coating of whitewash carefully removed and the fresco cleaned. The subject of the painting is the Passion of Christ and it measures over 27 feet square.

It has been positively ascertained

ings of the eighteenth century and for the Japanese prints of the Ukiyoe school has developed a demand for original prints by modern artists, who by means of limited editions and as much care for the character of the result as in the case of a painting, have been in many instances able to demand a fair price for their work.

The charm of the eighteenth century prints is at least three-fold. Their manner is gay, their execution is skilful and their composition decorative. Whatever the subject, whoever the artist these qualities are present, and revive to a degree the spirit of the pleasure-loving, irresponsible period, the relics of which are now bringing high prices in the auction rooms.

There has been much feeling in England among art dealers and collectors over the proposed removal of the tariff on art. It is prophesied that the wealthy American collectors of masterpieces of art will denude the great galleries of London, Paris and Berlin; and American National collections will soon outstrip any to be found on the continent. The proposal is to remove the duty on all works of art more than twenty years old.

Mrs. Strobbridge's collection of pictures will close Monday afternoon at five. There have been over 700 visitors who have taken advantage of the charming and interesting exhibition, which shows the interest manifested by the public of Los Angeles in a good art collection.

The Ruskin Club is invited to the home of Mrs. W. S. Bartlett, 2400 West Adams street, on Thursday afternoon, June 3, from three to five. Miss Margaret Goetz will give a program of folk songs which will be a delight to everyone. Mrs. Kanst will entertain the club Friday, June 4, to meet the "New Baby Girl."

Van Goyen's "In the Harbor," which is reproduced in this department, is a good example of the Dutch printer's work. The artist, who lived in the seventeenth century, was the apostle of delicacy and simplicity in art. Van Goyen had a fondness for grays and greens and achieved wonders with his cleverly handled tones of cool color.

Enough for One

He—And do you think, dearest, you are ready to come with me and live on my income?

She—Oh, yes, love—if you can get another income for yourself.—Illustrated Bits.

A Mean Retort

"What do you think!" exclaimed the theatrical star, proudly. "They are going to name a new cigar after me."

"Well," rejoined the manager, "let us hope it will draw better than you do."—Illustrated Bits.



"IN THE HARBOR," BY JAN VAN GOYEN

Puthuff, Ralph Mocine, Joseph Greenbaum, Martin J. Jackson and Charles A. Rogers representing some of the best talent in Southern California.

Loo, Drouais, Madame Vigee Lebrun, Perronneau, Largilliere, Nattier, Grenze.

The Duke of Norfolk's Holbein has hung so long in the German corridor of the National Gallery in London that it seemed a national possession. It is the portrait of Christina, Duchess of Milan, whom Henry VIII thought of marrying after the death of Jane Seymour. He sent Holbein to the Continent to paint the Danish princess's portrait, and she sat for it in 1538 at Brussels. The picture was in the royal collection when Henry VIII died, and it passed into the possession of the Earl of Arundel, from whom it was inherited by his daughter, Lady Joan Fitz-Alan, the wife of Lord Lumley. As she had no children, it went back to Arundel from Lumley Castle, and it has been one of the art treasures of the Howards for generations. The Duke of Norfolk, after repeatedly warning the trustees of the National Gallery that he was receiving large offers for the

that the fresco belongs to the school of Giotto, and there seems to be every reason to attribute the work to Giotto.

The increasing interest in prints among the public has perhaps had its effect upon the artists themselves. It is three years now since the London Royal Academy, after a long interval of exclusion, elected to its membership two engravers, Messrs. Strang and Short. Mr. Strang confines himself to original work, while Mr. Short combines with original work the reproduction of the work of others. Recently Mr. Short has given the public, which best knows him as a mezzotint engraver in his interpretations of the pictures of Watts, an opportunity to study his work in another medium. His recent exhibition of water color paintings has awakened general interest.

The art of the colored print has grown steadily in popularity of late, and the demand for the colored etch-

The sale of Sir John Day's paintings and drawings of the French and Dutch schools in London recently, with an aggregate of nearly £95,000, was an important event, with two morals. First, there is an advance rather than a decline of values in the work of the best Continental schools, this collection having doubled in price during the last thirty years. Secondly, an art collection is an excellent investment if it be made with sound judgment and cultivated taste. It is reported that several Corots, one masterly Harpignies and a score of other works from this sale are going to America.

Sales at Christie's are unusually interesting and varied. Lord Lauderdale's one hundred and twenty snuff-boxes will be auctioned off next week, with choice Beauvais and Brussels tapestries from Russia, the late James

UNITED STATES is far behind foreign countries in good road building. With the coming months when touring is greatly indulged in, the matter of good roads is an essential point. The Country Life Commission, appointed by President Roosevelt, in its report makes many good suggestions, which if carried out will go far towards the betterment of roads in general. It calls for a national plan, a co-operation of both Federal government and of the States. The commission in its reports says: "We hold that the development of a fully serviceable highway system is a matter of national concern co-ordinate with the development of waterways and the conservation of our native resources."

At a meeting of the Automobile Dealers' Association it was decided to call off the Autofest for this year. The idea originated with J. S. Conwell who had it carefully planned out. The heavy cost of the fiesta was the excuse offered for calling it off. The affair would cost about \$27,000 the way it was planned by Conwell. A tent was to be built at Ascot Park and stunts for every make of cars had been provided for. Detroit is planning such an affair as are also New York and San Francisco.

The E. M. F. Glidden Pathfinder has finished the trip, undertaken under the most trying conditions. After leaving Detroit, the car ran into snow and rain for about two weeks, but after reaching Fort Dodge, Iowa, the rest of the run was comparatively easy. On successive days the car made 96, 130, 146, 135, 148 and 205 miles. The car apparently did not suffer at all from the severe low gear work in the clay and gumbo. Two rear tires were changed at Omaha, more as a matter of precaution. The Pathfinders were entertained at a banquet at Denver.

Breakers ahead!

Prosecutor Eddie has placed himself on record as advocating a jail sentence for infringers of the automobile laws, the third time. He is backed up by Chief Dishman who states that he will enforce the law as it stands. It seems absurd on the face of it. It is hardly possible, no matter how skillful the driver, to drive day in and day out, through the crowded and congested streets and not infringe the laws. As they stand the laws are not right and should be revised. Of course, no one will for an instant stand for any hair-brained speed "maniacs." Any one who will tear through the streets, regardless of life and limb should be made to suffer. But good drivers should not be made to suffer for a few fools.

A test will be held in New York this week by the office of public roads of the United States Department of Agriculture, on the effect of automobile and horse traffic on machine roads. The American Automobile Association is supplying all necessary details for carrying out the experiments. United States Army offi-



cers are greatly interested in these tests, and the results will be closely watched. All state highway commissions in the country have been asked to send a representative. Mr. L. W. Page, director of the office of public roads, has the affair under his supervision and has had on several other occasions an opportunity to study these conditions.

In preparation of the Cobe trophy races of the Chicago Automobile Club in June, Joe Tracy made 8 laps in the Vanderbilt race course in a 90-horse power machine at an average speed of 60 miles an hour, and reaching a maximum speed of 92 miles an hour.

Tracy was trying out tires and rims.

At the motorcycle races at the Coliseum Sunday last Lingenfelder, on an N. S. U. motor, made a new world's record for six miles, going the distance in 6 minutes and 24 seconds. In the amateur 10-mile open race, Groves, on the same machine, broke both the amateur and world's records, his time being 8 minutes and 8 4-5 seconds. Derkum, on a Reading Standard, won the professional 25-mile open, his time being 24:10.

The several hundred guests of the rubber men had the time of their lives at the picnic to Catalina Island. Plenty to eat, ball games, trips in glass bottom boats and excellent fishing served to pass away many agreeable hours.

Harvey Herrick has covered the distance between San Francisco and Los Angeles in 16 hours and 45 minutes, lowering the record for the run and lifting the cup. The mark has stood for two years, in spite of several determined efforts to lower it.

Abraham Doyle, a former farmer of Indiana, is 82 years of age, and recently purchased a touring car and drives it himself. It is claimed he is the oldest driver in the country.

While arrangements are not completed, however, the second annual Tour of Tourists is assured. It is proposed to shorten the distance, thus enabling a larger number to participate. The tour will no doubt take place about July 4, as it is just about this time when one wants to get away. Present prospects are that the tour will be from Los Angeles to San Diego and then into Old Mexico. Side trips of interest will be taken along the route, yet the total distance will not exceed 500 miles.

Special arrangements will be made with the leading Southern California hotels, so the total expenses will be reasonable and within reach of all. Taken all in all the tour should be a grand one.

There is no doubt that the lists for the big road race at Santa Monica on July 10, will be filled before the date of closing of the entries.

Those in charge are working like beavers to get things in readiness. Miles of road must be prepared, turns banked and culverts must be taken care of.

P. A. Lord, president of the Lord Motor Car Company, recently left for the East and expects to remain about a month. It is understood Mr. Lord's mission is to arrange for a 1910 model to be rushed here in time to participate in the road race to be held at Santa Monica in July.

Members of the association in charge of the arrangements for the Santa Monica road race announce that they will not allow two cars of the same make to be entered in the race.

H. O. Harrison, driving a six-cylinder Peerless car, last week maintained a twenty-hour schedule to San Francisco. The car never was in its low gear the entire distance. Leaving Los Angeles the first stop was made at Santa Barbara for lunch. Night found them at Paso Robles. The party was eating dinner in San Francisco the following day at 7 p. m. In the car besides Mr. Harrison was H. G. Krohn and wife and Dr. W. H. Spinks of this city. The journey did not tire the ladies in the party in the least.

According to present plans, the third regiment, Uniform Rank of the Knights of Pythias, may patrol the course during the great road race at Santa Monica on July 10. It was the original plan to secure the state militia, but the committee in charge looks with favor upon the K. of P. plan.

F. B. Hower, chairman of the American Automobile Association contest board, has announced an important change regarding the date and terms for receiving entries for the Glidden, Hower and Detroit contests of the 1909 American Automobile Association tour. Owing to the fact that the Pullman company insisted upon terms being reached by May 15 for the use of its dining and sleeping cars along a part of the route, it was at first announced that entries at \$200 each would be received until May 15, and thereafter at \$300 each until June 15. Last week, however, the number of paid entries in hand was sufficient to warrant the contract with the Pullman company being closed for the minimum number of cars it would agree to furnish, and arrangements made for increasing the number of cars to the maximum later on. Under these circumstances Mr. Hower decided promptly to act upon the suggestion of the Manufacturers' Contest

Association, as expressed in a letter signed by H. E. Coffin, its chairman, addressed to Mr. Hower, and dated at Detroit, May 10. The letter follows:

"Considerable comment has come to us bearing upon the entry closing date for the Glidden tour. In consequence, I should like to suggest to you that the regular closing date be postponed until June 15, entries to be received until this date at the regular fee. The excess fee of \$100 could then be made to apply upon all entries received between June 15 and July 1, this latter date being made the final one, after which no entries would be accepted."

Entries at \$200 each accordingly will be received until June 15, and from then until July 1 at \$300 each.

MOTOR BOATS TO RACE

Three Day Meeting Arranged for Newport in August

There will be a three-day race meet of motor boats at Newport, R. I., in August, open to power boats of America, Canada and Europe. The opening contest will be a 100-mile race for boats eligible for the Bermuda and Marblehead races. The prizes for this race, which starts at 7 a. m. on August 11, is "The Budder" cup. On the same day there will be races for cruising and racing boats of various dimensions over courses from ten to twenty miles.

On August 12 there will be six free-for-all handicap races at distances ranging from ten to twenty-five miles, and on August 13 a free-for-all race for auxiliary fishing catboats around Gould Island, a handicap consolation race, a free-for-all race for boats of unlimited length for the Newport Cup, and a race for hydroplanes, if enough entries are received.

While the wind, in what he characterizes as "the worst storm I ever saw," swept down upon the speeding contestants and, breaking off some forty telegraph and telephone poles close to the ground, strewed them over the course, C. S. Carris on the fourth and final day of the second annual D. A. D. A. automobile endurance run at Detroit drove a Franklin touring car through to the finish with a perfect score. Under such circumstances he added one to his performances with the Franklin which have caused his acquaintances to revise his first two names and without change of initials make him "Clean Score" Carris.

Unusual difficulties were not so unusual for Carris and his car as for some of the others, for he is one of the two drivers who three years ago took a Franklin through from San Francisco to New York in fifteen days two hours and twelve minutes, making the transcontinental record which stands today.

The competing Franklin was in class A, which was for motor cars of a value in excess of \$2,000. For each of the three classes a trophy was given, the donor in each case being one of the Detroit newspapers.

This perfect score is the seventh which Carris has made with Frank-

In cars of 1909 model, the others being in the Glidden tour, the Bretton Woods run, the Chicago endurance contest, the Cleveland reliability run, the Worcester endurance test and the recent New York-Boston run.

Less than a fortnight before he drove a Franklin to victory in the 4-day Harrisburg endurance contest.

As Detroit is the starting point of this year's Glidden tour the run just held serves as a preliminary for the longer tour.

The Webb Motor Fire Apparatus Company will bring an automobile fire engine to Los Angeles and if it meets with the approval of the Fire Commissioners, Los Angeles will have a Thomas gasoline engine with a pumping capacity of 700 gallons a minute, to add to its fire fighting force. The makers claim it has a speed of 60 miles an hour, carries 1,000 feet of hose and will carry seven men. It is a seventy horse power car.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McCune of National City arrived in Los Angeles a few days ago in a Tourist. They are on a four months' tour of the Coast States, with Idaho as their stopping point. They are equipped for a long journey and will travel by easy stages.

Bireley and Young, a new hustling firm who just entered the local automobile field, have been making good with their Columbia and Herreshoff cars.

The Howard Motor Car Company announce the selection of new quarters which will be located at the corner of Main and Twelfth streets.

The Woodill Auto Company sold four Overland 40s, the past week, and three more on which delivery is to be made at once.

Pierce Arrow cars, which have always been conspicuous for their showing, will again be well represented in this year's American Automobile Association tour for the Glidden and Hower trophies. Four cars of six-cylinder type have been entered, two of 48 horsepower for the Glidden prize and two of 30 horsepower for the Hower trophy.

A committee which made a careful examination of the Maxwell car that recently covered a 10,000-mile non-stop endurance run has turned in an interesting report on its condition after its severe test. The report says:

"The car when delivered to the committee was in practically good running condition. The amount of wear in the engine was very slight or inappreciable, except in the exhaust valve gear. The main journals and connecting rod bearings were in exceptionally good condition. The pistons, piston rings and cylinders were smooth and apparently tight.

"Not a single bearing or moving part was scored or cut. The exhaust valves were not properly timing. The inlet valves were operating satisfac-

torily. Bolts and fastenings were properly holding. The amount of carbon in the cylinders was not excessive."

Chumpleigh had just been fined \$10 for exceeding the speed limit.

"Now, your honor," he said, "I desire to make charges against this policeman who brought me here."

"What charge?" demanded the judge.

"Same as mine, your honor," said Chumpleigh. "If I was going forty miles an hour in my car he must have gone forty-one on his motorcycle, or he never would have caught me."—Harper's Weekly.

✦ ✦ ✦

His Instrument

A pompous doctor was going round the wards, followed by a crowd of students.

"I can tell a man's occupation from his disease," he said, turning to a patient. "Now, this man is a musician. Aren't you?"

"Yes, sir."

"And you play a wind instrument?"

"Yes."

"You see, gentlemen, nothing is worse for the lungs than the wind instruments. What is your instrument, my friend?"

And the man replied: "Concertina."—Dundee Advertiser.

For a Hard Man

An American guest for the night at an inn in Stirling, Scotland, descended to the office at break of day and complained to the person in charge that the bed was hard.

"It was like sleeping on a board," he said.

The person in charge replied with cold austerity: "The great Duke of Wellington once slept in that bed."

"No wonder they called him the 'Iron Duke,'" remarked the guest, ruefully rubbing his person as he turned away.—Youth's Companion.

Should Be Exceptions

"Do you think all luxuries should be taxed?"

"I do, most emphatically. (Don't you?"

"No, sir, I do not. It would work a great hardship on a good many poor men if all luxuries were to be taxed."

"I can't see how you make it out."

"Well, take my own case, for instance. Our first baby, yes, and I may say our second, were necessities, but the other five are luxuries. You can see for yourself how the

rule would work out."—Chicago Record-Herald.

A well known American bishop tells a story of a visit to a small town in one of the Southern States, where he was awakened one morning by a soprano voice, which came from the kitchen, singing a famous hymn. As the bishop was dressing he meditated on the piety of the servant. Speaking to her after breakfast of the pleasure it had given him, he was met by an unexpected answer. "Oh, thank you, sir!" she replied. "But that's the hymn I boil eggs by—three verses for soft and five verses for hard!"—London Globe.

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Strangers in a Strange Land



are liable to get lost if they attempt to travel over strange roads without the latest Pictorial Road Map to guide them. By the aid of this book the veriest stranger can take the wheel of an auto, start from the City Hall, and without asking a question of anyone, sit in the driver's seat and be absolutely positive of every foot of ground he is traveling, no matter what direction he desires to go, whether to Pasadena or to Santa Barbara or even to Mexico.

The map shows actual photos of turns, forks and cross roads, as well as pictures of Hotels, Inns and Garages which are situated near main highways.

Another feature is that of having all roads spaced off into miles and all grades, bridges, fords and sandy places marked.

These books are for sale at garages, hotels and news-stands. They can also be secured by sending \$2.00 to the publishers who will mail a copy, prepaid, to your address.

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LOBBY, HOTEL LEIGHTON

ALREADY several leading hotels show full visitors' lists for the coming London season. At the Savoy, for instance, Manager Pruger said that the demand for rooms at this early date was very remarkable. The Lusitania on her last trip from New York brought ninety-nine guests for his hotel alone.

"I have every reason to believe," said Mr. Pruger, "that the season will be better in a pecuniary sense than even that of year before last. I believe, in fact, that it will break all records, not only in numbers that are significant, but there is greater movement, greater gayety, greater liveliness, than ever before manifested."

Mr. Jonas M. Cleland who is President of the Cable Piano Co., of Chicago, Ill., registered at the Alexandria.

Mrs. Walter Douglas and maid, Miss Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur L. Ogilvy comprised an auto party from Santa Barbara which registered at the Van Nuys.

J. S. Cardinal of Montreal, Canada, registered at the Lankershim. Mr. Cardinal is proprietor of the leading summer hotel there.

Miss A. G. Martel of Montreal, Canada, registered at the Lankershim.

H. D. Lee and J. F. Merrill of Salina, Kansas, stopped a few days at the Alexandria. They are prominently connected in banking circles.

I. H. Ackerman of San Francisco stopped at the Van Nuys. Mr. Ackerman is owner of the Pig-N-Whistle in Los Angeles.

Capt. and Mrs. W. L. Reed, U. S. A., of Monterey, Cal., registered at the Alexandria.

I. S. Ingham, a prominent fruit grower of Highland, stopped at the Hayward.

B. O. Sprague, S. Dupern and L. Hache, connected with the American

Beet Sugar Co., were at the Van Nuys.

A party consisting of Mr. and Mrs. I. H. Bartlett, Miss Portia Bartlett and Miss Florence Dunham registered at the Alexandria from Chicago, Ill.

Harry Hart of San Francisco spent a few days at the Van Nuys.

Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Manning of Tucson, Ariz., registered at the Van Nuys. Mr. Manning is a prominent mining man in Arizona.

J. A. Kilpatrick and wife together with Mrs. J. A. Firno, all of Penn-yam, N. Y., are at the Hayward.

W. I. Walker and wife of Racine, Wis., registered at the Van Nuys.

Mrs. J. A. Hyle of New Rochelle, N. Y., is sojourning at the Leighton.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Holt are at the Alexandria. Mr. Holt is a well known capitalist of Redlands.

Pedro Franco Ugarte and family, and Felipe Franco Ugarte and family of Gomez Palais, Durango, Mexico, stopped at the Lankershim. Both are large ranchers in that section of Old Mexico.

Arthur E. Nason, a prominent insurance man of San Francisco, stopped at the Hayward a few days.

C. H. Burmon and wife of San Francisco are stopping at the Lankershim. Mr. Burmon is Coast representative of the Peerless Motor Car Co.

C. A. Keyser of Baltimore, Md., Mrs. A. K. Smale of Philadelphia and the Misses Hull of Philadelphia are at the Leighton and intend making Los Angeles their home.

C. C. Wilson of San Francisco stopped at the Hayward for a few days.

John Shepherd and wife of Chicago, Ills., registered at the Hayward.

Dr. and Mrs. W. F. Ferdenberg motored in from Riverside in their new Peerless car and stopped at the Alexandria. They were accompanied by Miss Louise Risker of Denver, Colo.

Friday evening a banquet for 75 people was given at the Leighton for the Occidental College. It is an annual affair.

Mr. C. W. Cornelius came by automobile from San Francisco and stopped at the Lankershim.

J. S. Doran of Buffalo, N. Y., registered at the Hayward.

Mr. and Mrs. Matt Kane of Des Moines, Iowa, registered at the Alexandria. Mr. Kane is proprietor of the Kirkwood Hotel there.

George L. Campbell of Portland, Ore., registered at the Lankershim. Mr. Campbell is heavily interested in mines and timber lands in Old Mexico.

John I. Schroeder and wife of Chino, stopped a few days at the Hayward. Mr. Schroeder is President of the Chino Sugar Beet Co.

L. S. Lawson, wife and three children of Pittsburg stopped at the Lankershim. They are making a tour of the United States in an automobile.

F. E. Barnard, the bean king of Ventura, is at the Hayward.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Weaver have closed their home in Los Angeles and are at the Alexandria. Mr. Weaver was former owner of the Planters' Hotel at St. Louis, Mo. Mr. and Mrs. Weaver will soon leave for Mackinaw Island, Mich., where Mr. Weaver owns the Grand Hotel.

Breakfast Hours

A traveler stopped at a hotel in Greenland, where the nights are six months long, and, as he registered, asked a question of the clerk.

"What time do you have breakfast?"
"From half-past March to a quarter to May."—Harper's Weekly.

Kean Kemble—Have you seen my Hamlet, me boy?

Scribb—I am glad to hear you characterize it in that way.

Kean Kemble—What do you mean?
Scribb—I am glad to hear you call it your Hamlet. I knew it wasn't Shakespeare's.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

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Here and There

Inspector George Smythe, auditor of the Surveyor's office at the Port of New York, said the other day to the Tribune: "There's a new method of smuggling invented about once every minute, I believe. If people worked half as hard earning an honest living as they do trying to devise ways and means of defrauding the government—well, they wouldn't work, that's all."

Of the many forms of systematic smuggling, one of the most prevalent is that of the English tailor who comes to this country with samples and takes measurements and orders for English clothes and haberdashery. The orders and measurements are sent back to the establishments in London. Invariably they ask instructions for shipping, saying that if the customer has friends coming over from England by whom they can send the suit, duty will be saved. One firm formerly undertook to get the goods delivered free of duty, relying on various stewards and other employees of the steamers on which the representative crossed to get them across for an extra charge of perhaps £1 on each suit. One steward who practised this custom of delivering goods in Boston to several customers of the firm made a tidy sum, for he occasionally risked bringing in as many as two suits on each trip, and perhaps an ulster or overcoat, which he would put on and wear. He was of medium size, and it was his practice to put on the new suit under a loose suit of his own and wear it off the ship, and deliver it to the customer from his own person. This was carried on several years, and it is not known that the steward was ever detected or that he is not doing it still. "I know it's not right," he said, "but when a man has a family and a lot o' kiddies to feed well, it's easy money."

Dr. William H. Holmes of Washington, D. C., Chief of the Bureau of Ethnology, was in Los Angeles recently, where he was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. F. Lummis at "El Alisal". Dr. Holmes was on his way to Seattle where he will establish the Bureau's exhibit at the Alaska-Yukon Exposition.

Miss Turbese Lummis recently had word from Mrs. E. K. Foster, who has reached England in the course of the two year trip around the world that she is taking with her family. They have just finished a trip through Devonshire, and are now in wild Cornwall, the country of romance and folk tales and eerie traditions. Mrs. Foster has planned to explore Cornwall and will tell the Friday Morning Club all about it when she gets home.

Eighteen years residence in Sweden, part of the time spent in collegiate studies, enables Mr. Baumgardt to

speak with authority on the subject of his lecture on Sunday evening, May 30, in Symphony Hall, Blanchard Building, "Sweden and the Swedes". In this lecture he deals with the history, literature, art, its men of science, its music, its beautiful capital, with interesting souvenirs of the past, the natural scenery of the country, the costumes of the people and their customs; the Laplanders who are probably less understood, and less known of than any other people in the world will have considerable time devoted to them in the lecture.

Those in Los Angeles who attended the little evening of Mr. and Mrs. William Swift Daniel on Manitou street here will be interested in an affair held at their home in New York at West 124th street. The Angelinos present on that occasion besides Mr. and Mrs. Daniel and their daughter, Miss Margaret Daniel, were Harry Ostrander—well known to most of us by his writings on Egyptian and other Oriental travel; Mr. and Mrs. Ernest K. Foster and their son, Noel; Mary Holland Kinkaid, now associate editor of the *Delineator*; Gaylord Johnson and S. E. Bierach and Miss Bertha Lummis.

A postal received by Idah Meacham Strobbridge from Mr. Harry Ostrander says, "The good Los Angeles people who are gathering at the Daniels quarters all resolve themselves into talking about Los Angeles, a sure indication of homesick people. I am staying here for a time because I have to, not because I want to, and will be glad to get back to good old Los Angeles."

A demonstration in honor of Mrs. Mary Field, who makes Los Angeles her home from May to November, and spends her winters in New York, took place in Brooklyn, May 6th. Over a hundred of the most representative women of Brooklyn did honor to this notable woman, celebrating the 25th anniversary of her presidency of "Mrs. Field's Literary Club", by a breakfast, a literary program and a May festival, at one of the famous houses of Brooklyn. In commemoration of the anniversary, decorations of silver took the place of the conventional table adornments of flowers, though bouquets of flowers were heaped upon the guest of honor. The members of the club showed substantial appreciation of Mrs. Field's literary leadership for a quarter of a century by the presentation to the guest of honor, with quaintly pretty ceremonies of over \$2800. The idea had been \$100 for each year of Mrs. Field's presidency but the subscription far exceeded the amount planned. Thus was honor rendered to the founder of Mrs. Field's Literary Club, and its outgrowth, The Twentieth Century Club of Brooklyn.

In a bill introduced in Congress by Representative Coudray of Missouri, we have the abolishment of a species of fraud much used by unscrupulous merchants and patent medicine advertisers. No merchant will be allowed to advertise bankruptcy or fire sales without the facts of the case warranting.

Unless men take cognizance of the awakening of women over the entire world, and make provision for its expression, there is destined to be a war between the sexes that will startle the civilized world, was the declaration of Mrs. Eleanor Carlisle, prominent club woman of Berkeley, Cal., in an address on "Woman's Citizenship" before the Suffrage Amendment League.

Mrs. Carlisle predicted that the recent suffragette disturbances in England will be repeated over the entire world and the smouldering feminine awakening will break into a wild flame if the new spirit of woman is not accorded some sort of recognition.

"And nothing," she stated, "would be so pitiful, as a struggle between the sexes."

Among an interesting cargo of passengers aboard the Kronprinzessin Cecilie, which left Bremen on Tuesday, May 4th, was Baron Rudolf von Brandenstein, the celebrated Vienna sportsman, who is to join an extensive big game expedition to Alaska and Kamchatka, with Dr. Hans von Kadic, who for many years was assistant to Dr. Hornaday, Director of the New York Zoological Gardens.

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Electric Lines
The Shortest and Quickest Line Between Los Angeles and the Ocean
See Venice, Santa Monica, Ocean Park, National Soldiers' Home, Playa Del Rey, Redondo.

Fish at LONG WHARF

Port Los Angeles

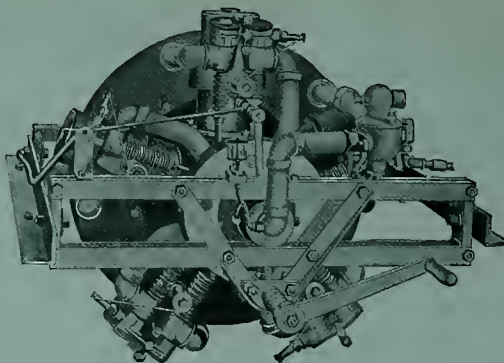
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One Whole Day for \$1.00
70 Miles of California's Finest Scenery. 28 Miles Right Along the Ocean. An Experienced Guide With Each Car.
Cars Leave Hill Street Station 9:40 a. m. Daily

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Hill Street Between Fourth and Fifth

Reasons Why

The Rotary is Best

- It IS air-cooled, absolutely.
- It runs more slowly on high gear than any FOUR or SIX.
- It picks up speed faster and more easily on the throttle.
- It has practically NO vibration.
- It runs with a silence unknown to the FOUR or SIX.
- It makes gear shifting almost unnecessary.
- It has no equal for hill climbing.



Reasons Why

The Rotary is Well Received

- It weighs only one-third as much as the ordinary motor.
- It costs only two-thirds as much to build it.
- It does away with reciprocation.
- It has a simple and positive lubrication system.
- It has no fly wheel.
- It has no radiator.
- It has no water pump.
- It has no water piping.
- It has no water jackets on the cylinders.
- It has no cooling fans.

LOS ANGELES ROTARY GAS ENGINE

SOME OF THE MOST CONSERVATIVE BUSINESS MEN IN THIS CITY ARE INVESTING IN THE STOCK OF THE LOS ANGELES ROTARY GAS ENGINE COMPANY, BECAUSE THEY RECOGNIZE THE GREAT POSSIBILITIES OF PROFIT TO BE DERIVED FROM MANUFACTURING IT. WHEN ENGINEERS OF THE LARGEST CORPORATIONS HERE CALL AT OUR OFFICE IN RESPONSE TO OUR NEWSPAPER ADVERTISEMENTS, AND AFTER A CAREFUL, RIGID INVESTIGATION OF ALL THE CLAIMS MADE FOR THIS ENGINE, INVEST THEIR OWN MONEY, IT SPEAKS WELL FOR BOTH THIS ROTARY ENGINE AND THE MEN WHO WILL MANAGE THE AFFAIRS OF THE COMPANY.

STRONG ENDORSEMENT

The following letter is only one of a number of equally strong letters from prominent men:

Pacific Light & Power Company

624 PACIFIC ELECTRIC BUILDING

Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 17, 1908.

Mr. G. H. Lewis,

Dear Sir:—It is with real pleasure that I address you in regard to the Los Angeles Rotary Gas Engine.

A year or more ago I was invited by Messrs. Brown and Winstanley to come to their little shop on North Main St., to see a Rotary Gas Engine, and although it was crude I could see a great future for the same, if it was perfected, and greatly encouraged these gentlemen to go ahead and perfect the same. I was so convinced even at that time of the great possibilities of that engine that I told Mr. Brown that I would invest some money in his machine as soon as I was able, and I am now very glad to say that I am a stockholder in the company.

The simplicity and efficiency of that machine is a marvel, and on account of the light weight of the engine its uses are really unlimited. My time today is too limited to mention the innumerable uses to which it can be applied, but I do not hesitate to say that the Los Angeles Gas Rotary Engine is one of the best inventions that has come before the people for years.

Yours very truly,

G. O. NEWMAN,
Civil & Mech. Engineer.
Chief Engr., P. L. & P. Co.

ADAPTED TO MANY USES

This rotary engine is adapted for automobiles, both runabouts and touring cars; for trucks, drays and other commercial vehicles; motor cars and boats; farming operations of various kinds, including pumping plants. On account of its compactness and light weight it is particularly desirable for mining operations and inaccessible places. The rotary engine imparts a steady power to the dynamo in electric lighting plants. It would be impossible in this small space to cite all the advantages of this rotary engine over the reciprocating types of engine.

We shall be glad to have an opportunity to show you this engine and to explain to you all its advantages and to make you thoroughly acquainted with what the Company proposes doing. THIS COMPANY OWNS COMPLETE PATENT PROTECTION IN THE UNITED STATES, ENGLAND, GERMANY, FRANCE, AUSTRALIA AND CANADA. The demand for a rotary engine does not have to be created. It is already here and the market is an immense one.

Stock for Sale at Less than Par

We advise you to take advantage of this opportunity while the stock is being sold at considerably less than its par value.

For further particulars telephone F8205 or call on or address

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PACIFIC OUTLOOK

Vol. VI. No. 23.

Los Angeles, California, June 5, 1909.

5 Cents \$1.00 a Year

A SPLENDID CONTEST

LOOKED at from a safe distance like the present, the next municipal election in Los Angeles offers all the elements of a highly dramatic and interesting event. All the signs point toward a tremendous struggle between elementary forces upon issues that are deep and fundamental. It will not be a contest between Republicans and Democrats—which terms are without meaning in city politics—nor is the matter at stake the mere holding of office for the salary and influence that go with it. Called by whatever names they may be, the real parties to the struggle are those who adhere to the machine on the one side, and those who are against the machine on the other; and the issue, however beclouded it may be by minor questions, is whether the organization or independent citizenship is to rule at the city hall.

And the man who enjoys a fight for the fight's own sake can say, as he contemplates the contestants and the stake for which they are to battle, "It will be a lovely scrap."

We are usually advised to withhold conclusions on an affair of this sort "until the smoke of the battle has cleared away." But before the battle begins the air is likewise clear of smoke, and we may be allowed to hazard a preliminary view. Conclusions made beforehand are sometimes more gratifying than those developed after the event; the first give play to the imagination, while the others are shackled by remorseless fact.

Reduced to its primary terms of machine or no machine, and the jury before whom the issue is to be tried being the intelligent people of Los Angeles, the thing looks so simple and easy that we are prompted to wonder where the fight comes in. All that is needed is to make the people understand the situation.

Yes; that is all.

And the first part of the lesson—seemingly the biggest part—is already learned. The people do understand that the machine is a bad thing, that in California it means the Southern Pacific and the city utility corporations, and that with these are usually allied the law-breaking saloons and the tough element generally. They know that the big leaders of the organization are most of them hired attorneys and salaried lobbyists of the Southern Pacific and the utility corporations. Brought face to face

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with the plain question: would you rather trust your city's affairs to the corporation machine or to independent people? there is no doubt what the verdict would be.

Yes; lesson number one has been learned here and elsewhere, and that is a great beginning; but numbers two, three, four and all the rest of the series that must be acquired before the voter can be depended upon to put the cross on the right spot have yet to be driven home.

What are they? Well here is one as a sample:

That the Machine Does Not Reform

How can it? Always and everywhere it is the ally of the utility corporations. They finance its campaigns, provide the permanent leaders, supply transportation as needed, help out with jobs for willing workers and reaching down from the top—for they own senators, governors, officials of all sorts, newspapers and banks—and springing up from below, from the saloons, lodging houses, and tough districts where ready-made votes are marshalled, their tentacles wind in and out through the whole organization in such a way that they and it have grown to be one and the same thing. The machine can reform exactly to the extent that its backers reform—and no more—and the interests of the people and the interests of the utility corporations, while they touch on some sides, are in the last analysis always at war—in the same way that the buyer and seller of the horse are at war. The seller wants a high figure,

the buyer a low one. The corporation wants all it can get from the city and the city wants—or should want—all it can get from the corporation for the people. That the city government should be given over to the corporation machine is as absurd as that the horse buyer should always agree in advance that he will take the animal at any figure the seller may charge.

But while the machine does not, will not and cannot reform there is nothing to prevent it from going through all the motions with exquisite skill. Sometimes its convention declaims against the corporations—a cheap device that no longer takes with the public. Sometimes it nominates a fine figurehead to lead the ticket, while the really important places are filled with men who will do the required work. Sometimes it nominates honest incapables who are easily managed. And sometimes—when it is reduced to the last extremity—it nominates a first-class man who will honestly represent the people at the same time that he gives the corporations a square deal.

And this last proposition is the most dangerous of all. It is insidious and hard to combat. When Standard Oil wishes to drive a competitor out of business, it undersells him in the area he supplies. No doubt the people are benefitted by getting cheap oil—but in the long run every dollar of the reduction is charged back. If the machine yields now, or in this one place, it is only that it may gather more power to square the account later or elsewhere. It is in business for all time and can afford to forego a profit on this or that transaction that it may gain the more on others.

There are other things that the voter must learn: that even a reform movement must have organization and experienced leaders; that decent administration does not mean a closed town or prohibition; that side-issues do not count; that those who oppose the machine do not claim perfection but are merely doing what they can to better conditions; that the machine cohorts are past masters in the art of insinuation, rumor-spreading, undermining confidence, starting panics, bluffing and lying; and that no vote gets counted unless it is put in the box. This last is for the people who profess to favor good government, but who are too busy to go to the polls.

So it is not so simple as it seems at first glance. The raw material for an anti-ma-

chine victory is at hand but there is need for a vast amount of work to put it in shape. The old organization recognizes the approaching crisis and is braced for a fierce struggle. It has money, skilled leaders, a trained and well-drilled corps of veterans and a great body of recruits always ready to come at the call. Worst of all there are the scores of respectables who rejoice to put their names and business standing at the service of the party—because it is their party in national affairs. On the other hand the anti-machine forces are equally awake to the seriousness of the crisis and are preparing to meet it with courage and in good order.

Never in its history has Los Angeles witnessed so momentous a political struggle as this is likely to be; never were the fundamental issues more clearly laid out; never were the results to be achieved more important.

* * *

RURAL UPLIFT IN THE SOUTH-WEST

THE RECENT convention in Guthrie, Okla., of the Southwest Interstate Commission on Country Life shows that one section of the country at least appreciates the importance of the movement begun by Mr. Roosevelt for the improvement of rural conditions. The convention was attended by delegates from Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Arizona, Kansas, and Texas, and the meetings were devoted to a discussion of ways and means of bettering country schools, country roads, and country life in general. These discussions, according to The News, of Dallas, Texas, were of a sort to prove the practicability of the whole movement. The same paper goes on to say:

"It has been objected by those in whom this movement inspires only emotions of levity that, although much desirable work is to be done in this direction, it is impossible to accomplish any part of it in the ways proposed. To be sure, the farmer himself must become an active agent; in the final outcome it is he who must actually do the things needed to be done. But in enterprises of this kind the task is half performed when we are aroused to a full consciousness of the evil conditions. We are prone to bear with complacency that which at first was scarcely endurable. Chafing, long suffered, brings a callousness that makes us insensible of bad conditions—we come, so strong is the spell of tradition, to regard molehills as immovable mountains. That is a psychological fact which will interpret and explain the existence of evils of country life, so gross and harmful, that otherwise we should be unable to account for the spirit which tolerates them. When that state of mind supervenes we need the quickening touch of a spur.

"The agitation and the education which

these country-life bodies have undertaken will be the spur, a potent force, to bring about an awakening among the farmers themselves. It will arouse them into a full sense of evil conditions, and with the coming of that sensibility will come also a desire to abate, to destroy them; and once that ambition shall be animated and made dynamic, we shall witness a transformation that will make men marvel."

* * *

HARRIMAN'S VIEWS

E. H. HARRIMAN, than whom there is no better posted man on financial affairs, has given forth an interview which was published by all the Associated Press papers on Monday of this week. While Mr. Harriman usually talks for his own financial benefit, we believe that the interview which follows contains much that is sound logic:

"The business of the country is on a very substantial basis," said Mr. Harriman. "All that is needed is a realization on the part of the farmers of the preparations for prosperity which have been so liberally made. There are now more acres under cultivation than ever before in the history of the country, and if we have favorable weather and correspondingly large crops, I look for happy times.

"There will be a big burst of speculation and a rise in the price of everything, but these will quickly grade down from the top to whatever levels the crops will make logical. The time is ripe, however, for a warning as to the proper employment of idle money.

"We should be careful that this money be not devoted to the development of fake projects, but on the contrary used in the upbuilding of real undertakings resting upon solid foundations.

"There was no necessity for the 1907 panic. That panic was directly caused by the extraordinary Landis decision and the general attitude prevailing at the time against the railroads and the corporations generally. It was a panic of sentiment—a disaster caused by the fear of something that did not happen. It frightened people into withdrawing their money from circulation.

"The next panic will be something more serious, because it will be due to shrinkage of business. As far as the mental attitude of the public is concerned we are on a saner basis today than we were in 1907. If we keep going up, however, and come down it will hurt more after we have gone up three or four stories."

Mr. Harriman dismissed with a shrug the question as to the ultimate action of congress as regards the tariff.

"I don't think that the tariff legislation will be of much importance."

The working agreement recently entered into between the Northern Pacific, the Great Northern and the Union Pacific was cited by Mr. Harriman as an example of what might be done to save unnecessary investment of capital.

A question as to the ultimate reduction of the yield of the invested capital brought the reply that fifty years hence 5 per cent dividends would be considered as remarkable as 10 per cent dividends are today.

Mr. Harriman reiterated his conviction that new laws permitting alliances of railways in order to permit better developments were necessary. The hysteria of thought which has countenanced existing laws retarding progress and hampered great undertakings had in a great measure disappeared, he felt, and in its place there was a conservative, tolerant, intelligent opinion abroad in the land that the railroads and corporations were not all enemies of the public good.

On the question of ship subsidies, brought out in connection with the operation of the Harriman line of steamships on the Pacific, Mr. Harriman, while not indorsing the principle of governmental subsidies, expressed the hope that some day his lines would be placed on such a footing as to permit them to compete on equal terms with lines now subsidized.

"I lose \$400,000 or \$500,000 every year," he said, "simply for the pleasure of flying the Stars and Stripes from those boats. I had a chance to sell them to advantage, but I couldn't bring myself to having them pass under another flag."

JAPAN TO DISSOLVE THE ALLIANCE WITH ENGLAND

THE Anglo-Japanese alliance was made for only ten years from 1905 and was to be dissolvable on a year's notice. Now, according to the Vienna and Berlin papers, Japan is seriously inclined to put an end to the compact. While no public announcement of this diplomatic move has been as yet made, says the Hamburger Nachrichten, it is natural to expect that it is seriously contemplated. This has not been denied at Tokyo, and there are certainly many reasons to think that Japan has ample grounds for dissolving partnership. It was quite a one-sided affair, says this German journal. Japan gave everything and England took everything, for England was enabled by it to leave the protection of her Pacific possessions to her Asiatic ally. The writer thus continues:

"Japan's wish to dissolve the treaty is said to have caused in the first place by England's growing inconsiderateness in her commercial competition with Japan, and in the second place by Japan's jealousy as she has seen England draw closer and closer to Russia and the United States. There is considerable plausibility in such allegations. It is quite conceivable that Japan would consider it irreconcilable with her own vital interests that her only ally should appear to have formed close relations with both of her avowed rivals, Russia and America. If Japan's hope of defending herself against Russia and the United States, through the help she received from England, proves illusory, the treaty between England and Japan would be practically worthless and less a help than a hindrance in protecting Japanese interests.

"Besides all this it is conceivable that Japan wishes to have a free hand for an eventuality which may any day happen, that is, an Indian uprising and the appearance of a Pan-Asiatic movement. In this case Japan would find herself seriously hampered by an English alliance in fulfilling what she holds to be her Asiatic 'mission.'"

Still further reasons are stated by the Vossische Zeitung (Berlin), which professes to have derived information from a high source in Vienna that Japan has already confidentially informed the Powers of her intention. In this important liberal organ we are told:

"Japan has long thought her rights were injured by England's attitude at the Portsmouth Conference. . . . The Japanese Government at the present moment believes that the policy of England threatens to destroy the balance of power in the Pacific. Japan has in fact come to see that King Edward's policy of ententes, which began with the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, is bound to end in a treaty with the United

States. This treaty, ostensibly aimed at Germany, would cause great alarm in Japan, which looks upon the United States as her most powerful antagonist in the Pacific. By her treaty with England Japan guaranteed to that nation her colonial possessions in Asia. If the treaty should cease, England would have to gather a new fleet in the Far East, for since her treaty with Japan she has withdrawn her ships from that region. But such a thing she could not do without lowering the strength of her naval forces in the North Sea, and this is the point which makes the possible rupture of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty of so much importance to the whole of Europe."—Translations made for The Literary Digest.

* * *

THE INNOCENT BYSTANDER

THE CITY of Pasadena has been giving the people of this vicinity a highly interesting demonstration of the difficulty of regulating a utility corporation. As a rule the difficulty lies in the unwillingness of the city authorities to proceed against the corporations, for obvious political reasons, but Pasadena uncovered trouble of an entirely different order. The Pasadena voter is not a devotee of the machine, and his officials are not selected by agents of the utility corporations. Thus when the Sunset Telephone Company refused to take out a franchise for operation in Pasadena, and the superior court, to which appeal was made, held that such a franchise was necessary, the authorities of that city proceeded to cut the wires and put the company out of business.

"We treat the Telephone Company just as we would any individual high or low," says Mayor Earley, and his course deserves to be, and will be, very generally commended.

But how about the thousands of people in Pasadena who are dependant on the Sunset telephones for their connection with the rest of the world? A telephone has long since ceased to be a luxury, and to be cut off thus unceremoniously is to every one an inconvenience and to some may be a dire calamity. The Sunset Company has about 5000 connections in Pasadena, and it is safe to say that over 10,000 people were, for a period of three days during which the main wires were down, put to desperate inconvenience and in some cases to actual distress.

These people were not to blame for the company's short-comings, and yet the punishment fell almost exclusively upon them. If the company has been put to some loss it can readily recoup by stiffening up its rates here and there. Possibly in time these very victims will be called upon to make good not only this expense but also the taxes upon the franchise if the company is forced to take one out.

Under these circumstances a high degree of courage was required of the officials who would venture upon such a contest. The American people are almost unanimously in favor of the regulation of corporations—particularly of public utility corporations, but they must recognize in advance the sad fact that the innocent bystander is the one who is going to suffer the immediate shock of the conflict.

Possibly after a few years of this kind of experience the people may prefer to cut the Gordian knot by public ownership of these utilities.

* * *

OUT OF DATE

WILLIAM Travers Jerome who four years ago was reelected district attorney of New York on an independent ticket—an incredible feat in that city of great partisan majorities and huge masses of illiterate vote—now wishes to run for the third time and opens his campaign by appealing to the people in a great Cooper Union meeting. He was coldly received, was called upon to answer questions, and his replies brought forth hisses; and a motion for an expression of confidence got but few affirmative votes. The appeal was a failure.

What has happened to Jerome? In what way has he changed from the fearless prosecutor and incorruptible public servant of six or eight years ago who was the idol of the independents and reformers all over the nation, and in whose behalf all the churches of New York were thrown open to public meetings.

Nothing has happened to Jerome, and that is the trouble. The people have gone ahead, while he has stood still. He is just as courageous, just as honest and just as capable as he ever was, but he is out of date.

Ten years ago when Mr. Jerome first came into the limelight as a justice of the peace in the borough of Manhattan who was actually in earnest for the suppression of gambling, the great issues before the people were moral-political rather than economic-political. New York was rotten, with all forms of gambling, a horrible white-slavery existed under the name of prostitution, Tammany influences ruled in the District Attorney's office, and justice was sold to the highest bidder—for coin or for politics.

It needed a man of Jerome's splendid energy, fearlessness and integrity to break up that system, and give New York the outlines at least of a square deal for all classes of society. Every sincere and practical man or woman who is working for better conditions in New York gives praise to Jerome, not only for the honest and efficient conduct of his office in the face of a thousand difficulties and temptations, but also for the influence he has exerted to secure reform legislation for the improve-

ment of slums and the protection of the children of the poor from vice.

But the great political issues of today are economic rather than moral. Public sentiment has been educated in the past ten years, and the people's eyes are trained to look beneath the surface of things and to sweep the horizon with a broader view. Not only did Jerome fail to keep up with this movement, but in various ways he sneered at it and condemned it. Calling himself a Democrat in politics, and considerate of the people wherever his office comes into actual contact with them, he is nevertheless undemocratic in his political point of view. He is a paternalist and entertains the conservative's fear and dread of too much power in the hands of the people. This is not to be wondered at when we consider the vista that spreads before him in the office which he holds—great areas where not a word of English is ever heard, scores of precincts where the vote is largely cast by professional criminals, the largest city in the Union absolutely in control of a corrupt political organization, men of known and recognized villainy elected and reelected to office, the finances of the city rushing madly toward bankruptcy, and the great mass of the population callous to the ills from which they suffer and asleep to the awful dangers ahead of them.

Thus it happens that Jerome has stood still and has allowed the great procession to sweep by him. Can he ever regain his place as one of the leaders in the front rank? His enemies exultantly say not, and his friends shake their heads in doubt and disappointment.

* * *

PITY HIM

FRANKLIN HICHBORN, who during the last month has been at his home at Santa Clara putting the finishing touches upon his review of the last session of the Legislature, has had some amusing experiences in connection with his work. His five-year-old daughter, Drusilla, who had listened to discussions of the review, was overheard by her mother telling a play-mate:

"My papa is writing a book about scwing machine agents."

Her astonished mother questioned the child, and developed the fact that the youngster had interpreted the often-heard expression "machine men," into "sewing machine agents."

Some of the communications which Mr. Hichborn receives, criticising or advising, praising or abusing, as the case may be, are most amusing. One of the most unique is furnished by Assemblyman Walter R. Leeds of Los Angeles. "As soon as the Story of the Legislative Session of 1909 is published," writes Mr. Leeds, "send me one copy, for which I agree to pay \$1.25 on delivery, only to see how far your personal animosity will lead you."

Assemblyman Leeds is evidently among those misguided individuals who imagine that any criticism of the machine or of machine methods is due to "personal animosity." He apparently is unable to conceive of a man who strives to do some good in the world of politics without hope of personal reward.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

Under this head the Pacific Outlook will publish from week to week news and comment concerning the work of the municipality and of the organizations that are interested in its betterment. Chief among these is the Municipal League, the conservative, substantial and at the same time progressive concern which in the last six years has done wonderfully effective work in reforming the city's charter, raising the personnel of its service, and has stood guardian over the interest of the citizen when menaced by graft, incompetency and cheap politics. The work of the City Club in shaping public sentiment and holding in readiness a regiment of willing workers, the activities of the Civic Association whose loyal citizenship of women as well as men strives for a cleaner and more beautiful Los Angeles, the efforts of the Improvement Associations and their federation, and the proceedings of commercial bodies, of women's clubs, of college men and of state societies and other organizations, in so far as they deal with the civic development of the community, will be set forth from time to time in these columns. The future of our city and with it the welfare and comfort of vast numbers of people rests in a great measure in the hands of these organizations, and their efforts, their aspirations and their achievements are matters of grave import to the community.

* * *

The Municipal League has been adding largely to its membership of late. It began the year with about 450 members and it has now over 700. Its Executive Committee entertains the hope that it will close the year 1909 with a membership of 1000. This will put the organization on a good financial basis, and will greatly strengthen its influence in city affairs.

This increase of membership, achieved at a time when business is comparatively quiet, and when our people are being called upon to support a great variety of public enterprises, is an unmistakable proof of the sincere regard that the citizens of Los Angeles feel for this organization, and is a recognition of the effectiveness of its past work.

American cities are strewn with the wrecks of organizations of this character. Nearly every city has had a municipal league, at one time or another in its history, that flourished for a few years, undertook a great mass of work, finished a few things, and then got into a row and went to pieces. If the Los Angeles League were to go out of business tomorrow, it would have enough standing to its credit to make

the city always grateful to it for having existed, but it is not going to go out of business tomorrow, but will keep right on making itself useful to those who are at work for the betterment of the city, and making itself troublesome to those who look upon the municipal government as fit only for a plaything of politics.

* * *

The project for a disappearing garbage can sounds good to the citizen, whether it disappears behind the house, or into a neatly covered pit in the grass plot, as the patentees of a new device have proposed. The displaying for hours of hideous, not over-clean garbage receptacles, along the park way or on the sidewalk, is a practice we have endured these many years because there has seemed to be no good way to get around it. Several times the provision was inserted in the garbage gathering contract that the drivers must go back of the house to get the can, and must return it there when empty, but it seemed almost impossible to force the observance of this feature. After the housekeeper found the can neglected a few times, she yielded and put it out in front as the others did. The proposed device is a can holder that fits into a hole in the grass plot or sidewalk and has flat iron lid. The can has a strong bale by which it may be easily lifted out of the pit, and, when emptied, dropped back into place and the lid closed. In this fashion it is kept out of sight, while waiting for the garbage wagon. The can-holder has no bottom, but is merely a cylinder about which the earth may be neatly tamped. Devices of this kind are used in several eastern cities to hold street sweepings and rubbish, and there is no reason why the same principle should not be used for garbage.

* * *

That the street car companies make unnecessary delay in paving their tracks after the street is paved, and that their work is not up to the standard of the remainder of the street are facts that have been well known to the public for a long time; and are now at last made the subject of special inquiry and action at the city hall. It seems to be admitted that there is an ambiguity in the law with respect to the details of procedure, but the general principle that the city has power to control its streets and to compel the railroads to pave properly is recognized by everybody. The railway people contend that it is a mistake to compel them to conform exactly to the general paving specifications as the track region undergoes a species of wear, in the jolting of the

cars, to which the remainder of the road is not subjected, and that it requires therefore a special treatment. As a matter of fact, the roads have not therefore been very successful with their "special treatment," for nearly every paved street in the city shows a loose and crumbling section where the car track runs. In Aliso street, where the trouble this time originated, the Pacific Electric seems to be doing a good job, as it has gone down below the level of its ties—which takes it below the level of the concrete base of the street—and is rock ballasting the road. On the face of it, this would seem to give better results than an exact compliance with regulations, provided the surface used were up to the standard of the remainder of the street—which is questioned. But however the law may be read with respect to the roads' conforming to specifications—of one thing there is no doubt, and that is that they must keep their section of the road in good repair—and this they certainly have failed to do in many instances.

* * *

The drillers in the San Fernando tunnel on the aqueduct have broken the world's record, making, with hand drills only, a distance of 579 feet in 31 working days, which is 18.67 feet per day. We look to see a number of world's records broken in the course of this great undertaking, particularly on the financial side. It may not be possible to make the exact comparisons, but we are confident that in the hands of men like Mullholland, Lippincott and Mathews we are to witness the establishment of a new set of standards for rapid, efficient and economical public work—standards that will confirm the theory heretofore so often ridiculed, that it is possible to get better results in public work, where there is honesty and ability at the head, than in any form of private enterprise.

* * *

As a result of referendum petition the people are to be given a chance to vote on the question of whether telephone rates are to be raised or not; and until next December, the time of the city election, the rates will remain as they are. No one supposes that the people will vote for the raise. Here was a case where the city council, which is chosen to represent the people, did not represent. Neither did they a year ago when the issue was the reduction of the Sunset rate to equal the Home.

* * *

If you wish to learn something pleasant about electric lights, ask any citizen of Pasadena what he is paying now. This is the customary answer: "Why, two years ago

my bills averaged from \$3.00 to \$6.00 a month, and I was very economical of light. Now, since the municipal system came in, I get a flat rate of \$1.25 a month, use all the lights I want, and we have electric flat-irons, toasters and curling irons in use without limit."

* * *

The next great question that the authorities of Los Angeles will be called upon to tackle is the depression of steam railway tracks where they cross the main thoroughfares of the city.

* * *

Another mystery gone to join the Man in the Iron Mask, who wrote Shakespeare, who hit Billy Patterson, and what's become of Chauncey Depew. It is, or rather it was, where did the great crop of Sunday drunks come from? We had Sunday closing, and yet Monday's grist was double that of all the week put together. Asking the police authorities brought forth only owl-like looks and weird head shakings. Now, for the first time in many years we have a mayor, a police commission, and a police chief that do not care for four-flushing. They actually mean business. And the Sunday drunk is rapidly disappearing off the municipal map.

* * *

CITY CLUB PLANS

The accomplishment of the City Club of Los Angeles in providing for its members interesting and instructive addresses each week is remarkable, and the following statement by Mr. Frank G. Henderson, Secretary of the Club, as to the method pursued may prove of interest.

Mr. Henderson says:

"We have a program committee of three, whose particular duty it is to keep tab on the questions of the day. As a rule, the subject suggests the speaker. In the early days of the club, the personal influence of the officers of the club was the great factor in inducing speakers to address the club. As we have grown and become better known, we have had very little difficulty, most speakers being glad of the opportunity to speak to us.

"As Secretary of the Club, I keep in touch with the program committee, I watch the papers closely, and do not hesitate to advise with any of the prominent men, (whether members or not) and with the newspaper reporters, etc., as to speakers. I am free to say that the club owes a great debt to Mr. Meyer Lissner for his able work in this line. Owing to his wide acquaintance both with men and with affairs, his assistance has been invaluable.

"We endeavor to arrange our program for some weeks ahead, although frequently we find this to be impossible, and often we do not know who will be the speaker until two or three days before the meeting. It is always well to have some local speaker

to fall back on, in case of a slip in the program.

"Our members are taking a more and more active interest and many suggestions come from them."

* * *
HUMOR

"The Hebrew Standard" prints this story: "In Vienna a Christian Socialist of the name of Pelican was the chairman recently of the bureau of buildings. He was visited on business by an architect named Kohn. The following dialogue ensued: 'Mr. Kohn, I judge from your name that you are a Jew.' 'Mr. Pelican, I gather from yours that you must be a bird.'"

* * *

"When we are married," she cooed, "I shall keep you in love with me always. I know the way."

"And what is your recipe, dear?" he asked, drawing her closer.

"I shall spend heaps and heaps of money on nice dresses and always look as pretty as I can!"—Cleveland Leader.

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STARTING THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

By C. D. Willard

EVERYTHING has to have a beginning. Even so well-known and so fundamental a concern as the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce did not always exist, although this city's progress and prosperity are so identified with the activities of that organization that the newcomer is inclined to the belief that the city and the Chamber must have begun life together.

It was the writer's good fortune to be present at the first public meeting at which the formation of the chamber was discussed, and at the subsequent meetings at which organization was formally effected. The first was held on October 11th, 1888, and there were about 20 present. At the second, held October 15th, there may have been 40 or 50. The writer attended in the capacity of reporter for the Herald.

As there were good poets before Homer, so there were chambers of commerce prior to this one. Back in the early '70s there had been one which flourished for a time, died down, was revived and finally went out of business in the long period of depression that sent many good citizens of Los Angeles to Arizona in search of better times. A few years before the great boom of 1885-7 began, the Board of Trade appointed an immigration committee, which, for a short period, did the work similar to that now performed by the Chamber. Fred L. Alles was secretary of this committee, and it seemed to have been a case where the agents of prosperity were trampled down in the mad rush of the rank and file of the procession itself. They put a few advertisements in Eastern newspapers, mailed some "special editions," and sent out some exhibits—and then the next thing that happened was a boom so terrific in its proportions and so swift in its movements that everything since then has seemed like the quiet of a country churchyard by comparison. You add 50,000 people to a town of 200,000 and you get "business activity". But you add the same number of people—50,000—to a town of only 10,000 that has been just famishing for something to happen for quarter of a century, and you get the real thing in the way of a boom. The immigration committee saw the futility, nay, the absolute danger of further advertising the country, and they switched to selling real estate.

The city had a commercial body known as the Board of Trade whose chief function was the handling of insolvency cases. It was not fitted to undertake the general forwarding of business and property interests for the whole community, and its officers urged that a separate organization be formed for that purpose.

A corporation formed within the Board of Trade, when the boom was at its height, had constructed a two-

story brick building on the corner of First and Broadway where the Tajo Block now stands. The lower floor was occupied by the Seymour-Johnson Grocery—subsequently removed to South Spring street and acquired by J. R. Newberry. The Broadway frontage upstairs was used by the California Club, but a stairway at the extreme rear of the building led from First street up to the rooms occupied by the Board of Trade. This organization, of which Trobridge Ward—afterwards Secretary of State for California—was secretary and Gregory Perkins stenographer, afterwards coalesced with the Wholesale Board of Trade, of which the present city auditor, Mr. Mushet, was secretary, and it now occupies quarters in the Equitable Bank Building.

It was in the Board of Trade rooms, back of the California Club, that this initial meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held. These names had been signed to the call—W. E. Hughes, E. W. Jones and S. B. Lewis. If any one man could be designated as the originator of the chamber, it would be the first of these, Mr. Hughes. He had come to Los Angeles from Wheeling, West Virginia, where he had seen a large commercial body in successful operation, attracting manufacturing concerns, assisting to develop industries and stimulating immigration. Himself a successful manufacturer of shoes, he felt the lack in Los Angeles of the kind of industries that give substantial and permanent prosperity—the industries that carry a big pay-roll. He talked Chamber of Commerce to all with whom he came in contact, and at last joined with Major Jones and Mr. Lewis in the call for a public meeting. The former had been a member of the city council and had taken active part in public matters. He was chief owner of the St. Vincent property which included most of the block from 6th to 7th between Broadway and Hill, and he afterwards built a large public market and later a hotel on the Broadway frontage. Major Jones now lives at San Gabriel and recently served as foreman of a grand jury that could not find much of anything wrong with the Harper administration. S. B. Lewis, the third signer, was then president of the Board of Trade and for many years conducted the Hayden-Lewis saddlery business to which the Lichtenbergers succeeded with the Los Angeles Saddlery Co.

All meetings look pretty much alike to a newspaper reporter who attends 300 or so in the course of a year, and yet there was something in this gathering that impressed me so at the time that long afterwards I was able to recall every important detail. I think most of those who were there felt that they were assisting at a "historical event." I remember very distinctly that when a secretary

was to be elected, I said to myself, "Some day I mean to be secretary of this concern." During the first three years the Chamber had five different secretaries, and every time there was a vacancy there was a lively contest. Finally when the organization was so deep in debt that its creditors were about to close it up, the place fell to me by a unanimous vote. Nobody else wanted it. And I served as secretary for six years.

The meeting was called for three o'clock and some half a hundred people had been asked to attend. Besides that notices had been put in all the papers asking the public generally to come. Everybody was welcome, but less than a score were present. It was a disappointment to the three who had signed the call, and it was decided to adjourn to a later date and endeavor to secure at that time a larger attendance.

As a rule this plan doesn't work. The second meeting usually attracts even a smaller number than the first. But these people were very much in earnest, and in the four days that elapsed between the meetings they waylaid scores of citizens, and made them promise to be present. The result was that the second gathering filled the little hall to overflowing.

No organization was attempted at the first meeting—that of October 11th—and no definite action of any kind was taken. Mr. Lewis called the meeting together with a few words and suggested the name of Major Jones for chairman. The major took the chair and in a speech of twenty minutes outlined the Chamber of Commerce, its lines of possible work and the service it could render the city and Southern California in language that after events made prophetic. I remember that his talk impressed me profoundly, not so much for what he foretold of the Chamber's usefulness—at the time I did not appreciate that—as for his clear analysis of the difficulties under which the region was then laboring. In the fall of 1888 the people of Los Angeles were just coming out of a pipe-dream, and the realities of life seemed grim and cold to them. It was lots easier to talk about the price of real estate than it was to sell groceries or milk cows or plow a barley field. The little about the country, and most of that wrong. They had brought a little money which they had invested in first payments on real estate, and were now waiting for the rise. The chairman did some very plain talking. He was not expecting the boom to begin again next year nor for many years. Everybody must go to work, and must help to actually develop the country. But first they must learn what the resources of the country were; and if people were to be attracted from the East, it must be for something practical, not merely to enjoy the climate.

Mr. Hughes spoke with force and intelligence of the manufacturing possibilities of the country. He believed that the chief function of the chamber would be to stimulate enterprises of that character. John F. Humphreys, who was at that time in the city council, spoke of mining in Southern California, particularly of oil as the need of cheap fuel for this region. At that time the only oil produced in California came from the half dozen wells at Puente, where some 30,000 barrels a year constituted the output. In 1908 California produced 45,000,000 barrels and the Los Angeles region 3,000,000. Mr. Humphreys declared his belief that some day California would produce vast quantities of oil—a prophecy which made good. A son of Judge Humphrey's is now on this city's Board of Public Works, and the Judge divides his time between Los Angeles and the Northwest where he has considerable mining interests.

Another man who participated in that first meeting and who made a sensible talk was C. A. Warner, 's special passenger agent for the Santa Fe, whose broad hat and loose grey suit was long a familiar landmark on our streets.

At the second meeting which was held in the same place on the 15th of October at three o'clock, Major Jones again occupied the chair and Harrison Gray Otis made the motion for a permanent organization. A committee was appointed to draw up a constitution and by-laws, the members of which were S. B. Lewis, W. E. Hughes, H. G. Otis, J. R. Dunkelberger and W. F. Fitzgerald. Mr. Dunkelberger was at one time postmaster of Los Angeles and Judge Fitzgerald was after this time Attorney-General of the State and later on our own Superior bench. J. I. Redick, who built the block on the southeast corner of First and Broadway, was elected temporary treasurer, and J. V. Wachtel, who was at that time associated with Fred Walton in the furniture business on South Spring street, was elected temporary secretary. The initiation fee was fixed at \$5, and the dues at one dollar a month. Twenty-five names were immediately signed to the roll of charter members.

Four days later—the 19th of October—the committee on constitution made its report, and the proposed document was adopted. It provided for bi-weekly meetings of the entire chamber, and although a Board of Directors was chosen, it was not intended that they should represent the Chamber as they now do, but merely that they should attend to details of the work. Just the same the directors were to be fined one dollar every time they were late to or absent from a meeting. This fine was never enforced, and at the first revision it disappeared from the constitution. It

took 20 to make a quorum of the whole chamber and the first minute book consists chiefly of dates followed by the entry of "No quorum". After some months of this the Directors took charge and meetings of the chamber as a whole were limited to once or twice a year.

Of the newspaper men who were present at the first meetings I remember H. Z. Osborne who took an active hand in the proceedings, Sig Morris who reported for the Express, George Miller for the Times and E. Langley Jones for the Tribune. I think Otheman Stevens, who was then city editor of the Tribune, and Harry Hanchette, city editor of the Herald, and Geo. W. Burton of the Herald Staff also happened in at one of the first meetings.

Such was the origin of the strongest and perhaps the most necessary organization this city possesses: a small beginning from which great things have sprung.

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During a dance on Petee street, Cincinnati, it was discovered there was a shortage of male partners, whereupon a buxom woman turned in an alarm of fire. When a lot of handsome firemen from a nearby engine-house appeared the woman said: "They ain't no fire. Stay and dance; that's what we wanted ye fer. Why doncher stay and dance?"

At the regular weekly luncheon, to be held at the Westminster Saturday, June 5th, at 12:15 p. m., Hon. Lionel A. Sheldon, ex-Governor of New Mexico, will speak on the subject of "Taxation a Growing Burden." Some suggestions towards economy.

Companies of Naval Militia from various States will receive instruction on board battleships of the navy this summer. This is the first time the Naval Militia has ever been put aboard the big ships for instruction. One company of militia from Maine, nine from Massachusetts, three from Rhode Island, one from Connecticut, two from Pennsylvania and three from the District of Columbia will cruise on battleships. The Connecticut will take most of the companies. The militia will cruise between July 11 and August 7.

The various companies will go to Provincetown Bay, which is to be the rendezvous of the fleet this summer during the manoeuvres, and each company will be on board a battleship from one Sunday until the next some time during the period mentioned.

Uncle Joe Cannon put on the gloves with Philadelphia Jack O'Brien at the latter's training quarters at the King of Prussia Inn the other day, and despite his age he handed the pugilist a pair of jolts which seemed to take the latter by surprise.

"I'm not a world's champion, but back in Illinois I used to have something of a reputation as a boxer," remarked the Speaker.

A public meeting of the Los Angeles Center of the American Music Society was held in the Gamut Club Tuesday evening, June 1st, for the purpose of distributing the framed certificates of membership. Mr. Nowland again outlined the purposes and aims of the society and impressed upon the members present the need of concerted and enthusiastic effort. Reference was made to the concert

to be held next October in this city, under the auspices of the society. Mr. Nowland leaves in a few days for Seattle to make arrangements for a day devoted to American music at the Alaska-Yukon exposition.

The Lyric Club will complete its fifth season with a concert given in Simpson Auditorium, Friday evening, June 11th. Assisting the club will be Mr. Harry Clifford Lott, the Krauss

string quartet, and Miss Nora McPherson, one of the members.

A well-attended concert was given last Thursday evening by the choir and soloists of Temple Baptist church, assisted by a ladies' quartette of which the members were: Mrs. Frank Bryson, Mrs. Emily T. Ohmer, Mrs. Bacon, Miss Kie Julie Christen. The program was well-selected and proved an enjoyable evening's enter-



By MAY RAMSEY THORN



MRS. THILO BECKER

tainment. As a singing body the chorus shows a lack of finish, evidenced by a blending of tone which left something to be desired, and the absence in part at least of that unity of idea and purpose which makes a chorus one marvelous instrument in the hands of its conductor. These strictures do not apply, or at least only in part, to the rendition of "The Marvelous Work" from the "Creation". In this number the soprano obligato was ably sustained by Miss Helen Axe Brown, who was also heard in, "If I Build a World for You", Lehman, and "My Love He Comes on the Ski", Clough-Leigher. Miss Brown has a voice of pure and pleasing quality and her numbers were among the best of the evening. Solos were rendered with good effect by Mr. Robert McClure Granger and Mrs. Aroline Ellis Bacon, while Mr. Jackson S. Gregg gave an amusing negro ditty followed by an Irish song, "Dr. McGinn". Mr. Gregg also sustained a large share of the solo work in the Sacred Cantata, "The Vision of St. John", which formed the second part of the program. Mr. J. J. Falls, organist of the church made an efficient accompanist, and in addition played an effective organ solo, "Introduction and Scherzo", Bartlett. The C. S. De Lano Mandolin Orchestra contributed the opening number.

Mr. Leslie Marsh presented some of his advanced pupils in a piano recital Tuesday evening, June 1st, at the Ebell Club House. There was a large attendance, and the work done by Mr. Marsh's pupils was remarkably good, technical difficulties being well overcome, and touch and tone production almost universally good. The most notable feature of the recital was the playing of Miss Grace Hilgen, a pianist of unusual talent, and one who will no doubt be better known at no distant time. Miss Hilgen was heard in Tchaikowsky's "Romance" a left hand arrangement of the Sextet from Lucia de Lammermoor, and "Gavotte and Variations", by Rameau. Others who did creditable work were Miss Hazel Peterson, Miss Irene Baughman and Miss Ruth Rivers.

Mr. H. Beerbohm Tree has acquired the English rights of the Beethoven play recently produced in Paris, and will presently appear as the Bonn master. Tree as Beethoven! For the tall, spare actor to successfully impersonate the stout, thick-set composer, there will be required a triumph of make-up, nearly as remarkable as in the case of the late Sir Henry Irving when he essayed the part of Napoleon Bonaparte.

A musical program has been arranged for the first June meeting of the Ebell Club. Those who will contribute to the afternoon's enjoyment are Mrs. W. F. Botsford, Mrs. E. W. Martindale and Miss Annabelle Jones, pianists; Mrs. Majella Howland Lacy and Mrs. Maria Thresher Webb, violinists; Miss Helen Axe Brown, soprano; Mr. James Paul Lacy, tenor. A musical dialogue, "Secrets of the

Heart", by Liza Lehmann, will be given by Miss Drury Rector and Miss Dorothy Smart.

Manager L. E. Behymer left Los Angeles Sunday morning, May 30, with the Philharmonie Company, which he takes east yearly, giving recitals en route to Chicago.

It is Mr. Behymer's object to complete the formation of his various courses between here and Denver, introducing them in the coming season in the cities en route.

Mr. Behymer has been invited to be present at the National Song and Music festival given by the Federation of Singing Societies in Madison Square Garden, June 19-22, and also expects to meet Mr. Harley Hamilton in New York in connection with the forthcoming Symphony season.

Mr. and Mrs. Thilo Becker will present a program Tuesday evening calculated to please the musical connoisseur. Programmes such as are here given should be appreciated by music lovers generally and will assist in placing the standing of music on a higher plane in Los Angeles. The concerts will be given in Simpson Auditorium Tuesday evening, June 8th and Saturday afternoon, June 12th. The following programs speak for themselves:

Tuesday Evening

1. Sonata in A Major for Violin and PianoCesar Franck
2. Intermezzi Op. 118, Nos. 1, 2, 3; Op. 119, No. 3.....Brahms Ballade.
3. Suite for Violin.....Sinding
4. Nocturne in C Sharp Minor; Fantasia in F Minor....Chopin
5. AbendliedSchumann
6. Walther's Prieslied from the Meistersinger Wagner-Wiehelmj

Saturday Afternoon

1. Sonata in A Major for Violin and PianoBrahms
 2. PastorateScarlati-Tansig
Le CoucouDaquin
ToccataParadise
Sarabande and Passepied...Bach
 3. Concerto for two violins....Bach
Mrs. Thilo Becker and
Mr. Oscar Seiling
 4. Romanze Op. 28, No. 1; Des Abends; In der Nacht.....Schumann
 5. Etude de Concert in D Flat MajorLiszt
 6. Romantic PieceDvorak
 7. Walther's Prieslied from the Meistersinger Wagner-Wiehelmj
- (By request)

The magnificent organ at Colston Hall, Bristol, England, has been put to a use not intended by the donor or the builder. It was reconstructed and enlarged in 1905. Suffragists there were in those days, but they had not yet lifted up their voice to disturb the harmony of public meetings. Since then, however, more than one musical instrument, such as a cornet and a bell, has been pressed into service in the cause of "Votes for Women." Now the sanctity of the king of instruments has been violated, al-

though, in the latest instance, as a means of concealment merely. At a meeting recently held at Colston Hall, by Mr. Augustine Birrell, interruption was caused by a woman's voice, the owner of it subsequently being discovered in the organ. This is, in truth, not a novel form of hiding place. Gentlemen with burglarious intent who patronize churches and chapels have often found the intricate passages amongst the organ pipes very effective means of temporary effacement until such time as they can indulge in their nefarious undertakings in blissful and secure privacy. Cats and rats have often found a happy hunting ground round and about the swell-box, and birds and bats have been known to seek refuge down a 32-foot pipe.—London Musical News.

We reproduce the following from the musical Standard of London, England:

Three of the best known sonatas in all violin literature were played by MM. Ysaye and Pugno at the first of their three sonata recitals at Queen's Hall on May 5. These were Mozart in D major, No. 39; Schumann in D minor, Op. 121; and Beethoven's Op. 47, the "Kreutzer." It was pleasant to see so large an audience assembled to greet the two great artists. Their performance was almost wholly satisfying. The harmonious sequence of the tonalities of the works given was characteristic of the concert. One can only point out that M. Pugno, after playing very beautifully in his much-adored Mozart, did not seem enormously interested in the lovely Schumann sonata. The gulf between the two composers is indeed vast. Schumann flings wide his windows to a new aspect of the world, opens the flood-gates to a rush of untold passions; the deluge half overwhelms the musician and the form of his expression. Bridging the gulf stands Beethoven. Loftier in standpoint, keener and wider in vision than Mozart, he has the supreme articulation, the mastery of means lacking in Schumann. The essential fault of the Schumann sonata is that the first and last movements are poorly written for the violin. The part is not felt for the instrument. On the other hand, the lyrical movements—the bewitching Scherzo and the tender, song-like Andante—will for ever save the work from oblivion. After the nervous, exasperated finale, that is like the sterile labour of a tor-

mented dream, the sunlit beauty of the "Kreutzer" seemed more than ever radiant and superb—a very Atalanta of virgin force and audacious joy.

The warm week just past has helped to impress upon the minds of all the necessity of the coolest and airiest possible location for summer activities. Music teachers and artists will find this problem solved by a summer studio in the Gamut Club building, South Hope street.

The Corriere della Sera of Milan, Italy, publishes an interview with Caruso in which the singer manifested wrath against certain English newspapers which, he said, "have been seduced by the brazenfacedness of their American rivals" into belying him.

He complained that they seem to revel in the idea that his voice is lost and he appeared to be keenly afflicted by their laudation of Carasa, the new tenor.

Caruso insisted that his voice has not been lost and that he will fulfil his engagements in England in August.

The making of books designed to open up to the layman the techniques of music continues, and "The Orches-

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tral Instruments and What They Do," by Daniel Gregory Mason (The H. W. Gray Company, New York), is another serviceable volume, says the New York Sun. Mr. Mason gives a birdseye view of the orchestra as a whole and then takes up the departments of strings, wood, brass and percussion separately. He describes each instrument in its turn and enters into a considerable account of its uses and its technic. It is by no means certain that the information given in regard to the technics of the various instruments lies within the field of the layman's needs, but probably some amateurs who are willing to go a little below the surface will be glad to find this feature in the book. The illustrations are of the kind usually found in such works, but a certain human interest is given to them by the publication of the names of the players of the instruments. Since the illustrations have so much merit, it is a pity that one should be not quite properly labelled. "Contrabass clarinet or contra bassoon" is confusing, since a clarinet is not a bassoon, and cannot be, for the sufficient reason that a bassoon belongs to the oboe family. The instrument in the picture is a contrabass clarinet.

The Gamut Club "Ladies' Night," held last Wednesday evening was a decided success, and the large attendance proved the popularity of the club. The feature of the program was a repetition of "The Violin Maker of Cremona," first given at the Gamut Club concert in Temple Auditorium. Mr. Nowland again assumed the role of Filipo, the characterization being if anything better than at his first appearance; his violin solos met with enthusiastic applause. At the end of the little play he was recalled several times. Mr. Hobart Bosworth appeared again as Ferrari, while Miss Clara Williams was a satisfactory Gianina. The club orchestra contributed several selections.

The Gamut Club is becoming more and more a factor in the advancement of art in its broad sense, and with its high ideals should long continue in the van of artistic progress in this city.

Among the interesting features of Saint Gaudens's reminiscences appearing in the June Century is his experience with Stevenson. "I can remember some few things as to my personal impression of him. He said that he believed 'Olala' to be his best story, or that he liked it best, and that George Meredith was the greatest English litterateur of the time. * * * He said with great feeling that his chief desire in the world was the power to knock down a man who might insult him, and that perhaps the most trying episode in his life was one in which he had a conversation with a man that, had it taken a certain direction, left no alternative but one of a personal altercation where he could present but a pitiable figure. This impressed me as being the most feeling thing he ever said to me."

Theatre

"Lady Frederick"

MISS ETHEL BARRYMORE, gifted daughter of gifted parents, presented "Lady Frederick" at the Mason this week. It is a comedy from the pen of W. Somerset Maugham, a dramatist who has been in the limelight more or less in the past few months. While some doubts exist as to the actual dramatic worth of the piece, it serves to bring forth Miss Barrymore more in her various moods, which is all one asks. No



JOHN DREW AT THE MASON

doubt exists as to Miss Barrymore's capabilities. With her splendid stage presence, artistic dressing and sweet melodious voice, she always manages to charm her audience. Well filled houses have been the rule all week at this theatre. Miss Barrymore has been promised a Pinero piece for next season, which is good.

Burbank Theatre

Manager Oliver Morosco announces an elaborate revival of William Gillette's great war play, "Secret Service," as next week's attraction.

The Burbank company is excellently adapted to give a fine performance of this play and the revival promises to be one of the most noteworthy contributions of the stock season.

William Desmond will play Capt. Thorne; A. Byron Beasley will be seen as Mr. Arlesford, Thorne's rival; Harry Mestayer will play the juvenile Wilfred Varney; Charles Giblyn will again assume the identity of Lieut. Maxwell, the role he created when a member of Gillette's company; and Henry Stockbridge will be Capt. Dumont, "Thorne's" brother.

By her own request Miss Blanche Hall has been assigned to the ingenue role of Caroline Mitford, a part she has long wanted to play; while Lovell Alice Taylor will have the heroine's role.

Margaret Anglin to Play "Helena Richie"

Miss Margaret Anglin will make her reappearance on the New York stage next season in "The Awakening of Helena Richie," under the management of Frank McKee. The play will be put on at the Savoy Theatre early in the fall.

Majestic Theatre

"Lonesome Town," the comedy in which Kolb and Dill conquered New York City and which has proved the most popular of their offerings in the West as well as in the East, will be revived at Hamburger's Majestic theatre next week.

Kolb and Dill, together with Sydney De Grey, appear as tramps; Percy Bronson and Carlton Chase are promoters interested in the "dollar down and dollar a month lots"; Ernest Van Pelt is the town constable; Adele Rafter, the dashing San Francisco widow; and Marion Miller, Hazy Fogg, a sort of California Sis Hopkins.

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"Merely Mary Ann"

Faith and innocence,—these are the keynotes of Miss Florence Reed's interpretation of the name part in "Merely Mary Ann," an interpretation which settles the question of her

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ability and stamps her a stock actress of rare talent. In the first three acts she is a servant, a country girl whose childlike nature is mighty in its very meekness. Her acting is unstudied and exquisitely natural. The quaint "Yez, sir," falls without effort from her lips. She appears to lose consciousness of self in sympathy and understanding of the role. She rises superbly to the strong emotional demands in the last act, yet keeps the unspoiled loveliness of Mary Ann's character intact. Even while she declares her faith and innocence dead, one feels sure that they are not, and that "the little bird in her heart" has never stopped singing.

Lewis S. Stone makes an excellent Lancelot, accentuating the pride and sensitiveness of the young composer's artistic temperament, and working up through the man's development to a glowing finale.

DeWitt C. Jennings is a debonair Peter, and Miss Lewis and Miss Noyes amuse hugely as Mrs. Lead-batter and Rosie. The entire company does clever work, but Mr. Stone and Miss Reed, together with Israel Zangwill, do more; they make one a little prouder of human nature for having seen pathetic, humorous, beautiful "Merely Mary Ann."

"Under Two Flags"

There is not a dull moment in "Under Two Flags," that spicy mixture of intrigue, worked out in flamboyant crimson against an Algerian background, which the Burbank offers this week. This drama encompasses almost all the baser motives of the human mind, raised to the power of activity. Consequently, it is fervid. The scenic effect in the Gorge of Chellala is artistic, and the sand-storm impressive. William Desmond has an uncongenial role in Bertie Cecil, succeeding only in seeming uncertain of himself when he might emphasize the warring of two elements in his nature. Miss Blanche Hall does really clever work in her gingery portrayal of Cigarette. In the first scene, Miss Lovell Alice Taylor looks exquisite in black velvet, and it is to be regretted that her appearance in this costume is so brief. Miss Margo Duffett seems sincere in a small part, and Harry Mestayer, as the only character in the play who favors the square deal, is mildly entertaining. The other members of this capable company meet requirements well, especially William Yerrance, who is like an apparition from an Arabian Night's dream.

"In Harvard"

Murray and Mack and their singing company are offering John J. McNally's well known "In Harvard" piece at the Grand this week. It was originally written for Rodger Bros. and it is one of the successes secured by Manager Blackwood for Murray and Mack. Strictly speaking the piece is too talkative, thus crowding out many good specialties which this organization is capable of putting on. However, it is a good evening's enjoyment. All old favorites hold

over and the piece serves to introduce Francis Holland Tait, a statuesque beauty with an excellent voice and a Miss Baldwin who is a capital soubrette. Bessie Tannehill's splendid voice is heard to excellent advantage and (whisper) she puts on a "sassy" little dancing number.

John Drew and "Jack Straw" at the Mason

John Drew, who will be seen at the Mason all next week brings with him this time one of the best comedies that has been presented this season, "Jack Straw."

The role of the hero, an eccentric Pomeranian prince who is discovered first as a waiter in a swagger London hotel disguised in a false beard and who afterwards assumes his own rightful name and title to woo the young woman he has fallen in love with, is one that might have been written expressly for Mr. Drew, so well does it suit him. There is a fine part, too, for Miss Rose Coghlan, a sort of modern Mrs. Malaprop, and she makes the most of her opportunities in it. Miss Adelaide Prince, Miss Grace Henderson, Miss Helen Freeman, Edgar L. Davenport, Mario Majeroni, E. Soldene Powell and Edwin Nicander go to complete one of the best casts promised here in a long time.

Belasco

James A. Herne's familiar comedy drama, "Shore Acres," will be played next week by the Belasco Theatre Company. The part of Nathaniel Berry will give Louis Morrison a capital chance to demonstrate his ability as a character actor. The part of Martin Berry will be played by De Witt C. Jennings and all of the Belasco players will be found in the supporting roles, while a scenic equipment of more than ordinary elaborateness is promised. Of course there will be the good old-fashioned turkey dinner with the comedy scenes leading up to the meal, while the struggle in the lighthouse between the Berry brothers with the storm tossed schooner Liddy Ann in the distance will lend moments of melodramatic intensity to the play.

Grand

Roger Brothers' amusing play, "In Harvard," is serving Murray and Mack, the popular comedians at the Grand opera house so well that the piece will be continued a second week. There will be a number of new musical numbers introduced, however, and in many ways the play will be almost a new one.

The performance of "In Harvard" will serve to introduce Miss Sara Edwards and Blossom Seeley, two new members of the Murray and Mack company. Miss Edwards is a brilliant singer who was formerly leading woman of The Red Feather Comic Opera Company. She is expected to prove a tower of strength to the Murray and Mack organization, while Blossom Seeley, the new soubrette of the company, is one of the admittedly lively young women who sing and

dance their way through musical comedy with never a care for the warm weather or anything else that worries the majority of persons.

Auditorium Theatre

Minnie Maddern Fiske, by many claimed to be America's foremost actress, will be seen next week at the Auditorium Theatre in "Salvation Nell." The piece is by Edward Sheldon. Judging from the enormous advance sale of seats standing room will be at a premium.

TOPICS IN BRIEF

From the Literary Digest

The sugar trust's record is not sweet.—Cleveland Leader.

There are a lot of people who will be surprised to learn that lemons have not been on the free list.—The Commoner.

Hobson says our present army of 77,000 men is not large enough. Well, he could make it 77,001.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Republican congressmen who vote for increased tariff taxes after promising revision downward should take good care that hides are well protected.—The Commoner.

"Sensible men show their sense by saying much in few words," said Benjamin Franklin. But there was no dollar-a-word rate in Benjamin's day.—Augusta Chronicle.

Mohamed V. has one important advantage over his predecessor. He can always when in doubt do the opposite of what Abdul Hamid would have done.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Nicaragua will purchase the aid of Japan against us by letting the Japanese dig a canal through its territory. If Nicaragua were really our enemy she would let us dig the canal.—New York Post.

"What about a protective tariff on African lions?" asks the Atlanta Constitution. Wouldn't a protective tariff on African yarns fill a wider and more sorely felt need?—Augusta Chronicle.

Chicago fails to recognize genius. It has sent to prison a man who solved the problem of keeping two families on a salary of \$16 a week.—Washington Post.

A Frenchman has bequeathed his fortune for masses for the souls of people killed by automobiles. We knew that getting into a chauffeur's way was a crime; we did not know it was a sin.—New York Evening Post.

Heredity tells. The father of the Wright boys is a sky-pilot.—New York Mail.

There are five hundred pianos in Abdul Hamid's palace. Some of his wives didn't play, evidently.—Cleveland Leader.

Though Porto Rico is a ward of the United States that does not justify it in adopting ward politics.—Chicago News.

Thief gets twelve fat pullets from a Wisconsin preacher. This is meaner than taking candy from a child.—Cleveland Leader.

After all, isn't it rather restful to

have an opportunity to decide a few unimportant things without executive advice?—The Commoner.

Senator Depew takes the natural view that the Republican promise of real tariff revision was an after-dinner joke.—New York World.

Word comes from Africa that Roosevelt stopped the rush of a bull rhino. Some say it was the first bull movement he brought to its knees.—Wall Street Journal.

A scientist says that Mars will be communicated with by means of large mirrors. Evidently going to attract the Martian women's attention first.—Detroit Free Press.

How the dickens do we get these stories about the Roosevelt heroism? Thought newspaper correspondents and other interlopers were to be barred.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Congress undoubtedly feels a sort of kinship with the Supreme Court just at this time. The court upheld the Hepburn bill, and the national legislature is holding up the tariff bill.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Why Not?

Mother—"Just run upstairs, Tommy, and fetch baby's nightgown."

Tommy—"Don't want to."

Mother—"Oh, well, if you're going to be unkind to your new little sister, she'll put on her wings and fly back to heaven."

Tommy—"Then let her put on her wings and fetch her nightgown."—Technical World.



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HEAD TO FOOT
OUTFITTERS
FOR MEN AND BOYS

AT THE Kunst Gallery this week there are some most interesting and valuable pictures to be seen, and some that have hung in Eastern and European exhibitions. Those interested in art should surely see and take advantage of the opportunity of studying them.

"A Flock of Sheep on the Roman Campagna", by A. Tiratelli, was shown in the Italian section at the World's Fair exhibition, Chicago; also "The Madonna", by L. Lancerotta, Venice, was shown in the Italian exhibition at the World's Fair. It is one of the best pictures of the kind shown in Los Angeles—the mother holds the playful child in her arms, while it looks earnestly at a picture in the locket hanging about the mother's neck.

"Hunting Scene", by C. E. Stewart, an English painter of the Royal Academy, was hung in the line at the academy exhibition of 1891. The picture was illustrated in the art supplement of the London News and was considered to be one of the pictures of the year.

"The Old World and the New", by Wm. Fettes Douglas, late president of the R. Scotch academy, is a picture of much importance. J. Smart, another member of the Royal Scotch academy, is represented by a small canvas. "The River Leith", is decidedly representative of the English school of painting of 1865 in its fine finish of detail and delicate handling of the foliage. It is very good in color and shows a peaceful harmony in the whole woodland scene.

M. G. Wywiorski is represented by a marine, the fisherwomen slowly drawing in the seine. It is very good in its tonal qualities.

Mr. J. M. Griffin of Berkeley is showing six very attractive and interesting small pictures in water color and oil at the Kunst Gallery. "Berkeley Hills", a water color, is so simple in its handling of the medium and in tone and color; it is a very good little picture.

"Vista Through the Oaks", in oil, is an excellent study and very interesting in sunlight and color and reminds one of a Keith sunset, with bit of marsh in the foreground and the dark oak trees on the right and the yellow sunset light pervading the centre of the picture, has tone and value in atmosphere.

"The Cloud" and "Eucalyptus" are all very well taken, and are certainly all most pleasing compositions. The color values are so well taken that they look equally as attractive in color under artificial light. We are glad some of this artist's work has found its way to Southern California.

Theodore Worces, late of Los Angeles, now of San Francisco, where he has been for the past two years, is holding a very excellent exhibition of about twenty-five canvases at the Steckel Gallery. The pictures are well arranged in reference to their fine color values, and his many friends will rejoice to see the success and advance he has made in his landscape pictures. "The Old Oaks",



ENTRANCE TO AN OLD HOME—ADAMS AND HOOVER STREET.
DRAWN BY DOROTHY POLLEYS.

California oaks and ancient oaks, are the typical ones of California scenes. They are very strong in their drawing and excellent in color values. There are several of the marshes and hills in and about San Rafael and Green Brae, Marin County. One small canvas, "Near San Rafael", is most decorative in its treatment and general character. In the foreground is the poison oak in the red autumn foliage against a Buckeye tree and back of that a darker green Bay tree. The color and composition lend themselves to the decorative spirit in a charming manner. He shows a few of his Japanese subjects, and one or two of Spain; also some portraits that are well painted. The child study "Aileen", Bauer, is characteristic of the child and is well modeled.

LETA HORLOCKER.

In "Art in the Los Angeles Schools" published in the Sierra Educational News, Miss May Gearhart, supervisor of drawing in the Los Angeles city schools, says:

"The purpose of art education is not so much the securing of scientific accuracy as it is the encouraging of appreciation of what is good along art lines. We do not aim to make artists of our pupils, but we believe that only through practical experience in drawing and painting can they acquire discriminating and intelligent eyes. The child, in his effort to create, gains a knowledge of what is good in shape, space filling, and color. We want pupils to become aware of the good things in art, and apply this knowledge, not only to their drawings, but to the choosing of their clothes and pictures and the beautifying of their surroundings.

"The most important line of work in our drawing course is the composition or design because it supplies the basic principles of all art work. Any drawing in which special attention is paid to the pattern or space division is design. We begin composition in the lowest grades. When the child chooses for his drawing a paper that suggests in shape the object to be drawn, he is learning composition. In every grade, in every lesson there should be opportunity for the pupil to exercise his individual choice in order that the work may be more than mere imitation. We look at the children's work with optimistic eyes, believing that it is the interest aroused, the appreciation developed, and the slow, steady growth that are of permanent value, rather than the result on paper.

"In the upper grades we look for tangible results, but the grammar grade pupil realizes that he can not reproduce accurately, and is self-conscious and critical, taking little pleasure in naturalistic sketching. However, he becomes intensely interested in making and decorating simple articles of use. So the study of design is invaluable here. He is reconciled to making careful drawings of flowers and seed pods, if he knows that these are a foundation for his original designs to be made later. Not only are his designs based on naturalistic forms, but he also makes arrangements of abstract lines and spots, wave and sail and tree borders translated into line. These designs are applied by means of stencils and wood and rubber hlocks to book covers, curtains, cushion covers, hags and other articles of use in the school and home. Even still life is accepted hopefully when the studies are to be used eventually in decorative style

on the covers of cook books and recipe envelopes.

"In order that these designs be satisfactory, color study must precede their application. The pupils make color charts, learning first the complimentaries, and finding examples in fruit, flowers, landscapes, prints and textiles. We teach monochromatic colors and rhythm of hues.

"The suggestion that pupils collect colored magazine pictures by prominent artists meets with an enthusiastic response. We wish our pupils to become aware of the color combinations and interesting space divisions as well as the story in these pictures. This new way of looking at pictures opens up a hitherto undiscovered country. The boy who brings a Howard Pyle to school and comments intelligently on the color scheme is succeeding in his art course even if he has little ability in scientific representation. The pupils copy color schemes from these pictures and apply them to their own composition. We make an effort to bring the drawing into close touch with the child's home and school life. * * * We endeavor to impress pupils in all grades with the idea that to make a decoration simply to apply it is not enough. Study of what is suitable in shape, space filling, and color must precede the application of all design. This in turn must be preceded by much careful drawing and painting from objects, in order to cultivate the pupils' ability to see and execute. The personal expression is what we value rather than the scientific accuracy. We wish this work to be spontaneous but try to gradually correct false impressions. * * *

"We do not consider that the teaching of art is confined to the drawing period. We want the teachers and the pupils to regard every problem in life as an opportunity to exercise their artistic discrimination. In many of our schools the teaching of art means first the teaching of cleanliness, order and simplicity, and after that comes fitness of purpose, good form, and color.

"The general character of the work in the Los Angeles High School is similar to that of a regular art school with its enthusiasm, spontaneity, and ambition. It offers opportunity for art education along varied and interesting lines including illustration, applied design, clay modeling and mechanical drawing. At an exhibit held recently by the Polytechnic High School, one saw interesting work in applied design. Original designs were worked out by the pupils in leather, copper and brass. In the architectural drawing rooms plans for some of the new city school buildings have been drawn by pupils. The Los Angeles State Normal School is a great help to us, sending out every year pupils who have gained, under Mrs. Gere's efficient leadership, an appreciation of what is good in art."

Miss Katherine Rucker has gone to San Francisco for a brief visit to meet her brother and his wife who are returning from Japan. He is treasurer of National Art Club, New York. Miss Rucker writes the interesting art column for the Saturday Evening News.

The art department of the Girls' Collegiate School, under the direction of Miss Leta Horlocker and assisted by Miss Elsie Walker, will hold their exhibition of the year's work at the school on Monday and Tuesday, June 7th and 8th. This is the first year the school has had a regular department given to art work free to a pupil to take or not as she chooses. The large enrollment has proven the desire and demand for art among the pupils. The rooms used for it this year have been temporary and inadequate. Because of the interest manifested, the school will give over rooms to be specially used and equipped for art classes.

Next year, design and its application to the various crafts will be taught, also painting and drawing from still life and the model.

The work shown in the exhibition this year is mostly in charcoal and its color values in light and dark. The picturesque school building with its irregularly shaped roof and windows, the winding stairs, arched gateways and ivy and rose covered walls have been material for many charcoal studies for the out of door work, which the students have delighted to draw. Some of the studies of heads have been well taken, and show good handling and feeling in expression.

A study drawn by one of the students, Miss Dorothy Polleys of Lincoln, Nebraska, which is reproduced in this number is of the picturesque grounds of the "gateway to an old home", and is now the property belonging to the Friday Morning Club, and which they had at one time intended to use for their club building. The exhibition is open to visitors and those interested in the school work are invited.

Putting It Delicately

Author—"Have you read my new book?"

Friend—"Yes."

"What do you think of it?"

"Well, to be candid with you, I think the covers are too far apart."—Pick-me-Up.

Mind-reading

Charlie Loveday—"Um—ah—er—er—er! He! he—"

Jeweler (to his assistant)—"Bring that tray of engagement rings here, Henry."—Tid-Bits.

"I'm sure," said the interviewer, "the public would be interested to know the secret of your success."

"Well, young man," replied the captain of industry, "the secret of my success has been my ability to keep it a secret."—Sacred Heart Review.



THE officials of Bristol, Conn., have just purchased a motor driven chemical wagon for use in the Bristol fire department. They selected a Pope-Hartford and have put the apparatus into service with a crew of twelve men to handle the 1000 feet of fire hose with which it is equipped.

The fact that the entry of four cars for the coming Glidden Tour has been made conditional by the H. H. Franklin Manufacturing Company places emphasis upon the growing effort to secure stricter rules and more rigid enforcement for this event. It specially brings out one matter in connection with the schedule of daily running time.

It is insisted by the makers of the Franklin that if these cars are to participate in the tour the time schedule for the daily runs shall be unalterably fixed before the start of the tour instead of being revised from time to time during the tour at the wish of some one whom those in charge may see fit to listen to. It is urged that a fixed schedule is fair to all and that on the contrary it is favoritism to change the running time when weather changes produce conditions which some of the cars are by reason of their construction much less able to cope with than others. The Franklin company wants all to take conditions as they come, sharing alike and letting the results accentuate the difference in what the several cars are able to do.

The authorities are also called upon to fix in advance of the tour the deterioration rules and leave them unchanged up to the finish, each regulation being given specific interpretation in advance so that there may be no conflict of opinion later. There is determined opposition to the possibility of a committee watching part or all of the actual performance of the cars in the tour before deciding what the relative penalization shall be for the various items of deterioration.

These calls for specific and rigidly enforced rules are a part of an effort which has been made to have penalization provided for defects and deterioration of every part of the car, including tires, brakes, carburetors and clutches.

The American Locomotive Car and the Doris car are holding open house to their friends and admirers at their new home at 1226 and 1228 South Olive street.

The Reading-Standard company of Reading, Pa., has a plan in view, whereby, New York City will be given a quick delivery parcel service, using Reading-Standard motorcycles, with a quick delivery van attachment to the same. The plan is still in a state of

embryo but it is thought it will be brought to a definite head before long.

On June 18 and 19 the Chicago Automobile Club will hold a race carnival at Crown Point, Ind., a little town about forty miles from Chicago. The course laid out, is said to be one of the finest in the country.

According to the Portland Oregonian automobile dealers are making active preparations to enter their cars in the races to be held on June 12. Nearly every dealer has signified his intention to take part in the races and all are careful of choice in selecting their cars. Three classes of races will be made. Class A will be a 100 mile event and the other two are fifty mile events.

Ralph J. Leavitt, owner of the famous Casey Jones Locomobile racer and Southern California agent of the Locomobile, has decided never again to race Casey Jones, being satisfied with the laurels already won. This is the car that defeated the Stearns racer a few weeks ago. Mr. Leavitt disposed of the car to a well known Los Angeles dentist.

The Studebaker Company is turning out 1500 high grade cars at its Studebaker Garford plant at Elyria, 1000 medium priced cars every month at its E. M. F. plant in Detroit and over 1000 electric cars yearly at its plant in South Bend.

The Studebaker Company has under course of construction in Chicago, one of the most elaborate and best appointed garages and salesrooms in America. It is of solid concrete seven stories in height, has a frontage on Michigan avenue of 75 feet, and 175 feet on Twenty-first street. The building is to be completed by January 1, 1910.

News comes to us from Detroit that Henry Ford, representing the Ford Motor Company, instituted suit against the Cadillac Motor Car Company in the United States Circuit Court at Detroit for infringement of patent. This is the beginning of a series of suits to be instituted to protect the Ford system of final drive. The patent is a basic one, its claims are many and alleged infringements said to be numerous. The case is to be bitterly fought.

A year ago the Durocar Company was turning out four cars a week; at the present the output is seven cars a week, nearly double the amount in a year. Some few months ago, the management was turned over to Manager Varney and since that time there has been greater activity in all branches of the company. A year

ago the company employed 75 men, today there are 125 men on the pay roll, together with a steady installation of labor saving machinery.

Before a large crowd which assembled at Ascot Park last Monday, the Kisselcar won in Class 1 and the Durocar carried off first honors in Class 2. They were well earned victories and the winners were crowded to the tapes.

The second cars came in for their share of the honors, which were the Lozier car in Class 1 and the Mitchell car in Class 2. Four cars were put out of commission in the early part of the race. The Cadillac went through the fence at the first turn. The Franklin went into the fence while making the one hundred and seventy-seventh mile.

The race was run for the benefit of the Los Angeles Orphan Home and it is thought when returns are all in that the fund will be enriched by about \$7500.

The Stoddard-Dayton 60 horsepower racer which will take part in the Santa Monica road race on July 10 has arrived in Los Angeles and is attracting a great deal of attention. It is a trim built, rakish looking car and its owners are loud in its praise.

Other cars which will be entered are daily expected and it is expected from now on, there will be nothing doing in the line of "race talk" but what this car will do and again what that one will do.

Manager Ralph C. Hamlin says the entries for the race are coming in larger numbers than was anticipated and it looks as though each class, the light class and the heavy class will be filled.

Hats off to the women!

Mrs. E. L. Skelton will pilot a four cylinder Maxwell surrey from Los Angeles to San Francisco. She will be accompanied by Mrs. Florence Ross and Jack, a pet bulldog. Mrs. Skelton has driven a Maxwell machine for several years and is confident of making the run without a mishap or needing the services of mere men. It is her intention to make the round trip and it will be made by easy stages with stops at various places along the route for recreation and sight seeing.

Running through a country never before traversed by an automobile the little Chalmers "Thirty" with Will Kuipper as its guide is plugging its way through Old Mexico on its way to the City of Mexico. The machine is a great curiosity to the natives and naturally is attracting a great deal of attention. Roads are reported to be fair as a rule but native guides have been a necessity.

After making the record breaking drive from San Francisco to Los Angeles and setting a new record for the distance, it is the intention of the Thomas people to try a run from Los Angeles to New York. The big

Thomas racer has performed so consistently that Reine A. Brassey has hopes of lowering the world's best record, held by the Franklin people. If the attempt is made Brassey will accompany the car.

The Los Angeles-Phoenix race may be driven over another course which will take the cars through San Diego and Imperial Valley. C. H. Bigelow announces the new course is faster and better than by way of Ehrenburg and Colorado River.

Over the new route it will be easier in every way to keep track of the cars and to obtain supplies. The test however, will not be quite so severe as there is not so much sand over the new route.

Volney S. Beardsley of the Auto Vehicle Company expects to take 100 cars across the line into Old Mexico on the Tourist tour. The start is expected to be made on July 3 and plans are rapidly being completed.

The tour will not in all probability extend more than fifty miles across the border. They will cross the line at Tia Juana and proceed into Lower California. The going is good at this time of the year as the roads are not much cut up by teams nor are they as dusty as they will be later on. The task of taking 100 cars down the proposed line is quite an undertaking and the result will be watched with much interest. Those who contemplate making the run are very enthusiastic.

An expert automobilist advises drivers to always employ brakes alternately going down a long hill, thus giving each one time for cooling. If a sprag is fitted to a car be sure to use it properly. Never drop it in when a runback has commenced. It should always be trailed up a hill. If the compression of the engine with the slow speed in is being used as a brake take care not to switch the spark on again too suddenly, since doing so will result in a great strain being put upon the engine and gear, and crankshafts have many times been broken in this way.

An association of Southern good roads enthusiasts who are members of the International League for Highway Improvement held a meeting recently at Richmond, Va., at which it was decided to ask Congress to appropriate \$1,000,000 to support the work of the body through eight commissioners to be appointed by President Taft. The members of the association intend to open permanent headquarters of the organization in Washington and will then begin agitating for the construction of a national highway along the Atlantic coast from Maine to Florida. The association will hold its next meeting in St. Augustine, Fla., on June 10 to 12 next year. President Davis of the association has received a letter from President Taft indorsing the work for good roads as a means of providing work for men who are not employed regularly.

Hit or Miss

When woman is struggling strenuously to secure the ballot, man is distancing her in many of the fields where she has hitherto held the monopoly. The broom, her whilom weapon, has been wrested from her by the pneumatic cleaner, says the Pittsburg Gazette-Times. Socks are darned by machine and the piano player has brought the "Stephanie Gavotte" into desuetude. Now another blow has been struck at the supremacy of the sex in a department which seemed its exclusive domain. A man has won the gold medal at the convention of the National Milliners' Association. This is a more cruel humiliation than the recent award to a man of the prize for the best battle song in woman's campaign. The man who has earned this distinction is a civil engineer by profession, a mathematician by training, the son of a millionaire, and only 22 years old. This combination of qualities reminds one of the punch recipe—whisky to make it strong, water to make it weak, lemon to make it sour and sugar to make it sweet. The modern feminine headgear requires for its construction the enthusiasm of youth, the prodigality of Croesus, a mastery of trigonometry and calculus and the engineering skill that might create a suspension bridge or an Eiffel Tower. Walter H. Doherty, the man who combined these qualifications, will go down in history as the first man to apply the principles of engineering to the building of roof gardens for the fair sex.

Will woman realize ere it is too late that, while she is grasping after that bauble, the ballot, which bothers its present possessor so much, she is letting slip from her many things that are far better? What is the privilege of voting for Terence O'Flanagan compared with the divine creative energy that goes into the architecture of a millinery miracle? Let woman reflect and choose the better part.

For nearly two years B. W. Dodge & Company have had in preparation a complete collected edition of the works of Emile Zola. Many of this distinguished novelist's later books have been translated into English; but several powerful stories of both his earlier and later periods, have been sealed to the English reader and his voluminous critical and dramatic work is almost unknown.

The exact form in which the set will appear has not yet been decided.

About twenty-five volumes of Zola's fiction will probably appear first.

Each volume will be edited and prefaced by a scholar or critic of note.

Mr. John Murray has written in Science Progress a short account of the relationship of his father with Charles Darwin. "It may be conceit," wrote Darwin when he sent the "Origin of Species" to John Murray, 4th, "but I believe the subject will interest the public and I am sure that the views are original. If you think otherwise I must repeat my request that you will freely reject my work. I shall be a little disappointed; I shall be in no way injured."

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The map shows actual photos of turns, forks and cross roads, as well as pictures of Hotels, Inns and Garages which are situated near main highways.

Another feature is that of having all roads spaced off into miles and all grades, bridges, fords and sandy places marked.

These books are for sale at garages, hotels and news-stands. They can also be secured by sending \$1.50 to the publishers who will mail a copy, prepaid, to your address.

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DOLPH ROSENBERG, a well known dry goods man of San Francisco registered at the Van Nuys.

Ralph D. Eroo, connected with the New York Central Realty Company, is spending three weeks on the coast.

Lewis R. Kirby, District Attorney of San Diego is a guest at the Angelus.

John A. Hayes of Manchester, N. H., is making his headquarters at the Van Nuys.

C. P. Hurdicht and **George A. Jude**, noted astronomers of London, are registered at the Hollenbeck.

Mrs. M. K. Dunne of New York City registered at the Angelus.

H. C. Allen of Phoenix and **D. McKenzie** of Goldfield, Nev., are guests at the Van Nuys. Both are well known in mining circles.

J. J. O'Laughlin registered at the Hollenbeck. He is well known in Republican circles in Chicago.

Geo. H. Briggs, connected with the wholesale shoe trade at Boston, stopped at the Hollenbeck.

D. H. Steinmetz of Sonora, Mex., registered at the Alexandria.

J. W. Small and wife are guests at the Lankershim. Mr. Small is a well known business man of Tucson, Ariz.

F. B. Knickerbocker and **George B. Craig**, well known mining men from Goldfield, Nev., stopped at the Hollenbeck.

Mrs. A. E. Dromillard and maid registered at the Alexandria. Mrs. Dromillard is a prominent society woman of Coronado.

Mr. and Mrs. Mark Pullman stopped at the Lankershim. Mr. Pullman is an extensive ranch and cattle owner of San Angelo, Tex.

William Eastwood, a prominent shoe manufacturer of Boston, registered at the Van Nuys. Mr. Eastwood is loud in his praises of Los Angeles.

Ethel Barrymore, in private life Mrs. R. G. Colt, is at the Alexandria. Mr. Colt is touring the west with his wife.

Mr. S. A. Beatty and wife of Winnipeg registered at the Hollenbeck.

A. J. Butts, connected with the Leyland steamship line at Galveston, stopped at the Hayward.

A New York party consisting of Mr. and Mrs. William Pfum, T. J. Watson and sister, Miss Watson, J. E. Rogers and H. C. Turner are guests at the Alexandria.

W. J. Gorham, president of the Gorham Rubber Co. of San Francisco stopped at the Hayward.

A. G. Hubbard, president of the Redondo National Bank and his son H. Hubbard were guests of the Van Nuys.

Dr. Ernest Von Liben of Vienna is stopping at the Hayward.

A. C. Campbell of the Department of Agriculture at Washington registered at the Van Nuys.

F. M. Baker, a well known attorney of Indianapolis is registered at the Hayward.

Mr. John W. Gay of San Diego is a guest at the Alexandria. Mr. Gay is proprietor of the Lake Side Inn at San Diego.

Elmer E. Smith of New York City stopped at the Lankershim. Mr. Smith is connected with the Engineering and Mining Journal of New York.

Major W. H. Wilson, U. S. A., with his family was a guest at the Westminster.

Sherman W. Becker, the former "boy" mayor of Milwaukee, registered at the Alexandria.

Dr. Georgia A. Carter is registered at the Van Nuys from Springfield, Ills.

W. R. Chapman and wife stopped at the Westminster. Mr. Chapman is a well known cattleman of Anson, Tex.

Stewart Edward White, the author, registered at the Van Nuys. He has been spending the last few months at his home in Santa Barbara.

What's in a Name?

One of the anecdotes which Andrew Carnegie is fond of telling concerns a crabbed bachelor and an aged spinster, who one day found themselves at a concert. The selections were apparently entirely unfamiliar to the gentleman, but when Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" was begun he pricked up his ears. "That sounds familiar," he exclaimed. "I'm not very strong on those classical pieces, but that's very good. What is it?" The spinster cast down her eyes. "That," she told him, demurely, "is the 'Maiden's Prayer'."—Cleveland Leader.

A Precaution

Lady—"Will you send this rug on approval?"

Salesman—"Certainly, ma'am."

Little Girl (who is with her mother)—"Hadh't you better tell him to be sure and get it there on time, mamma? You know we give the party tomorrow night."—Life.

In Character

Butcher—"What can I send up today, Mrs. Styles?"

Mrs. Styles—"Send me a leg of mutton, and be sure that it is from a black sheep; we are in mourning, you know."—Jewish Ledger.

"What happens when a man's temperature goes down as far as it can go?"

"He has cold feet, ma'am."—Christian Register.

Miss Boston—"The picture was badly hung."

Miss Concord—"And yet very well executed."—Judge.



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PACIFIC OUTLOOK

Vol. VI, No. 24.

Los Angeles, California, June 12, 1909.

5 Cents \$1.00 a Year

A UTILITIES COMMISSION

UNDOUBTEDLY the City Council of Los Angeles has the power to regulate the rates charged by the telephone companies, the gas companies and the electric lighting companies.

But it is a self-evident fact that it cannot exercise that power intelligently and with justice, unless it is in possession of a number of facts with respect to the business affairs of these companies.

Undoubtedly it possesses the power to exact this information from the companies, either of itself or by proxy through anyone it may designate.

The public wants justice for itself in the lowest possible rates, but it also is ready to do justice to the corporations, in that it is willing they should pay fair dividends on their invested capital.

Here we have all the conditions necessary to working out a just and reasonable scheme of fixing rates, which is an essential part of the plan for the public regulation of utilities to which we as a nation and as a municipality are committed. If, after a fair trial, we find such regulation impossible, the next step will be—a return to old free-and-easy conditions? Not a bit of it. The next alternative is public ownership; and the corporations and the individuals who are opposed to that policy had better do their utmost toward making regulation a success.

Right here regulation is on trial—the law having thus far been made a farce and a failure. The first year of the present council—1907—the fixing of rates was dodged by unanimous consent. The question came up in January, when the council had just come into office, and the city attorney held it must be acted upon within 60 days. "It is impossible", said the councilmen, "for us to get a working knowledge of things in so short a time. Let us continue present rates another year."

The next year, 1908, council made what might be called an honest bluff at regulation. They cited the companies' officers to appear and answer questions that might be asked concerning the figures in their reports, and they had the city auditor make an analysis of those figures. The investigation went just far enough to show that the figures were often incomplete and in some instances misleading, and also to reveal the fact that the issue was one of infinite complications.

Gas was "passed" as before, the company in the meantime having cut its rate voluntarily. Electric lighting was at first passed, but on a veto from the mayor and on reconsideration, a small reduction was made, the companies agreeing to take it without a legal fight, provided the administration agreed to let them alone through the remainder of its term. The discrepancy between the charges of the Sunset and Home telephones was made the subject of much discussion, the latter company asking that

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A. M. DUNN, Manager

C. D. WILLARD Editorial Contributor

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they be allowed to raise their rate. This request was denied, although Mr. Wallace and Mr. Pease strongly advocated it. Mr. Wallace then moved that the Sunset rate be lowered to meet the Home, but this was voted down by the Republican majority.

At the close of this unhappy and rather ridiculous episode, several members of the council declared that they would never go through such an experience again: that they had been compelled to vote without anything like an adequate knowledge of the facts, and that the only way to give the people and the companies and the council itself a square deal was to have a commission appointed of paid experts who could take the necessary time to gather the required information from the companies and from other cities where the same issue is being threshed out.

This proposition, while ardently advocated by Mr. Wallace and Mr. Pease, did not meet with favor with the council generally, nor was much enthusiasm shown for it among the people. The newspapers failed to make clear just what was proposed, and the scheme was viewed with some suspicion.

This year it was the same story over again: incomplete information which council did not even make a bluff at dissecting and understanding; hasty and ill-considered action by which a raise was allowed in telephone rates; everything else "passed".

Following on the heels of this comes a rebuke and a probable veto from the people in the form of a referendum petition, which puts the question off until the next city election when it will be voted upon. And no intelligent, unprejudiced person will doubt that in the case as it now stands the decision of the people will be against the raise. The people are disposed to be fair even to a utility corporation when they know the exact facts—not from the ipse dixit of the corporation but from some re-

liable source—but they are not going to saddle themselves with an additional burden of household expense as a mere gratuity.

Now whenever we are so fortunate as to have a council that represents the people instead of the corporations, and that contains a number of level-headed business men with nerve to act as the occasion requires, then all these questions will be solved by the appointment of a commission of paid experts—an engineer and an accountant and a lawyer or a business man—in whom will be vested all the power which the council now enjoys of gathering information. This commission will hold public meetings, and will, at the end of its labors, make public a report showing with respect to each company just what it earns and what its expenses are, with an analysis of the figures that will leave nothing uncovered; also what securities have been issued and the physical valuation of the plant. This commission might also investigate and report on what constitutes a fair dividend on investments of this character, which is a matter that has been gone into thoroughly in several eastern cities where such commissions exist. On such an array of facts it should be possible to arrive at a just and intelligent conclusion.

Will the present council appoint such a commission? It is to be doubted. Some of its members seem to think that they are entirely equipped to pass on little expert matters of this sort, and the remainder are mostly timid about the expense. And as long as the corporation's rates are not cut down, they are well enough satisfied with things as they are.

ONE DAY LIQUOR LICENSES

THE City Council and the Police Commission jointly have under consideration a request from a number of federated societies with a large foreign-born membership that a one-day license be authorized, which these societies may use for the sale of liquor to their own members at picnics and other festivals.

The issue originated in Council where the petition of the societies was first filed. It was sent to the Police Commission for a recommendation of some kind, was returned with the opinion that it was inopportune, and is now hanging up in Council waiting in the committee-of-the-whole.

Committee-of-the-whole used to mean behind closed doors, and such meetings were very popular with this Council when it first began its career. After the members had been stung a few times by this process, it became very unpopular and was discontinued. And any council that should attempt to decide on a liquor question behind closed doors would certainly put its foot into it—deep. Probably that is not contemplated.

It is a safe enough prediction that Coun-

cil will not grant the coveted privilege. While the present body—or the majority of it—has an auditory nerve that is delicately adjusted to hear the faintest noise made by a utility corporation, it differs from some of its predecessors in that it is not entirely deaf to sounds emanating from the people. On the several occasions when it has tackled the liquor question, it has suddenly retreated yelling for help. It is no longer in the habit of playing the didn't-know-it-was-loaded part.

This thing is certainly loaded, however innocent it may look on its face.

Nobody has any objection to our honest and temperate German cousins in the Turn-Verein or the Sangcr-Bund coming together occasionally to celebrate with libations of the national beverage; nor to our good neighbors from France assembling to commemorate the fall of the Bastille and drinking freely of their light wines. But how is any ordinance to allow this and prohibit gatherings that have for their basic purpose the jag—that and nothing more?

The one day in the week for which this privilege is most desired is Sunday—the great picnic opportunity—and that is the day on which the saloons are closed. Are there not plenty of vacant lots where accommodations could be rigged up for societies to meet on Sundays, and are there not plenty of saloon keepers who would be willing to do the rigging up, and are there not scores of organizations existing and quickly to be formed that could be induced to assemble at these places?

If the societies that are making this request think that the one-day license can be so hedged about as to prevent its being used miscellaneously, let them draw up a proposed form of ordinance and submit it. We do not believe it can be done.

* * *

CLUB LIQUOR LICENSES

What to do about liquor selling in clubs is a question that is disturbing the city authorities. The courts have held—we believe very justly—that clubs cannot be compelled to take out retail liquor licenses. A club is a family, not a public concern; and a set of regulations that are plainly necessary for the public welfare in an open public place of liquor selling would be ridiculous as applied to a club.

But it is contended that the city has a right to impose a license tax upon clubs by reason of their selling of liquor and to impose any reasonable form of restriction. The necessity for such a license lies in the fact that the club privilege is abused by fake concerns that are little else than saloons. As long as we have a limitation on the number of retail liquor licenses allowed by the city, and as long as we charge a high license tax to saloons, just so long will all kinds of schemes be resorted to to evade the law. And these regulations are here to stay.

The police have wrestled with this problem to the best of their ability and the open and notorious fakes have been for the most part put out of business; but there still remain ten or twenty that they hesitate to attack. These concerns have an apparently bona fide membership, and no one is admitted except by card. They have furnished rooms and regular attendants and they claim to have meetings and a constitution and bylaws.

In making up legislation for the licensing and control of clubs, great care must be

taken, therefore, lest the door be opened to all kinds of illegitimate concerns. Scarcely any definition or description of a club can be devised that will fit the genuine and that will not do equally well for the spurious. To require incorporation by the state is no protection. At a time when San Francisco allowed gambling in incorporated clubs, Chinatown had an entire street of open gambling houses, each with a sign over the door "The — Chinese Club, Incorporated."

After a good deal of discussion the authorities have worked out a plan which may be tried. It is for a limited number of club licenses, just as we have now a limited number of saloons. The number could be made sufficiently large to include all the bona fide establishments now in existence, and licenses could be issued to them. If it should happen at any time in the future that other genuine clubs come into existence, the ordinance could be amended to include them. Such a contingency would arise not oftener than once in every two or three years.

There are a number of lines in which the liquor selling business of this city needs to be regulated, and this matter of weeding out the fake clubs is one of the most important. To get the advantages that the city is entitled to from the limited license plan, it is necessary that all "leaks" should be stopped.

* * *

THE OLD AGE OF ALEXANDER

DURING the late campaign, those who advocated the recall of the Mayor, when they struggled to find out the grounds of objection to their candidate Alexander, were unable to materialize anything except that he was too old. Over seventy years—why it was absurd to put any one of such advanced age into a serious, responsible position like the mayoralty.

But when the votes showed his election these objectors fell back on the consolatory fact that the council was made up of men nearly all of whom were mere youths by comparison. Two or three of them are only about half the age of your Uncle George. There is Lyon who is a leader of the younger set in the seventh ward; there is Healy who hasn't a gray hair in his head; there is Dromgold who is just as fresh after a long speech as he was beforehand; there is Blanchard who, although a bit shy on head foliage is a marvel of dexterity and can carry his ward with one hand; there is Wallace who holds the long distance belt for oratory—really they are all wonders in their way and not one of them past middle-aged youth. Therein lay the safety of the city.

Recently this bunch of giddy young things started out to buy real estate for the city. Sites for fire houses were needed. One, for example, must be in the vicinity of Seventh and Union streets; and a smiling agent appeared with a piece 60x117 near that corner for \$26,000.

The piece was just what was wanted, but was the price right? This question was asked by some member of the body, who believed in pursuing the proper forms about these things, don't you know, to which the agent replied that he had the lot next door on his lists at a price of \$30,000.

That settled it. Council knew that there was no case of record where a real estate man had made an overcharge on property to be sold a city. On the contrary there are

many instances known to history—in other cities—where a council has been compelled to insist that the real estate man should charge the city a higher price than he intended to ask, and the said higher price has been paid by the taxpayers amid the sniggers of their representatives.

But we know this is not a case of that kind, because the young men of the council were entirely willing the matter should be passed upon and investigated by the Fire Commission before final action.

Up rose your Uncle Georgie then, bowed by his three score years and ten—like Barbara Freitchie—and started out to look up other sites in that vicinity—and their prices. Right here was where his age stood him in great stead, as against the extreme youth of the council. He had lived in this vale of tears long enough to discover what they in their boyish exuberance and enthusiasm had never suspected, viz. that real estate men, that is some of them, in rare instances, have been known to—well here goes, even if we do lose some advertising—have been known to deceive.

What he found out was very painful, but it must be told. There were several good sites in that vicinity at considerably lower figures, and one—which was finally accepted by both the Fire Commission and the council—just a block from the corner designated, could be had for \$13,500—a saving of \$12,500.

And there was a similar experience with regard to a site on Washington street, where \$2000 was saved on a \$5600 offered price.

If those people who are banking on the young council to save us from the ancient Alexander could have seen the faces of these councilmen when Uncle George's discoveries were reported to them, they would have lost heart, for the councilmen looked old, very old.

* * *

PARKS BY ASSESSMENT

THE law allowing the purchase of park sites by assessment districts revealed one element of weakness when an effort was made recently to apply it in the sixth ward. It may be applicable to some particular set of conditions, but it will not work with parks of average size in a city. While the people of the sixth ward were ready enough to say that they wanted a park, when the proposition was advanced that they should be made a district of assessment for the funds to purchase it—under the new law—there was an immediate outcry. Ward boundaries after all mean very little, for the sixth, by way of example, is two miles wide by five miles long—not counting some twelve miles of Shoestring Strip. It has no east and west car lines, so it is impossible to find any location for a park that would be accessible to any except those in the immediate vicinity. The fact is any well located large park is useful to the whole city, and the site should be purchased either by a city bond issue or out of the city revenue. A small park or square might be assessed to a neighborhood, but the district could not be carried more than two or three blocks from the location without danger of protest.

* * *

NO GARBAGE REDUCTION

COUNCIL has decided to advertise for bids for the handling of the city's garbage either by burning, reduction or feeding to hogs—but in the latter case the location of

the farm must be five miles from the city limits.

It is to be hoped there will be no reduction. Bad as is the smell of burning garbage, and disagreeable as may be the odors of the stuff itself as it is spread out for hog feed, these are nothing as compared with the hideous stench that comes from reduction works, where the garbage is cooked for hours in great steaming vats, then worked over and strained out and squeezed dry. The smell penetrates for miles in every direction, in spite of the fact that there probably never yet was a reduction establishment built whose projectors did not guarantee in advance that it should be absolutely odorless.

There is only one sanitary treatment for

garbage—to burn it to ashes. True it costs money in this country, but that can't be helped.

* * *

CATCHING UP WITH ATHENS

ONCE upon a time, says George E. Johnson, the playground head of Pittsburg, the citizens of a certain city were greatly interested in the training and nurture of children. When the question arose as to whether they should build a great public school or open a playground, it was decided to open a playground. Now in the course of years, it came to pass that the citizens of that city advanced so far beyond the rest of the human race, that in all the centuries since, even to this day, the nations that have gone on building public schools and

neglecting to open playgrounds have not been able to catch up with them.

* * *

LOST: Somewhere in the Great Silence W. H. Taft who was supposed to be the successor of Theodore Roosevelt. When last seen was in company with Senators Aldrich and Penrose, Ex-Senator Filton and Speaker Cannon. Foul play is feared. Advice as to his whereabouts will be gratefully received by his bereaved relatives, The People.

* * *

"Lookont! It will hurt business." That has always been the rallying cry of the reactionary, the grafter, the monopolist and the panderer to vice whenever their schemes are interfered with.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

Tuesday, June 22, the people of San Francisco will vote on ten bond propositions aggregating thirteen million dollars. Of this \$1,950,000 is for the Geary Street Railroad project and \$8,480,000 for a city hall and civic center. Other items of smaller dimension are: Polytechnic High School, \$600,000; Children's Playgrounds, \$500,000; Five new parks, \$1,265,000; Juvenile Detention Home, \$160,000.

These bond issues seem to be regarded favorably by most of the civic organizations of San Francisco and by its most progressive citizens generally. They are, of course, favored by the city authorities, or they would not be put forward.

Under its charter provision San Francisco can bond itself for 15 per cent of its assessed valuation which would allow it a total of \$75,000,000. Its present indebtedness is in a somewhat confused state, and the total can be estimated but not stated with accuracy. In 1903 the people voted \$17,160,000 of bonds, but of these only \$5,356,300 have been sold, owing to the low rate of interest which they bore and owing also to the lack of public confidence in the Schmitz government. Most of the remainder of the issue will be cancelled, which, together with the paying off of some of those issued and sold, will bring the total of estimated indebtedness from the 1903 issue to \$3,500,000.

In 1908 San Francisco voted \$18,200,000 of bonds, of which \$8,680,000 have been sold. It is estimated that the maximum total from this issue will never exceed \$17,500,000.

This brings the grand total of San Francisco's bond issue to \$21,000,000 or, with the total of the proposed issue, \$34,000,000, leaving the sum of \$41,000,000 available for future needs.

The franchise of the Geary street railway ran out in 1903, and the road has been continued in operation since then without definite arrangements of any kind except the payment to the city of 5 per cent annually of the gross receipts. The latter average over \$200,000. On two occasions projects have been put before the voters of San Francisco for the equipment of a municipal road over the Geary street route. Each time the plan received a good majority of

all votes cast, but not the two-thirds required under the law.

As these votes were taken under the Schmitz administration, it is contended that the opposition was based on lack of confidence, particularly of the substantial business men and large taxpayers, and that the issue may be viewed differently now. The project presented is on a larger and more adequate scale than formerly, and has a fair chance of carrying. If it does carry, San Francisco will be the first city in the union to operate a municipal street railway.

Of the \$8,480,000 to be devoted to "City Hall and Civic Center", half is for a site and construction cost of the Hall, and the other half is for the purchase of a considerable tract of land in the same neighborhood, for the site of other buildings of a public character. This is in accordance with the Burnham plan which was developed by that famous architect before the fire.

San Francisco has already spent \$800,000 on children's playgrounds and if this bond issue of \$500,000 carries it will make a total of \$1,300,000. Contrast this with the trifling sums paid out thus far by Los Angeles for the same purpose, and we see how much work lies ahead of us.

* * *

When, with the great development of the telephone and electric lighting industries, our streets began to fill up with poles, the improvement associations and civic organizations began to clamor for an abatement of the nuisance by the combining of the various companies in the use of one set of poles. Time and again the issue was placed before the companies, and invariably they refused to consider it. No form of legislation was practicable for bringing about this result. Even when the Board of Public Works and the Council begged the companies to get together on this plan of one set of poles, they all declared that it could not be done.

Then the Municipal League undertook an anti-pole campaign, and after it had roused public sentiment by the display of pictures and of figures, it proposed a law for the clearing of two miles of street a year of poles. Although this was scoffed at for a time, its passage was at length secured, and for four successive years the companies were compelled to put their wires under-

ground at the rate of two miles a year. A little of that kind of treatment went a long way, and presently a bureau was formed among the companies to work out a plan for reducing the number of poles all over the city. The ice once broken the scheme worked very well, and it is now stated that all together 30,000 poles have been, or soon will be, taken down. Two years ago the two-mile-a-year clearance law was repealed, on the piteous plea of the pole companies, but they are still proceeding with the reduction of poles in the residence districts, as they have found that a genuine source of economy. Pico street has recently been cleaned up and Washington is next on the list.

* * *

The people of Massachusetts vote by town districts or by city once a year on the question of whether the liquor traffic shall be allowed or not. As a rule the regions that go dry stay so—although once in a while there is a reaction. Steadily the prohibition forces have gained ground, and have held it against their opponents. At present there are 20 cities dry to 13 wet and 261 town districts—nearly two-thirds the total area of the state—dry, to 60 town districts wet. Among the dry cities is Worcester with a population of over 100,000, the largest city that ever voluntarily voted itself out of liquor. It is surrounded moreover by dry territory and its authorities seem to be in earnest in enforcing the law.

Worcester has been without saloons now over a year and has evidently not repented of its course, for it has recently voted for their exclusion a second time. Arrests have diminished about one-half, if we exclude the arrests for illegal liquor selling, of which there were 381 and 346 brought to trial, 241 convicted. Worcester is a large manufacturing town, and the heads of all the big establishments are well satisfied with the result of no-license in increasing the efficiency of their men.

* * *

The commission system of Galveston which has prevailed with such success in the hands of a good citizens' organization got its first jolt last month. The president of the commission, or mayor, who has held office from the inauguration of the plan, was

defeated by a man who ran on a reactionary platform and denounced the commission system. The saloons, gamblers, negroes, tough element and a few machine political leaders seem to have joined forces against the commission. Three of the old commissioners were reelected, leaving the system still in control but seriously crippled. The reformers seem to have advanced too far beyond the people.

* * *

The Realty Board publishes each week for the convenience of its members a synopsis of all proceedings in council that affect city real estate—as for example the paving or other improvements of streets, the fixing of assessment districts, petitions for opening and widening, change of fire limits and the passage of ordinances of special interest to the property-owner. The value of such a document is self-evident.

* * *

The traction line between Fall River, Mass., and Tiverton, which is a small town

near Fall River, has decided to put on a number of sober cars in addition to the large line of jag cars they have been running. Fall River with its 100,000 of population has gone dry. Tiverton, near at hand, is still wet. Result, hundreds of citizens journey from the big city to the little one and come back "loaded". But there were the residents along the line, the company's original patrons; they had to be provided for with a special service. Hence the line now has its sober and its jag cars.

It has been given out unofficially by the park authorities that an appropriation of half a million dollars will be asked for in the budget of the next fiscal year, to be used for the improvement of the existing parks. No doubt such a sum—which is about one-seventh of the city's entire income—could be used to advantage in the development of our parks, and so could twice or three times that amount, but no one who understands city finances will believe that any such appropriation is possible at present.

The Public Utilities Commission of New York has adopted a form for all franchise grants to street car systems to be issued in the future, uniformity in such matters being desirable. This form of franchise, which has been drawn up by experts, is indeterminate in time, but allows the city to take over the road whenever it chooses to exercise the option.

* * *

The city of Spokane has adopted charter amendments containing the initiative, referendum and the recall, the two former on 10 per cent and the latter on 25 per cent. They have also decided to elect all their councilmen at large and to nominate by direct primaries.

* * *

The city of Chicago has put ten million dollars into public playgrounds and President Roosevelt said of them: "They are the greatest civic achievement the world has ever seen."

FROM THE NORTH

San Francisco, June 8, 1909.

Two things, both of vital importance to San Francisco and from the broad viewpoint, to California and the nation, have become apparent during the past week. One is that the last shadowy vestige of doubt of the guilt of Patrick Calhoun has been removed. The other is that the law and order-loving citizens of San Francisco will not rest until they have forced from Francis J. Heney his consent to become a candidate for the nomination for the district attorneyship.

As to the first, the prosecution recently has convinced the people that subornation of perjury has been one of the commonest tricks resorted to by Calhoun's agents. No intelligent man can listen to the testimony that has been offered without being convinced that the manufacturing of evidence has demanded much of the skill of the men hired by Calhoun to keep him out of the penitentiary.

Day by day the traces of worry on the countenances of the millionaire grafter's attorneys have grown more conspicuous. Day by day their nervousness has become more apparent. Day by day the once smug countenance of the man at bay has lengthened.

If anybody seeks indutiable evidence of the truth of the adage that "a guilty conscience needs no accuser," let him spend a day in Judge Lawlor's court and watch the face of Patrick Calhoun. And the hopelessness of their cause is plainly depicted on the faces of the entire battery of attorneys for the defense also. Day by day, with certainty and security, Francis J. Heney and William J. Burns have tightened the coil. Even many of Calhoun's partisans are now acknowledging his guilt; but they are hoping for a hung jury.

That Mr. Heney will be the next district attorney of San Francisco is as certain as anything political can be. From the rank and file of all classes but one, in all parties—Republican, Democratic, Union Labor and Socialist—there has been an insistent

demand that he should make the great sacrifice for the sake of the city whose salvation is yet in doubt, whose life and liberty are yet in peril.

Mr. Heney tells me that if he became convinced that it be necessary for him to take a nomination at the primary in order to defeat Nat Coughlan, friend of the grafters and one of the superlatively undesirable men now actively engaged in a canvass for the nomination, he will permit his name to go before the people at the primaries. When, last Saturday, the San Francisco papers announced that he had been posted for nomination by the independent Democrats, without his knowledge or consent, the air was full of banzais; for it was known that some of Mr. Heney's warmest and most influential friends had been laboring with him for a long time to gain his consent to accept the nomination, but thus far in vain.

Mr. Heney has worked himself almost to a state of collapse since he resumed the work interrupted by the bullet of a half crazed partisan of the grafters, and he needs a long rest. He has sacrificed much for San Francisco, but if necessary he will sacrifice more. His friends have insisted that while another anti-graft man might possibly be nominated and elected, the issue is so vital that no chances must be taken. Heney's election by an overwhelming vote is regarded as a certainty, in the event that he accepts a nomination. The election of any other man who would continue the prosecution is uncertain. Hence the strong and recently increasing demand that the intrepid foe of civic corruption accept the full responsibility of concluding the work begun by him and Mr. Burns and Mr. Spreckels.

The mayoralty situation has become critical. The active champions of good government have labored unceasingly to get almost any one of a half a dozen recognized advocates of correct policies to agree to let their names go before the people at the primaries, but thus far without avail. James Ralph, Jr., merchant, banker, president of big civic organizations; James D. Phelan,

former mayor; Marshall B. Hale, merchant prince; C. C. Moore, and one or two others, any of whom would prove acceptable to the decent citizenship, shrink from the responsibility incident to the office. Of machine and pro-graft candidates there is no lack. William Crocker, retired millman (not related to the rich Crockers who espouse the cause of the grafters), might have proven an acceptable candidate had he not been brought out by a politician notorious for his affiliations with forces inimical to the popular movement for reform.

P. H. McCarthy is, of course, unthinkable, from any viewpoint; but those who are laughing at the possibility of his election should remember the experience of Los Angeles in 1906, when lonesome Harper, without a newspaper back of him, his candidacy treated as little more than a pleasantry, was elected. There is a chance for McCarthy. The worst feature of his case is that he is so closely affiliated, according to popular report, with the Herrin machine, now manipulated, in the absence of the actual boss, by Jere Burke. Anybody who doubts that, in order to accomplish the defeat of a decent man, Burke would throw the full strength of the Herrin machine to McCarthy, must be very young politically, quite unsophisticated.

With a united front, the forces for right will win. But divided, with Burke and McCarthy united, the outlook will be dubious. It is unfortunate for San Francisco that the self-elected leaders of the independent factions in both the great parties have not thought a little more of San Francisco and a little less of party.

The Good Government League undoubtedly will wield a tremendous influence in the election. Strangely, however, some of the partisan politicians who are working for reform appear to be utterly unable to grasp the policy of his organization. Although its condemnation of the spoils principle, of "patronage," has been voiced in unequivocal terms, the league is constantly in receipt of proposals, in various guises, to

enter into partnership with one faction or another, a division of patronage between the parties to the proposed deal to follow, in the event of success in November. The Good Government League, however, will stand squarely on the platform framed two months ago, and will make no deal with any party, faction, clique or individual; nor will it ask or accept patronage for any of its members or workers. The only thing it will ask of any of the candidates it endorses, so far as the league itself is concerned, is that if its candidate for mayor be elected (and he will be) he will give that organization a respectful hearing on any matter of vital public interest, if such hearing be requested.

GEORGE BAKER ANDERSON.

* * *

CHILE CON CARNE

It is announced that Harriman, who in reality is only a figurehead for the Standard Oil crowd of bloated "malefactors of wealth", is planning a billion-dollar railroad deal, which means a merger of over 12,000 miles of railway lines in the United States. The big lawyers in his employ have been instructed to "discover a way" in which this consolidation under one management can be effected. Say, reader, don't you think it is about time the great government of the United States should not only control but actually own the railroads of the country?—Shasta Register.

Senator Chauncey Depew celebrated his 75th birthday at a dinner in Brooklyn Monday evening. What a great man Depew was before he was found out! Time was when the whole country stood up with hats off when his name was mentioned. It is not so today. Senator Depew has lost his standing. Like his former colleague, Tom Platt, he will soon pass into political oblivion.—Johnstown Democrat.

The price of a battleship would build sanitary, airy spacious homes for 20,000 persons; such assets as the great insurance companies possess would turn all the slums of New York into civilized habitations. How about it, brethren?—Charles Edward Russell, in the February Everybody's.

All over the nation lands are held out of use for speculative purposes—agricultural lands, mining lands, city lands. If they were so heavily taxed that they would have to be used or given up to those who would use them, we should have a renewed era of building and a revival of industry.—Denver Express.

Washington is full and running over with gentry anxious to assist in revising the tariff upward. Mr. Dooley is dead right: "Them as the tariff takes care of will take care of the tariff."—Philadelphia Record.

Suppose you were raising hogs—don't turn up your nose, some of your ancestors raised hogs—and suppose your neighbor discovered that he could raise better hogs by providing cleaner pens, would you profit by your neighbor's discovery? Of course you would. Well, Germany, across the pond, has discovered that she can raise better citizens by providing cleaner pens—beg pardon, homes for her poor. She makes money by saving it on disease and doctors' bills, and

gets citizenship and health and happiness as by-products. We do not apologize for hogs as an illustration. Hogs out in Iowa live better than hundreds of thousands of people in New York City.—Editor's Note to "The Slum as a National Asset," in the February Everybody's.

* * *

The Parson and the Dentist

A clergyman went to have his teeth fixed by a dentist. When the work was done the dentist declined to accept more than a nominal fee. The parson, in return for this favor, insisted later on the dentist accepting a volume of the reverend gentleman's own writing. It was a disquisition on the Psalms, and on the fly leaf he had inscribed this appropriate quotation:

"And my mouth shall show forth thy praise!"—Harper's Weekly.

* * *

A woman journalist at the Colony Club was praising Mrs. Taft, says the Washington Herald. "She will form a salon at the White House," said the journalist. "Washington, under her regime will become the center of art and letters, as well as the center of politics. She deplored during my interview the scorn of culture that marks our ultra-smart set. She said it had not always been so. She cited Harriet Lane Johnson as a typical society woman of culture in the past. 'When Miss Lane,' she said, 'lived in London with her uncle, the ambassador, an English nobleman was most attentive to her one night at a dinner. Miss Lane's hands were very beautiful. The nobleman gently touched one of them as it lay on the cloth, quoted Gray: 'Hands that the rod of empire might have swayed.' Miss Lane's smiling retort was the completion of the couplet: 'Or waked to ecstasy the living lyre.'"

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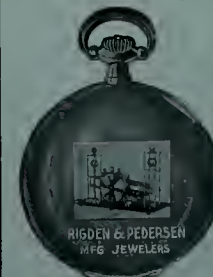
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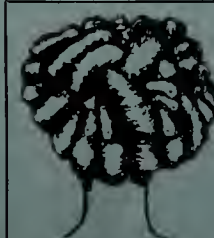
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JUST SUPPOSING: A TALE OF THE AYUNTAMIENTO

Charles Dwight Willard

Lest you should think this story true, I will explain that is is
An unmitigated misstatement.

—Kipling.

Half a century ago the city government of Los Angeles was owned and administered by a body of ten known as the Ayuntamiento. You cannot pronounce it quickly, nor off-hand, so do not make the attempt. The very name bespeaks the ponderous dignity, the ceremonious procedure, the manana methods and the complacent gravity of the body itself. As you roll off the syllables, one after another, taking care to separate them properly, as to give to each its vested rights of accent, you can hear the motion of postpone this matter for three weeks made, put and carried.

There were about 3000 people in the ancient pueblo at this time, scattered from Cape Horn, where the Capitol Mill now stands, on the north to Third street on the south, to the summit of the lower hills on the west, and back almost to the river on the east. Three-fourths of these were native Californians, and the remainder settlers from the east.

The Ayuntamiento elected for the year 1859 contained three Californians—heads of well known families of ancient Spanish descent—six Americans, who had long been residents of Los Angeles, and Jonathan Traum. The latter was not easily classified, being a New Englander of German ancestry, who had come down from San Francisco on the "Sea Bird" only about a year before, and was believed to have lived on the Coast a matter of two or three years at the utmost. But being a newcomer was the least of his faults: he was a chronic objector and a trouble-maker and addicted to the villainous habit of saying just what he thought.

How did Jonathan Traum chance to be elected to the Ayuntamiento? That was a question nobody ever could answer satisfactorily. His name had been put forward as a joke in the beginning, and many had voted for him on that basis; some votes he had from those who cherished a grudge against the Ayuntamiento and desired to punish it cruelly; all the natural trouble-makers voted for him in the hope of precipitating a row, as did also the light-minded and curious "just to see what would happen."

This was the nearest approach to a reform movement that was possible in Los Angeles fifty years ago.

It was not considered in good form for a candidate to be present in person when the votes were counted, and the officers of election proposed to get Jonathan's representatives so interested in sundry black bottles they had brought along with them

that they would overlook any little discrepancies—

But Jonathan coolly presented himself in person, and they had all they could do to keep him from taking charge of the whole business.

"Just like him to act that way," said the other members of the Ayuntamiento bitterly. And his votes had to be counted.

Nine to one, however, makes a pretty effective working majority, and when, at the end of a year, Jonathan was hurled back into the obscurity of unofficialdom, there was not so much as a dent or an abrasion to be found upon the minute book as evidence of his career in the Ayuntamiento.

But he could talk. Senatorial courtesy itself could not be more complete and absolute than the regulations of the Los Angeles law-making body. Not only was the member allowed to speak as often and as long as he wished, but there was a fine if any member left the room while another was on the floor. And you may be sure that Jonathan Traum, crank, kicker, outsider, objector, sorehead, made the most of every opportunity to get himself heard.

For years afterwards one member of that council was wont to tell, in a voice thick with bitter grief how Jonathan had once risen to speak just as a dog-fight began outside the door of the meeting room, in which the sheriff's dog had attacked the member's own animal, and the speaker had remorselessly continued to the very end of a long combat in which the member's dog was finally reduced to shoe strings. Such a man was capable of anything.

One morning in June, in the year we have described, the Ayuntamiento came together with unusual promptness, only half an hour late. This was a sure sign of business out of the routine, the regular meeting time being one hour late. But Jonathan was always present no matter when the meeting convened. That was another of his odious traits: he was always on the spot. He was even present when they met exactly on time once to pass quietly the zanja contracts. So they never tried that game again.

When the meeting had gone through the ceremonies of opening itself, the Syndico announced that Henry J. Smith was present, ready to sign up for the four 35-acre pieces south of Pico and west of Pearl. A tall, heavily bearded man in top boots, wearing a red flannel shirt and broad gray hat, came forward, and sat down on the bench near the clerk.

Jonathan Traum arose to his feet and pointed at the map that lay spread out on the table before the Syndico.

"Show me," he said.

"This piece," replied the official, drawing a circle with his finger nail around a district that would embrace some forty or fifty blocks in the southwestern part of the modern city.

"What does Henry J. Smith propose to pay for this tract?" asked Traum.

"Pay?" At this word a thrill of astonishment ran through the Ayuntamiento, and the heavily bearded man half rose out of his chair, like one who is about to bolt for the door.

"Pay?" repeated the Syndico faintly. "You understand, Senor Councilman, that this Mr. Smith is ready to accept this land from us and in return for the deed which we give him—free—he agrees to take care of the land and settle permanently upon it."

"How much do you figure this land is worth?" asked Jonathan.

"Worth?" Again the start of astonishment. Then one of the Californian members said with a gentle and almost melancholy smile: "Our friend Senor Traum sees a newcomer to the pueblo."

"Cor-rect," answered Traum. "I have not been here long enough to have lost the sense I acquired in New England. Land is worth something there. Is it absolutely valueless out here?"

"Not all of it," said an American member. "Why I sold a building site on Spring street last fall for \$300, and some of this Main street property here is worth over \$20 a front foot. Yes, sirree."

"But the land, senor, has no water, you understand, and it can be used only for grazing."

"Why not put water on it?" asked Traum.

"There is no water to be had nearer than the river, and not much of that. To carry it all that distance would cost more than the land would be worth even with water."

"I can get land near to water, all I want of it; at \$5.00 an acre," cried Henry J. Smith.

"Very good," said Jonathan, "let us say that the land is not ready to grow fruit trees yet; can't it be used for grain? Don't we get rainfall enough for that kind of a crop?"

"Say stranger," said Henry J. Smith, "you have surely got a lot to learn about this country. There ain't quarter enough grain grown in this country to feed the stock, let alone enough for milling. It won't grow nowhere except on moist ground and in years of extra big rainfall."

All stared at Traum as he stood a moment silent and contemplative, his eyes looking away off in the distance. Then he recovered himself, with something of an effort, and formally addressed the chair.

This meant the beginning of one of his interminable speeches, and the others sank back in their seats sighing heavily.

"When your ancestors came to take possession of this pueblo," he said turning toward the California members, "they received, as a city, from the governor, a deed to the whole area, over 17,000 acres. They parcelled out building sites and small tracts under the ditch for cultivation to themselves and to other settlers as fast as they came. This was just and right, for how are people to build a city unless they have land given them with which to make a starting? But up to the time the Americans came into possession of the country, gifts of land had been made sparingly for actual use only, so there still remained to this pueblo four-fifths of all it had originally owned. This was true even up to five years ago, when this body began its policy of giving away, throwing away, abandoning its splendid heritage."

"Say, what languages that fellow shoots off," said one of the spectators on the rear bench, admiringly to his neighbor.

"That's because he's crazy," replied the other. "You or I or anybody could talk fancy that-a-way, if our nut was busted open and leaking the way his is."

"True this land has but little market value," Traum continued. "The day will come, however, perhaps even within the life time of the youngest of those present in this room, when it will be worth thousands of dollars, and when those who have succeeded to the control of affairs in this city will severely condemn our course."

"Worth thousands?" echoed a member of the Ayuntamiento with a grin. "How do you make that out?"

"Thousands!" repeated Jonathan, his voice rising, "Yes hundreds of thousands—even millions."

At this last word—now so often pronounced trippingly upon the tongue, but in those days spoken with bated breath—the spectators broke into a wild roar of laughter, and one or two of those in the rear benches fell off upon the earthen floor and writhed in uncontrollable mirth.

"Yes, millions!" continued Jonathan, to whom an interruption of loud laughter was no novelty. "We all believe there will be a city here some day—you say ten thousand people, I say hundreds and hundreds of thousands. East of the Rockies there are thirty million people. Fifty years hence that number will be three times as great. Long before that time, they will have discovered the wonderful qualities of this climate and the industrial opportunities—now going to waste—in this southern portion of the

state, and they will come to us in tens of thousands, in great waves of immigration such as you saw break on this coast ten years ago when gold was discovered at Sutter's Mill."

"How will they get here?" asked one of the grinning members.

"By railroads, which will soon stretch clear across the continent, even to this city."

Again the wild roar of laughter. Only a few of those in the room had ever seen a railroad, and those who had laughed loudest of all.

"Put ten thousand people here," continued the undaunted orator, "and the 6000 acres you have already given away out of the city's domain will average \$20 an acre in value, or \$120,000. Put 100,000 people here and it will average over \$1000 an acre. Do you know what that amounts to in total? Six million dollars? But that is not all. These building sites that you have been dealing out—up and down Spring street and Main street and—what is that street west of Spring? Oh, yes, Fort street. Some have been bestowed for trifling services, and some have been sold for \$5 to \$10 apiece. The day will come when this property will be measured and sold by the front foot. I have seen real estate in Boston sell for \$5000 a front foot, and I believe that the Los Angeles of 1900 will be larger than the Boston of today. Do you know what that price means? It is over a million dollars an acre."

Wild shrieks of laughter and more spectators falling off the benches to the earthen floor. Word has gone forth that Traum has "broke loose" again and a crowd is gathering at the back of the room.

"But again I say this is not all," continued Jonathan. "The loss of possible revenue to the city is something that can be made up—by taxes, for example—but the loss of the land itself is irremediable. Go on as you are doing, until the last scrap is gone—except those barren hills to the northwest and the fragments in the sandy arroyo that no one will accept—and the day will surely come when a great city will be pleading and begging for land, land, like a drowning man pleading for breath. It will want land for public gardens—or parks as they now call them—for playgrounds for its children, for its public buildings, for the broad avenues which the French call boulevards, for the depot sites of railways and for a thousand uses to which cities in the future development of their activities will need to place it. And there will be no land for Los Angeles except the small pieces it may buy back at ruinous prices with money raised by bond sales and tax levies—buy back out of these very tracts you are now so recklessly throwing away. I am opposed to this free grant to Mr. Henry J. Smith and I wish my vote so recorded."

"Say, Mr. Traum," queried the applicant for the land, as the great objector took his seat, "What have you got agin me?"

Jonathan smiled hopelessly and shook his head.

"I'll say right now," remarked one of the American members of the Ayuntamiento, "that I think that kind of talk like we have just stood from our fellow member ain't a good thing. It hurts business."

There was a general nodding of heads.

The vote being then taken on the question of the grant to Mr. Henry J. Smith of 140 acres in the southwestern part of town, nine were recorded aye and one no, and the deed passed.

The land in question is now worth about \$2,000,000.

+ + +

Thumb-Print Signatures

In Cheyenne, Wyo., there is a bank which has depositors of so many different nationalities that it has found it necessary to require identification by some means other than a written signature. The bank officials have, therefore, made it a rule that its foreign depositors must sign their checks with the imprint of their right thumb, in addition to their written signatures. Railroads in Wyoming have brought in, as laborers, hundreds of Asiatics, including Japanese, Chinese, Koreans, etc., while big coal mines around Cheyenne have imported many thousand of workmen from Southern Europe. Hundreds of these have made deposits with this bank, but are mostly unknown to the bank officials. Writing English but poorly, these depositors could scarcely ever duplicate their own signatures, and for the protection of the bank the officials were obliged to demand an additional identification. When a would-be depositor asks to open an account with that bank he places on file his written signature, and at the same time the impress of his right thumb is filed. Afterwards when a check from this man is received at the bank, it must have the thumb-print attached as well as the written signature, and this thumb-print must, of course, correspond with that on file in the bank's records. The thumb-print system, it may be added, is the old Chinese method of identification.—Strand Magazine.

Whistler Was Thankful

A patronizing young lord was seated opposite the late James McNeill Whistler at dinner one evening. During a lull in the conversation he adjusted his monocle and leaned forward toward the artist.

"Aw, y' know, Mr. Whistler," he drawled, "I pahssed your house this mawning."

"Thank you," said Whistler quietly. "Thank you very much."—Everybody's Magazine.

"Are you related to Barney O'Brien?" Thomas O'Brien was once asked.

"Very distantly," replied Thomas. "I was me mother's first child—Barney was th' sivinteenth."—Everybody's Magazine.



By MAY RAMSEY THORN

A new departure in the musical work of the Y. M. C. A. will be instituted next season, namely that of individual instruction. The voice department will be under the direction of Mr. Joseph Dupuy and the piano department under Mr. Will Garro-way. There will also be violin, guitar and mandolin departments for individual work, Prof. Reidershoff having charge of the latter two as heretofore. Mr. J. N. Whybark will conduct the sight-singing class, Mr. Dupuy the George Williams Glee Club and Mr. Mead the Orchestra. The Glee Club will give its first concert the latter part of September. In this the Y. M. C. A. is doing splendid work for musical education among young men, and the corps of teachers chosen are among the best obtainable.

As anticipated, the recital given by Mr. and Mrs. Thilo Becker in Simpson Auditorium last Tuesday proved an artistic event of the highest order, Mrs. Becker's violin numbers being especially fine. On account of illness, Mr. Seiling was not able to appear and the Bach Concerto for two violins, was returned to its original place on the Saturday afternoon program. The program included Cesar Franck's Sonata in A for violin and piano, a group of Brahms' piano compositions, Schumann's "Abendlied" and "Garten Melodie", Chopin's C sharp minor Nocturne and Fantaisie in F minor, and a Suite for violin and piano by Fingding.

We hope to give a more detailed review of the concert Saturday afternoon, June 12th.

Mr. Carl Lanzer, violinist of New York, appeared with success last week in Leonard's Unique Theatre, San Bernardino.

The Orpheus Club under Mr. Joseph Dupuy's direction will give their closing concert of the season in Simpson Auditorium on Tuesday evening, June 29, with the assistance of Nuncie Sabina Bittman, contralto; Ralph Ginsburg, the talented violin pupil of Arnold Krauss, and Leroy Jepson, tenor, one of the club members. The novelty on the program will be "The Plainsman's Song", by Paul Bliss, arranged for six solo bass voices with chorus accompaniment, which will be heard for the first time in this part of the country.

Next Tuesday afternoon and evening will be the last opportunity for lovers of band music to hear the Ohlmeyer Band, when they give their final two concerts at Simpson Auditorium on those dates.

Mr. Franz Helle, the horn soloist, was for nine consecutive seasons with the Phillip Sousa Band. The cornetist, John Hughes, is a soloist of much experience in concert band work, having been several times connected with all the well known concert hands in the East and making his Pacific Coast debut with the Coronado Tent City Band several years ago. Mr. Ohlmeyer, the Director and Manager, at both of these concerts, offers programs of classic music by world famed masters, as well as modern composers, and popular music of the very best, including selections and novelties from the comic operas and musical comedy successes of the East.

The invitations may be presented at the Bartlett Music Company Monday, June 14th, at 10 a. m., when reserved seats will be issued.

Miss Florence Pearce Wadsworth, a pupil of Jean de Reske and the possessor of a soprano voice of unusual beauty, is a recent addition to the musical circles of Los Angeles. Miss Wadsworth sang in the First Methodist Church on May the 30th, and her services have been secured by Immanuel Presbyterian Church.

A pamphlet headed "New Cremona" written by Dr. Max Grossman and published in Gloucester, Mass., sets forth a rediscovery which the author claims to have made of the formula used in the construction of the old Cremona violins. Dr. Grossman believes that the whole secret of violin construction is found in the method of harmoniously attuning the resonance boards of the instrument. Stradivarius and Guarnerius, Dr. Grossman believes, had such a method, and Dr. Grossman is convinced that he has rediscovered the formula. The author argues that it follows that the beautiful tone of the Cremona violins is in no way dependent on the varnish, or even old age and use. An expert workman, Herr Seifort, is now engaged in making violins on the system of Dr. Grossman.

A Promising Young Singer

A beautiful voice, a pretty face and a beaming smile characterize the appearance of Millie Williams, the young girl who is singing this week at Clune's picture theatre on Fifth and Main streets. Although quite young, the success of her future career seems assured.

+ + +

Keeps Its Balance

She—"Does the course of their love run smooth?"

He—Oh, yes; there are hanks on both sides."—New York Evening Telegram.

"Jack Straw"

T the Mason this week, John Drew spreads his crisp, well-seasoned humor with a generous hand over W. Somerset Maugham's rather dull "Jack Straw." Indeed, so ridiculous are the situations of which he is the suave master, and so broad the comedy of Miss Rose Coghlan, that the play approaches farce. The fountain of eternal youth seems to spring up in John Drew. His expansive grin, not quite hidden by a well-kept hand; his shoulders, shaking like a school-boy's when he laughs; the mirth apparent when he rolls his eyes in silent contemplation of the scene, bespeak an effervescence youthful and contagious. The zest is the more remarkable since Mr. Drew's art is tinged by the mellowness resulting from experience long enough to take the edge off his buoyancy.

The Mrs. Parker Jennings of Miss Coghlan is a living sermon on snob-bishness. Her strident voice, her dropped h's, her dominant, over-dressed person, contribute to a deliciously funny portraiture. There is obvious warning in her acute anguish upon discovering that she has been courting a waiter masquerading as an archduke. There is gentle cynicism in the merry bravado of the supposed impostor, who turns out to be really the archduke after all, leaving Mrs. Jennings limp as the proverbial rag, but chastened.

Miss Mary Boland as Ethel Jennings is daintily effective. The supporting company is excellent, especially Miss Helen Freeman, whose beauty and distinction make a small part vivid. Miss Freeman, who has been on the stage but a year, played the part of Ethel Jennings for six weeks recently, receiving high praise everywhere.

"Shore Acres"

The Belasco players scored heavily this week in James A. Herne's comedy, "Shore Acres." Louis Jennings as "Martin Berry" carried off the honors. Florence Reed made an excellent Helen Berry and Beatrice Noyes in the character of Liddy-Ann Nye was capital. Miss Noyes' work of late is showing great improvement and she is to be congratulated. The remainder of the cast was adequate in every respect and the scenic effects could not have been better. It is a splendid entertainment and worthy of the good patronage given it.

"Secret Service"

The ever welcome and popular war play, "Secret Service," is given a splendid presentation at the Burbank this week. It is staged in an adequate manner and the individual parts are well acted. William Desmond portrays Capt Thorne in an easy graceful way, filling all requirements of the role in a satisfactory manner. The Arrelsford of Byron Beasley is a forceful bit of character acting, well deserving his splendid reception. The Wilfred Varney of Harry Mcstayer was good. Blanche

Theatre

Hall as Caroline Mitford was excellent and her sweet Southern drawl was delicious.

Real honors, however, must go to Lovell Alice Taylor in the role of Edith Varney. This well moulded vision in pink and white was at her best. Her sweet clear voice is one of her main charms and in her emotional scenes she arose to all the possibilities of the character she por-

Miss Doro will come here with a supporting company including many prominent artists, among them Edwin Arden, Marie Wainwright, Marion Abbott, William Postance, Mildred Beverly, Fred L. Tilden, Fred Eric and Anne Meredith.

Burbank Theatre

Members of the Burbank stock company will pass next week from



MARIE DORO IN "MORALS OF MARCUS" AT THE MASON

trayed. The piece is nicely mounted and the management is to be congratulated.

Marie Doro in

"The Morals of Marcus"

As one of the last attractions of the regular season, the management of the Mason Opera House offers one of the most popular as well as youngest of English-speaking stars. On Monday evening, June 14, Charles Frohman will present Miss Marie Doro in W. J. Locke's four act comedy, "The Morals of Marcus." It was in "The Morals of Marcus" that Miss Doro, who had jumped into fame by her splendid and beautiful portrayal of the title role in "Clarice" as leading woman with William Gillette, and been rewarded by promotion to stardom, made her first appearance at the actual head of the company.

the stern conflict of the Civil War to the mock heroism of the Ransom Guards, a swell military organization, as set forth in Charles A. Hoyt's satire on the state militia entitled "A Milk White Flag." This farce comedy is well known to local audiences.

Hoyt is always at his witty best in satire and in nothing that he wrote is his facility for poking good natured fun at human foibles better illustrated than in this play. No one but Hoyt ever would have thought of a regiment composed of just one private and several hundred "officers." Nor could any other playwright be expected to poke fun at a funeral and manage it without offense.

"In Harvard"

This is the last week of the Murray and Mack company at the Grand and they are again offering "In Harvard."

The piece runs much smoother than last week and a number of catchy songs are introduced. Sarah Edwards and Blossom Seeley are newcomers and the work of both is very satisfactory. Miss Edwards possesses a splendid voice, an excellent stage presence and Blossom Seeley is a capital soubrette. The work of the chorus is far above the average in an organization of this kind.

"Piff, Paff, Pouf"

What little plot there is to the musical comedy "Piff Paff, Pouf," which comes to the Mason June 21, centers in the efforts of August Melon, a multi-millionaire, to find husbands for his four tempered daughters, in order

Christian Science Services

Second Church of Christ Scientist—Ebell Hall, 18th and Figueroa streets.

Third Church of Christ Scientist—Simpson Auditorium, 734 S. Hope Street. Services Sunday 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sermon from the Christian Science Quarterly. Subject:

"God the Preserver of Man"

Children's Sunday School 9:30 a. m. Wednesday evening meetings at 8 o'clock. Reading Rooms, 510-511 Herman W. Hellman Bldg., Spring and Fourth streets, open daily, Sundays excepted, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

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...but he himself may take advantage of conjugal bliss without disliking himself from a fortune left him. He is aided and abetted by Mrs. Lillian Montague, a fascinating widow, who aspires to the Melon heart and bank account. Through trials and tribulations, yet whimsically absurd situations, the two acts wander until at last, "Matrimony is King." The thin story is the excuse for many musical numbers, all of the catchy, popular nature and an abundance of comedy rendered by Fred Mace, as the Sandman and May Boley as the widow.

Majestic Theatre

"Lonesome Town," in which Kolb and Dill have attracted capacity audiences to Hamburger's Majestic theatre during this week will be continued through next week and thus will be the closing bill of the Kolb-Dill engagement which comes to a close next Saturday night, June 19. The season has been alike the most profitable and the most popular these comedians ever have had in Los Angeles, the reasons therefor doubtless being that they never before have been surrounded by so capable a supporting company and never before have produced their plays with so lav-

equal chance to show her versatility and cleverness. Miss Lewis for many years was known to San Francisco audiences as "Baby Lewis." She was a famous child actress some years ago and now occupies a position of real importance in eastern theatrical circles.

George Webb, who is well known locally by reason of his many appearances with the Belasco Company, will play the hero in "No Mother to Guide Her", and he will have the able assistance of such clever actors as Harry Earl, George Field, Max Bloom, Chester Stevens, John McDonald, Richard Cox, Miss Grace Rauworth, Miss Marjorie Dalton, Miss Annie Claire and Mrs. Frank Frayne.

Belasco

"The Lion and the Mouse" will be played for the first time by a stock company anywhere at the Belasco Theatre Monday night. This is Charles Klein's famous play which was the sensation of the New York theatrical season two years ago, and which is still being played by three companies in the important syndicate theatres of the East.

A feature of the performance Monday night will be the first appearance

leading man with Maude Adams at the Empire Theatre, New York City. In "The Lion and the Mouse" he will



JOHN BURTON, BURBANK

play his original role of Jefferson Ryder.

Not Within His Jurisdiction

A well-known New York judge invited a friend of his, a lawyer from Boston, to go for a short trip on his yacht. A storm came up and the boat began to roll and toss in a manner which the Boston lawyer did not relish.

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ish a disregard for the expense entailed.

Grand Opera House

The Grand Opera House summer season of melodrama will be inaugurated next week with Lillian Mortimer's successful piece "No Mother to Guide Her."

The principal part, that of a young waif, will afford Miss Alice Lewis a

with the Belasco Theatre Company of Richard Bennett. Mr. Bennett is one of the recognized leading young actors of the American stage. He has a record of conspicuous successes in original Broadway productions of such plays as "The Other Girl," "The Hypocrites," "The Lion and the Mouse" and "What Every Woman Knows". Mr. Bennett has just concluded a successful engagement as

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Mr. George Edward Graham will lecture before the Ebell Club, Monday, June 14th, on "The Gathering of Great News". Mr. Graham's wide experience as a newspaper man, war correspondent, etc., has well fitted him to speak with authority on this subject.

Pres. Frank G. Finlayson appointed the following as vice-presidents of the League of Justice: Rev. Dana A. Bartlett, Martin Bekins, John A. Merrill, Hon. John D. Works, Dr. John R. Haynes, Mrs. C. F. Edson, Mrs. J. B. Lippincott, Mrs. Frances Noci and Dr. Francis B. Kellogg.

At the annual meeting of the Federation Club held Tuesday, the following officers were elected; Nathan Newby, president; John W. Merrill, vice-president; Charles A. Baskerville, secretary; Wilson G. Tanner, treasurer; L. M. Anderson, W. H. Frost, T. R. Gabel, H. M. Patterson and A. E. Pomeroy, directors.

So poor old Abdul thought he could stem the tide of progress! De-luded, misguided, unhappy mortal! The tide caught him up like a chip and tossed him up on the bank with the refuse of the centuries. Perhaps the Shah will learn the lesson; but if he doesn't he and his peacock throne and his antiquated ideas will have to go to the scrapheap, too. And there is a lesson for us all. The age has no use for fossils, has-beens, or reactionaries. The world is moving rapidly, and you have to step lively if you don't want to get run over.—Fellowship.

Prince Henry, brother of the German Emperor, is the inventor of an automatic window washer. Lest it be supposed that the device is a household improvement, let it be stated that it is intended for the purpose of wiping off moisture from the glass wind-break of an automobile, so that the rider's vision may be clear at all times.

The Methodist Hospital Association was organized at 2826 S. Hope street this week and Chaplain O. J. Nave chosen president and Mrs. Arthur Gwin secretary.

Dist. Atty. J. D. Fredericks is back from a trip to Old Mexico, where he visited several mines in which he is interested.

Merits Success

Our weekly contemporary, The Pacific Outlook, is to be congratulated upon having secured Mr. C. D. Willard as editorial contributor. With Mr. Willard as its editorial writer, this weekly should become a very

positive force for the cause of good government and civic decency in our city particularly and in the country generally.

No man is better equipped with knowledge gained by years of study and experience which will enable him to treat intelligently and forcefully the various phases of our municipal affairs as they develop than is Mr. Willard.—Los Angeles Herald.

* * *

Keep Public Officers Out of Politics

By Clinton Rogers Woodruff, secretary of the National Municipal League.

Because of the constantly growing appreciation of the evils resulting from the political activities of federal place holders, the question is being asked with compelling force why, if it is improper for such officers to take part in certain elections, it is not equally improper for municipal officers to participate in municipal politics.

James Bryce, in an address in this country several years ago, made a suggestion which received very little attention at the time but which will receive more and more as the years pass and as the public appreciates the tremendous responsibilities involved in governmental activities. In substance, the noted English statesman recommended the establishment of a class of public officers to be promoted from the lowest to the highest grade upon strictly civil service lines, depriving all such officers of the right to vote, canvass, speak or write upon political—that is, partisan political—subjects.

His exact recommendation was that "no public officer, or member of an administration, or of the public service should be permitted the right of suffrage; but every person should be excluded, absolutely and entirely, from participation in the ballot. * * * Forbid the public servant to canvass or to speak or write upon any political subject. Teach him to regard himself as a servant of the nation, and not of a particular political party."

At first blush it may seem a hardship to require all those entering upon public service in an administrative capacity to forego expression of their political views and the contributions of time or money to the extension of those views. Nevertheless, in the light of the abuses which have followed the prevalence in America, from the beginning, of a contrary policy some such remedy as Mr. Bryce suggests would seem to be necessary to correct now the abuses attendant upon the unlimited privilege of public servants to serve as political managers or workers.

If the public service in this country were obligatory, then the limitation on the right of public servants to participate in political affairs would be unconstitutional; but so long as entry

upon public service is voluntary, it is no more unconstitutional to require that those so entering shall abstain from political activity than it is to require them to possess certain mental, physical or residential qualifications.

Civil service reform, which has been so thoroughly established in certain branches of the federal government and in a growing number of municipalities, affords a partial remedy; but so long as the civil servants are allowed to make contributions to political campaigns, either of money, time or speech, so long will it be possible for political organizations to exercise a very considerable control over the policies of the government employe.

What Public Schools Mean

In a recent expression of his views of democracy and education, Dr. Martin G. Brumbaugh, superintendent of schools, said:

"If our democracy is to be essentially and really the pride and glory of men it must rest upon some more fundamental and vital institution whose function it is to train individuals for participation in the form of government we avow. This prop beneath the Republic, this universal factory whose output is to make and advance democracy, is for obvious reasons the free public school.

"Two individuals can participate in a common cause only to the extent that they possess common sentiment and common knowledge. To make participation impossible requires only the absence of common knowledge. This holds true throughout. Hence our democracy depends upon the possession by all its individual participants of a fund of common knowledge, which fund is the currency of democracy; and the function of the public school is to impart such a fund of common knowledge to all that participate in our democracy so as to make facile the interchange of ideas and the reciprocal regard of each for the other.

"Moreover, the growth of democracy, as well as its security, depends upon the widening of this fund of common knowledge. Hence the specific means of promoting the best traditions in our national life will be found to lie in the increased efficiency of the schools. What the school is as the creator of common thought and common sentiment determines what our democracy is."

A Proviso

Bride—"Here's a telegram from papa."

Bridegroom (eagerly)—"What does he say?"

Bride (reads)—"Do not return and all will be forgiven."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Woman Suffrage

Gladys—"So you've sent Herbert about his business, have you?"

Maybelle—"Ycs; but I have since used the—er—recall on him."—Chicago Tribune.

Antarctic

By southern seas
He found a shore
Where waters freeze
Forever more;
The weary eye
Its view doth pass
O'er fields of ice
Like glistening glass.
He gazed upon
The gelid scene
And said, "I now
Know what they mean
By that old phrase
In every mouth;
This is indeed
"The solid south."

Still Hope

Fred—"My dear Dora, let this thought console you for your lover's death. Remember that other and better men than he have gone the same way."

Bereaved One—"They haven't all gone, have they?"—Puck.

She—Who gave the bride away?
He—Her young brother, but the fellow says he still loves her.—From The Bohemian.

Where Ignorance Is Bliss

Miss—"Look here, Susan, I can write my name in the dust upon this table!"

Susan—"Ah, mum, there's nothing like eddication, is there, mum?"—Comic Cuts.



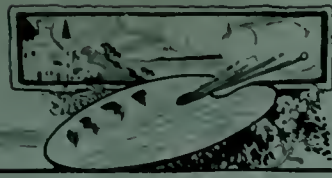
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R THÉODORE WORES, whose exhibition is still on at the Steeple Gallery, is being very well attended this week. His very close and intimate association with nature and the present subjects he is showing in this exhibition of California scenes is quite delightfully revealed.

He has painted most of them under most congenial conditions. Having taken up his abode for the summer on one of the houseboats or "arks" as they are called up in the Green Brae marshes, which lie at the base of Mt. Tamalpais, he could move about at will in order to obtain advantageous position for sketching. There is one main channel or "slough", colloquially termed, that permits the boats to enter far inland and with the rise of the tide one can move into other locations, thereby reaching desired vantage points. Mooring the boat, one may go ashore and climbing the hills, secure charming views of the marshes among the hills or the roadways and picturesque groups of trees in the foreground, with glimpses of the marsh land in the middle distance and the mountains beyond. What delightful freedom this allows an artist to follow out his fancies! What a joy to live the simple life in this unique fashion. It flavors of the Bohemian that always appeals to the artistic temperament, and gives one a taste of the artist's haunts in European countries. Although these marshes are not far distant from San Rafael or San Quentin, one here feels the seclusion and remoteness experienced by the "ancient" Rocky-Mountain-Hudson-River artists. These "arks" can be rented for a small consideration, if modestly furnished. There are others which are commodiously equipped with all modern arrangements to suit the taste.

The art exhibition of the Girls' Collegiate School has closed and the students and friends have been most enthusiastic over the work accomplished during the first year. About fifteen girls entered the contest for the best drawing of the Casa de Rosas or school building. The composition and some of the views chosen were original and artistic.

Miss Margaret Bandholt, "The Chimney and the Casa Vine", took first honor. Miss Martha Beman, the "Ivy Covered Corner of the Gymnasium", second honor, and Miss Chonita Vanderleek "The Gateway to the Patio", third honor was most decorative and artistically arranged and simply treated. Miss Katherine Barber's charcoal study of her father was an excellent likeness and very well considered in feeling. Miss Helen Jones, Miss Gladys Jones, Florence Mackay, and Dorothy Polleys

showed sincere work in their groups of cast drawings. Silence McVay had a good portrait head of a young woman. One hundred and sixty studies in black and white and twenty-five in color were hung and some of the fruit and flowers were clear and simply treated in materialistic color. Miss Polleys and Miss Madeline Clark had several well finished pieces of stenciled fabrics. A curtain of linen serim in a design of dandelion and a chiffon scarf most delicately decorated with pink roses by Miss Clark were especially attractive. Miss Kain Wilcox, who is here from Honolulu, has devoted her time to decorating china. She has done many exquisite and dainty pieces, and one large vase in crimson ramblers that was very rich and showy in color. Miss Katherine Smith had several dainty pieces. A dresser set was especially attractive.

The manual arts exhibition was held at the same time under Miss Frost and Miss Kayes. The excellent work shows the interest and enthusiasm expressed by the large number of students who have chosen to take up this work.

Mr. Joseph Greenbaum has taken Studio 422, Blanchard Bldg., where he is now having special life classes for women students. Many of the pupils who studied with Mr. Greenbaum when he first came here from San Francisco have resumed their studies with him. The poses and models are quite as good as can be found anywhere. There is a great deal of interest and enthusiasm expressed in the work and the opportunity to work so congenially is conducive to sincere and original work. This is the time of year when teachers are leaving off their work in the schools and are glad to enter a life class even for a brief period, because of the congenial, refreshing atmosphere of the art student's haunt, and the uplift of a master's personality, who can so sympathetically instruct and criticize them in their work.

The many school exhibitions which take place this week come too late to make any comment upon them, and a review will be published next week.

Los Angeles School of Art and Design hold their Twenty-second Annual Art Reception and Exhibition of Student's Work on Monday, June 14th, 8 to 11 p. m., and Tuesday afternoon from 3 to 5 p. m.

The College of Fine Arts, Garvanza, received their friends on the afternoon and evening of June 10th.

The Polytechnic High School Art

and Manual Training Department received on June 10th.

LETA HORLOCKER.

* * *

Mayor Says Courage is Needed

Mayor James Logan, whose administration is regarded as one of the most progressive that Worcester, Mass., has had, has been an active worker in the cause of good government for many years. He is a member of the National Municipal League.

How the Mayor of Worcester regards the prominent citizens in politics was made plain in his inaugural message to councils, and his views upon the subject are not altogether local in their interest. Said Mayor Logan:

"The great peril of this country is not the active political interest of the foreigner, but indifference and neglect of the native-born citizen. The danger is not from the man who has been forced from his native land across the sea, but from the indifference of the man who fails to realize his debt of obligation for blessings which have been handed down to him as a heritage, purchased at a fearful cost.

"We must not think that our only danger comes from the ignorant and vicious classes, for if we do, we deceive ourselves. The prominent citizen, the business man in politics, is often one of the toughest propositions under present conditions. He is the man who approaches the appointing power and intercedes to have a notoriously unfit man appointed to office.

"The prominent citizen often is the man who signs the petition to grant a license to this or that man to keep a saloon, so that he can have a tenant for his store, regardless of how disreputable a joint the tenant may keep. He signs petitions without number to have this or that thing done, and kicks when the government does just what he asks to have done. But, when petitions were presented to him for his signature he was lacking the courage to say 'No,' and he is the man who is to blame when our representatives in the city hall or state house do what the petition told them their constituents desired done.

"I submit that it is not fair, or just, or honest, to dodge a plain duty in this way to ask your servants to do what you do not really think ought to be done, and thus throw the responsibility on other men with the hope that they will have the 'nerve' to stand out in the open and do what you do not dare to do yourself privately."

Montreal Forms Civic League

With its aim "to unite the efforts of all citizens who desire to make Montreal a better place to live in," the City Improvement League has been formed. Its membership represents all classes of the city's population.

One of the first acts of the league was to become a member of the National Municipal League.

In a plan of campaign for the betterment of the city, these things are

contemplated. A school campaign, a federation of boys' clubs, publicity. Dr. J. G. Adami is president of the league and the other officers are: Farquhar Robertson and Dr. Leigh Gregor, vice-presidents; honorable secretaries, Professor A. Lesage and Professor J. A. Dale; secretary Dr. Atherton.

Among those who attended the initial meeting and became one of the charter members of the league was Lord Grey, Governor General. In a brief speech Lord Grey remarked upon the need of civic organizations and he added that the activity of the league would go far to plant and foster the spirit of citizenship in the heart of the people.

"You in this city must face many grave problems," said the Governor General. "Diseases from preventable causes are many and appalling, and offer a great field for the energies of the league. It is my ambition to see the people of Montreal rise to the high level of their opportunities and to furnish an example of civic life which shall be worthy of their unique position."

Bishop Farthing of the Anglican church gave his support to the cause and Rabbi Abramowitz represented the Jewish citizens. Archbishop Bruchesi sent a letter pledging the active support of the Roman Catholic teachers of the schools to the principles of the league.

Very Unusual

First Physician—"Any unusual symptoms about that last case of yours?"

Second Physician—"Yes, he paid me fifty dollars on account yesterday."—Jewish Ledger.

Impossible

"But why don't you believe that I have a friend who is much more beautiful than I am?"

"Because it is impossible that she should be your friend if she is really more beautiful than you."—Comic Cuts.

"You are a poor young man?"

"I am."

"Then what you want is a thrifty, economical wife."

"Not at all. What I want is a rich, liberal wife."—Democratic Telegraph.

"They say that Stevenson frequently worked a whole afternoon on a single line."

"That's nothing. I know a man who has been working the last six years on one sentence."—Boston Transcript.

All He Asked

"And what," asked one of the once-famous actor's friends as he bent beside his bed, "would you like to have carved on your tombstone? Is there not some sentiment which you wish to have used as your epitaph?"

"Yes," the dying man replied. "Let it be this: 'It never was necessary to give him a benefit.'"—Judge.

Governor Hughes of New York has vetoed the Hamm automobile bill by which it has been proposed to abolish the speed limit of ten miles an hour in city streets, fifteen miles in suburban thoroughfares and twenty miles on country roads. While the advocates of the measure claimed that it had the support of most automobilists this was disputed by H. H. Franklin, head of the company which manufactures the Franklin motor car, who maintained that most automobilists were not desirous of turning the highways into speedways.

Speaking both as a constant user and a maker of motor cars, he opposed the measure, and opposition to it was later taken up by the National Highways Protective Society and by George B. McClellan of New York. The chief objection made by the latter was that the measure would take away from localities the right to regulate traffic in their streets.

The bill was passed only after two emergency messages in its favor from the governor, to whom it appealed as a revenue producer as it provided for an automobile tax and chauffeur's license fee that, it was estimated, would result in a revenue of from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000, all to be used for state highway maintenance. Governor Hughes was, however, finally persuaded that the bill was a menace to users of the highway inasmuch as drivers of automobiles were left to exercise their own discretion as to speed and what constituted safe driving, the only suggestion of a speed restraint being in a provision that in case of trouble speed in excess of a mile in two minutes would be presumptive, but not conclusive, evidence of recklessness. The bill which the governor killed had in addition a provision for lowering the penalties for violation of the law.

The fact that the entry of four cars for the coming Glidden tour has been made conditional by the H. H. Franklin Manufacturing Company places emphasis upon the growing effort to secure stricter rules and more rigid enforcement for this event. It specially brings out one matter in connection with the schedule of daily running time.

It is insisted by the makers of the Franklin that if these cars are to participate in the tour the time schedule for the daily runs shall be unalterably fixed before the start of the tour instead of being revised from time to time during the tour at the wish of some one whom those in charge may see fit to listen to. It is urged that a fixed schedule is fair to all and that on the contrary it is favoritism to change the running time when weather changes produce road conditions which some of the cars are, by reason of their construction, much less able to cope with than others. Moreover such changes have the effect of making clean scores easy and and over-numerous.

The Franklin company wants all to



take conditions as they come, sharing alike and letting the results accentuate the difference in what the several cars are able to do.

The authorities are also called upon to fix in advance of the tour the deterioration rules and leave them unchanged up to the finish, each regulation being given specific interpretation in advance so that there may be no conflict of opinion later. There is determined opposition to the possibility of a committee watching part or all of the actual performance of the cars in the tour before deciding what the relative penalization shall be for the various items of deterioration.

These calls for specific and rigidly enforced rules are a part of an effort which has been made to have penalization provided for defects and deterioration of every part of the car, including tires, brakes, carburetors and clutches.

Volney S. Beardsley and L. R. Wadsworth recently returned from a run over the route of the Tour of the Tourist and report everything is in shape for the start on July 3. Small canvas signs are to be placed along the course mapped out by the pathfinder. It is expected fully 100 cars will make the tour over the 500 mile trip into Old Mexico.

Back and forth across the border line of New York and Pennsylvania runs a motor car which, though built for touring upon the highways, has been so remodeled that it can travel upon steel rails as the daily associate of a lot of interurban trolley cars.

Taking a Franklin touring car, the Warren & Jamestown Street Car Company provided it with flanged wheels, instead of pneumatic tires, and with a rigid front axle. A wooden tonneau, arranged with side seats and a rear entrance, made accommodation for several employees, and the car was ready for use in getting quickly over the line in response to "trouble" calls. It is called into service whenever there is an emergency anywhere along the route.

About one month remains to complete preparations for the Santa Monica road race on July 10. The committee is working tooth and nail on the plans for the big meet. Preparations for a crowd of about 60,000 are being made. A great deal of the course is already in excellent condition, but much remains to be completed. According to present indications the course should be fast, and cars ought to average almost sixty miles an hour.

Entries for the Cobe cup and Indian trophy race over the Crown

Point-Lowell circuit, June 18 and 19 closed on Saturday last, with twenty-eight entries. Those in charge of the meet make claim that the course is the finest around Chicago. The Cobe race distance is 400 miles long and will bring out the finest cars in America. George Dewitt, Robert Burmon, Louis Chevrolet and Lewis Strang are among the noted drivers who will enter.

Harris Hanshur, the local automobile driver, will be on an Apperson car at the Cobe Trophy race on the Crown Point-Lowell course June 19. Hanshur will also drive an Apperson in the Santa Monica road race.

A. M. Young of the firm of Bireley and Young, agents for the Columbia, returned from a round trip to San Diego. Mr. Young established a Columbia agency while there. Young left the latter part of the week for San Francisco and it is his intention to establish a Columbia agency in the Bay City.

Charles H. Burmon, coast representative of the Peerless company, will shortly leave for the City of Mexico. Burmon before leaving closed his 1910 contract with the H. O. Harrison company who are the handlers of the Peerless cars in the west.

F. A. Ramsey and wife and Mr. and Mrs. Roy Hillman are touring the state in Stoddard-Dayton roadsters. They report a splendid trip, but the roads out of Santa Barbara were in poor condition.

H. O. Harrison left Los Angeles early this week for Portland where he will take part in the road race on Saturday. The Oldsmobile racer which he will drive is already at Portland. He is picked by many to win as he has the advantage of knowing the course. Having but little time to prepare for the event, owing to business cares, his experience in the last year's race will be of advantage to him. He is going against such drivers as Robertson, Strang, Lytle, Michener and Frank Siefert and it promises to be a lively race. The course is 108 miles in length.

An express company in New York which replaced about fifty horse drawn vehicles with forty electric trucks report the first year's saving on service cost to be a little over \$35,000.

Several hundred dollars will have to be expended to repair the North Baldy course for the Baldy race, according to Col. F. C. Fenner who returned last week after an inspection of the course. Snow storms in the

mountains have washed away nearly three miles of the road to Fenner's mine, and it will be necessary to fill several large holes and a cut or two in the mountain side.

During the Shriners' annual convention in Louisville, Ky., Douglas Park will be the scene of a large automobile track meet on June 9. Cash prizes are to be given the winners.

The Chalmers-Detroit pathfinder finally reached the City of Mexico on its run from Denver to the capital of Old Mexico. The Chalmers left Denver on May 1. In mapping out this tour the drivers undertook a dangerous task. Much of the going was bad and it was necessary to run through a country where the people were not at all friendly to motorists. From Denver the car went to Colorado Springs, through Pueblo and into Trinidad. The New Mexico line was reached at Pels and then on through New Mexico into Las Vegas. From Albuquerque through the Estancia Valley to Torrence and then to El Paso. Reaching Juarez in Old Mexico the car was then pushed through Mexico with but little difficulty. President Diaz met the motorists and promises a warm reception for the visitors when they arrive on the tour in October.

The Stearns car entered in the New York-Seattle automobile race, did not start with the other five contestants in the race. It was delayed and did not leave New York till three days after the other cars started.

The New York-Seattle racers reached Chicago Saturday last on their way across the continent. From Chicago on it will be a free for all until they reach Seattle. A six cylinder Ford set the pace and no car was allowed to pass the pace maker. This made the fore part of the race very tame. After the racers reach St. Louis the pace maker is dropped and the only restriction is that the cars must check in at several given places. The total distance is a little more than 4000 miles and it will take between three and four weeks to make the distance.

One of the pleasant incidents of the Glidden pathfinding trip which was completed last week, was the meeting of the veteran walker Edward Payson Weston, near Buffalo Park, Colorado. "It was a pathetic sight—or rather so it appealed to us," says Meinzing, driver of the E-M-F pathfinding car, "to see the lone old man coming across the prairie. I saw him at Schenectady just after he started on his long walk across the continent and I could not but notice the change in his appearance. Still, he looked able to complete the trip in good condition. We stopped the car, got out and talked with him a few minutes. He seemed a bundle of nerves. Couldn't stand still for a minute but kept shifting from one

...the other as he talked. When he started from New York an automobile agreed to accompany him but at Chicago, dissatisfied with the amount of "publicity" the car received, it deserted him, and he was making his way across the plains without even a human companion. Still he was cheerful and hopeful and joshed us about his superior ability to ford swollen creeks and to skip over mud holes. At his request we telephoned from the little town we were bound for, to a farm house a few miles back which Weston hoped to make by noon, asking them to prepare two eggs, beaten up with sugar. These he told us would constitute his only repast till night."

Weston left South Bend, Indiana, one day behind the pathfinder. As he had taken the direct route west and the E-M-F pathfinder had gone by way of Minneapolis to Denver and was on the return leg of the course; the car had gone 1800 miles farther in the intervening 29 days than the man on foot. But the man in the machine could not but feel the walker had made the greatest record after all. And he had so little to encourage him on the weary way—just an ambition to prove to himself and to the world that was still young in spite of his more than three score and ten years.

William F. Metzger, E. M. F., presided at the regular monthly meeting of the executive committee of the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers in New York last week. Routine business was attended to and there was some discussion regarding the plans for the Atlantic show on November 6 to 13 and the Chicago show on February 5 to 12. Plans for the good roads work of the organization were also talked over. The others present at the meeting were Windsor T. White, White; S. T. Davis, Jr., Locomobile; L. H. Kittredge, Peerless; Charles Clifton, Pierce; H. O. Smith, Premier; C. C. Hildebrand, Stevens-Duryea; J. W. Gilson, Mitchell; Thomas Henderson, Winton, and Albert L. Pope, Pope-Hartford.

* * * Nothing Unexpected

A young New York broker of convivial habits fell in with an old school friend who had gone on the road.

"Whenever you're in town come up and bunk with me," he urged his friend as they separated. "No matter what old time it is. If I'm not there just go ahead and make yourself at home. I'll be sure to turn up before daybreak."

Soon after this the salesman arrived in town about midnight, and, remembering his friend's invitation, sought out his boarding house. There was only a dim light flickering in the hall, but he gave the bell a manful pull. Presently he found himself face to face with a landlady of grim and terrible aspect.

"Does Mr. Smith live here?" he faltered.

"He does," snapped the landlady.

"You can bring him right in!"—
Everybody's Magazine

His Honored Name

He wandered from the little town
A dozen years or more ago,
He hoped he might achieve renown,
And fancied he was doing so;
He thought of those who stayed behind

To toil unseen and die unknown,
While he, more fortunate than they,
Was mounting upward day by day
And claiming laurels as his own.

He went back, when he thought his fame

Had spread to every land and clime,
When he supposed his honored name
Had been exalted for all time—
When he believed that every man
From Budapest to Hackensack,
And from Spoodook to Ispahan
Must know that few were greater than

He had become, he traveled back.

An ancient settler met him where
He lingered when the train had gone;

The old man murmured, "Well, I swan!

I'm glad to see you back again.

I am, by gum! You're looking prime—

Say, Dan'l, if the question's fair,
What have you been drivin' at, and where

Have you been stayin' all this time?"

—Chicago Record-Herald.



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the Ocean. An Experienced
Guide With Each Car.
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D. Broke, '12—"Send a dozen roses
to this address."

Salesman—"Yes, sir."

D. B.—"Will you trust me?"

S.—"Certainly."

D. B.—"Then make it two dozen."
—Harvard Lampoon.

His Promise

Collector—"You promise to pay
this bill every time I call. When are
you going to do so? I'm getting tired
of coming up here week after week.
Please remember that time is money."

Owitt—"I know it and I intend
paying you—in time."—New York
Mail.

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Equipped.
THE CAR WITH THE SPARE WHEEL
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Strangers in a Strange Land



are liable to get lost if they attempt to travel over strange roads without the latest Pictorial Road Map to guide them. By the aid of this book the veriest stranger can take the wheel of an auto, start from the City Hall, and without asking a question of anyone, sit in the driver's seat and be absolutely positive of every foot of ground he is traveling, no matter what direction he desires to go, whether to Pasadena or to Santa Barbara or even to Mexico.

The map shows actual photos of turns, forks and cross roads, as well as pictures of Hotels, Inns and Garages which are situated near main highways.

Another feature is that of having all roads spaced off into miles and all grades, bridges, fords and sandy places marked.

These books are for sale at garages, hotels and news-stands. They can also be secured by sending \$1.50 to the publishers who will mail a copy, prepaid, to your address.

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HOTEL ALEXANDRIA—MISSION INDIAN GRILL

MISS MABLE CLAIRE DANIER of 1015 West Thirty-fifth Place gave a bridal breakfast for a party of 25 at the Hayward on Wednesday.

J. C. Drum, business manager for Minnie Maddern Fisk, registered at the Hayward.

P. O. E. Westlake chapter gave a luncheon for 36 on Wednesday noon at the Hayward.

Mr. and Mrs. John Drew are at the Alexandria.

I. D. Hale and wife, F. G. A. Jones, E. S. Fear, J. V. Dewar and B. B. Bostwick, prominent cantaloupe growers of Rockyford, Colo., registered at the Hayward.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Robinson of Memphis were guests at the Hollenbeck. Mr. Robinson is a banker.

A. J. Small of San Francisco, an official of the Southern Pacific, registered at the Alexandria. Misses Barbara Small and Beth Hughson were with him.

Al Heath and P. J. Heath of San Antonio were guests at the Nadeau. They are on their way to the Seattle Exposition.

Harry Loomis, one of the proprietors of the Angelus left on a week's vacation and will do some fishing in the mountains.

J. C. Douglass, traveling passenger agent of the White Star line; John Ross, traveling passenger agent of the Southern Pacific; Dr. John Fibben, colonist agent of the Southern Pacific and F. K. Smith, traveling

passenger agent for the Santa Fe, comprise a party of railroad men who registered at the Hayward.

Mrs. F. Nutter Fox, her children and a maid, registered at the Lankershim from San Jose, Costa Rica. Mrs. Fox is the wife of the United States Consul-General in Costa Rica.

Miss Mary Maddern, an aunt of Minnie Maddern Fisk, the actress, is a guest of the Hayward. She is registered from New York.

F. M. Cole, a wholesale druggist of Battle Creek, Mich., registered at the Hollenbeck.

Col. E. A. Prebble of San Francisco was a guest of the Alexandria.

Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Hughes of San Francisco passed a few days at the Lankershim.

Mrs. Mary King and Miss Miia King of Marshall, Mo., registered at the Angelus.

Roy E. Thomas, a mining man of Phoenix, Ariz., stopped at the Hollenbeck.

A. De Abascal and M. V. De Abascal, wealthy Mexican tourists of Hermosillo, passed a few days at the Lankershim.

George E. Gunn, a well known mining man of Salt Lake and Ely, Nev., was a guest at the Van Nuys.

Miss Mary Campbell and Miss Van Thompson of Paris, Tenn., stopped at the Hollenbeck. Both are college girls.

H. H. Harding, a broker from New York city, registered at the Van Nuys.

A party of rich tourists from Switzerland registered at the Alexandria. Hans Bauler, Oscar Manetz, Hermon Bueler, Franz Benziger, F. Paris, Ernst Gye Guyer, Julius Laufe and Giacomo Triumphy comprise the party. They are on a tour of the United States and will visit all points of interest in California.

J. S. Moen, a prominent mining man of La Junta, Colo., stopped at the Hollenbeck.

Francis L. Sellev of Yuma, an engineer in the United States Reclamation Service, registered at the Van Nuys. His family was with him.

Mrs. H. P. Bridges, G. P. Bridges and Miss Bridges of Providence, R. I., were guests at the Van Nuys.

D. G. Hansen and E. L. Daugherty, well known business men of Kansas City, stopped at the Lankershim.

Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Hartman of New Orleans are at the Alexandria.

Mrs. Henry M. Cannon of Richmond, Va., and Miss Mabel Young of Raleigh, N. C., are guests at the Van Nuys.

C. Hildebrandt and family of Belize, British Honduras, registered at the Alexandria. They are on their way to the Seattle Exposition.

Charles Little, John B. Riley, Fred W. Bush and J. J. Berry, business men of Newhebron, Miss., comprise a party registered at the Angelus. They are on their way to San Francisco.

Mr. Otis B. Tout of Calexico and Mrs. A. M. Downing were married on Wednesday noon at the Hotel Hayward before a bridal party of twelve.

Julius Lichenfield, a prominent business man of Brooklyn, N. Y., registered at the Hollenbeck.

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PACIFIC OUTLOOK

Vol. VI, No. 25.

Los Angeles, California, June 19, 1909.

5 Cents—\$1.00 a Year

THE PACIFIC OUTLOOK

We may turn to Keats for the most inspiring description of the first outlook of the modern world upon the great Pacific ocean:

Or like stout Cortez when with eagle eyes
He stared at the Pacific—and all his men
Looked at each other with a wild surmise,
Silent, upon a peak in Darien.

* * *

THE MUNICIPAL LEAGUE AND THE OUTLOOK

An arrangement has been concluded between the manager of the Pacific Outlook, Mr. A. M. Dunn, and the Municipal League, by which that paper will be mailed to the members of this organization without charge to them; and as the department called "Municipal Affairs" will contain similar matter to that formerly presented in the League's monthly leaflet—called "Municipal Affairs"—publication of the latter will be suspended. This plan, which gives our members the advantage of a weekly instead of a monthly report on city affairs, will, we trust, be agreeable to them. The League is in no wise responsible for the general policy of the Outlook, nor has it any form of financial interest in the publication.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF M. L.
J. O. Koepfli, Pres.
Edwin O. Edgerton, Sec.

* * *

HEALEY COMETH UP AS A FLOWER

ONE of the stock arguments in favor of councilmen at large, used everywhere in the late charter amendment campaign, was that it would get us rid of Barney Healey—the gent that don't wear no necktie. When the amendment carried by a good majority the people heaved a sigh of relief and said: "Well, that settles him, anyhow," and then turned to think of other things.

But now what has this same B. Healey gone and done but got himself nominated by the Liberal Alliance, to run all over the whole town in the direct primary as a councilman-at-large.

That this will be a bit of a jolt for the direct primary idea cannot be denied. If the at-large plan was intended to put the lid on Bernard, the direct primary was to clamp the lid down and put in a few rivets to hold it firm. Evidently the member from the eighth is one of those perturbed spirits that do not know enough to stay dead after he has been decently put under.

In the first try-out of the primary, there are likely to be about a hundred names for councilmen-at-large. That is enough, by the way, to cause any consistent reactionary to throw several fits over this "freak legislation". And high up in the list—not quite at the top perhaps, but at least much nearer the top than the bottom—will be emblazoned the proud name of Bernard Healey. Why so high? Is it a tribute to his merit as a legislator, or just a plain frame-up?

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A. M. DUNN, Manager
C. D. WILLARD Editorial Contributor

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Neither. It is because the letter H comes early in the alphabet.

In the final set-to there will be eighteen names left on the ballot, the other eighty-two having withdrawn in the interest of harmony, and for fear of breaking the law. Will the sage of the gas works district be among the near-elects—the eighteen champions of the people and the utility corporations? If any true sport has a necktie that he is willing to risk on that issue let him step forth. It is a pretty gamble with the chances lurching distinctly in the direction of the eighth ward.

As a candidate in the finals, Mr. Healey is not going to be any such a joke as his speeches sound. No other man now in public life in Los Angeles possesses so clear a platform and so definite a program of policy. And both are vote getters.

Take his platform for instance. It is as follows: "I am agin reform."

Simple and yet complete. Easy to grasp and yet how far-reaching! It guarantees to him the enthusiastic support of the Times, the favor of the machine, the kindly regard of the utility corporations, the generous consideration of the saloons, and the helpful patronage of all those Business Men's Leagues and Boosters' Clubs that spring up out of nothing with such amazing swiftness every time there is an election in sight.

And his policy? Observe how that also figures directly into votes. He voted for the River Bed Franchise—that gives him the River Bed vote. He opposed all discharge of supernumeraries—that gives him the supernumerary vote. He demanded of council instruction to the Civil Service Commission to give old men preference in their registration of laborers—that gives him the old men's vote. He has done noble work in helping to create the annual deficit, and that ought to give him the overdraft vote, the no-funds vote, the shy-in-accounts vote, the red-ink vote and the live-beyond-income vote. If he gets the latter, by the way, his election is a cinch.

And we have not taken into account the no-necktie vote, the green suit vote and the double negative vote.

Indeed Reform must get up early and work late on the job, or we shall behold the Hon. Bernard Healey, formerly of the Eighth but now At-large, sitting tight in his place in council for another two years.

* * *

CONSOLIDATION AT HAND

EVER SINCE there has been a city of Los Angeles and a seaport of San Pedro, there have been far-sighted people in both places who have from time to time predicted that some day the two would be united in one. There was a brief period during which it looked as though the favor of the government might fall on another location for the harbor; and there were some who declared that even if the authorities at Washington were led into this error, nevertheless the commercial destiny of Los Angeles must inevitably work out through San Pedro, and if the government did not build the harbor there, this city must.

At last this dream of consolidation is in a fair way to be realized. After a struggle lasting through three sessions of the legislature the law has been amended to render such a union practicable; a strip of intervening territory has been annexed bringing this city in actual physical touch with the harbor towns; public sentiment in Los Angeles, San Pedro and Wilmington seems to be overwhelmingly in favor of the union, and the necessary legal steps have been taken to put the issue to vote in the coming month of July.

That it will carry in Los Angeles is a certainty. That it will carry both in Wilmington and San Pedro is as near a certainty as anything that depends upon the vote of a considerable number of people can be. No doubt the influence of the Southern Pacific railway will be thrown against it. At present it has a practical monopoly of the carrying business to and from the harbor and controls the gateway to the sea. Mere annexation has nothing in itself to bother the railroad, but when the municipality begins constructing wharves and dredging slips and opening roads for automobile trucks, and perhaps even constructing a railway between the coast and this city—and all this is coming sooner or later—then the Southern Pacific becomes vitally interested. It may not venture openly to oppose annexation, but it may back the opposition of others.

However, the advantage to the residents of the seaport towns of union with Los Angeles is so manifest that the influence of no one corporation is likely to outweigh them. It is to be doubted whether the union of all corporate interests with the saloons—if that were possible—would be strong enough to offset the potent influence of the increase in property value, the improvement in conditions of living, the added dignity and the splendid outlook for the future that annexation will give to the people of the two towns.

This favorable condition of affairs, promising a favorable vote for annexation, could

never have been brought about but for the tactful and clear-headed work of the Consolidation Commission and the Harbor Commission. The latter body has been at work for several years, the former for several months. Admirable patience, good judgment, and good humor characterized all the movements of these bodies, and the people of the seaport towns met all the advances and proposals of Los Angeles in a generous spirit. It bodes well for the final outcome that frankness and good faith worked together, with never a shadow of question between them.

Years ago when annexation was first discussed, the ocean towns declared repeatedly that they would never come in except as boroughs preserving their independent government and their individuality as separate towns. Los Angeles stood ready to grant that, and adopted a charter amendment arranging for the application of that system to annexed towns. But when Wilmington and San Pedro came to consider just what they would ask for as boroughs, they found it no different from what they would receive as wards in the city, and to escape the infinite complications that might grow out of the semi-independent relationship, they preferred to enter on the same terms as the remainder of the city.

We look to see a snappy campaign—for some opposition is to be expected—but not an acrimonious one, with a final vote that shows a splendid majority in favor of the proposed union.

* * *

THE CITY ATTORNEYSHIP

IT HAS BEEN for some time an open secret that the present city attorney, Leslie R. Hewitt, will not accept a renomination, and that the city is faced by the necessity of looking further for a legal adviser.

The reason scarcely needs to be explained. A renomination by direct primary ballot would be a certainty for Mr. Hewitt, whose administration of the office has more than satisfied every fair-minded citizen, and his election would be equally secure. Then he would be in for two years more at a salary the same that he has received during the past three years, viz: \$250 a month.

There are scores of comparatively young and inexperienced attorneys in Los Angeles to whom that sum would not prove attractive as against present earnings and prospective incomes. No man can afford to accept the city attorneyship at this figure and serve the city honestly, unless he is either very young, inexperienced and probably incompetent, or else—if the city should be so fortunate—he is willing to take part of his compensation in the prominence which the office bestows on its occupant.

When this sum was fixed in 1887 it was fair remuneration for the services given. Only a few of the attorneys then practicing in Los Angeles exceeded this in their net income. The volume of legal business in a community is proportioned to the volume of commercial or banking business. In 1887 clearing house balances were about \$100,000 per day. Now they are over \$2,000,000 per day—twenty times as great.

Not only has this sum—\$250 a month—grown relatively smaller; it is much smaller with respect to its purchasing power.

The last set of charter amendments contained one raising the salary of the city attorney but it went down with all the other salary raises to defeat. This was due chiefly to the attitude of the machine. In their desperate anxiety to defeat certain of the

amendments—for example councilmen-at-large, direct primary, and city control of the water front—the party organization (Southern Pacific Company) sent out word to its dependents to vote “no” on everything. Men of the low order of intellect that the machine worker possesses could not be trusted to pick and choose among thirty amendments. The risk was too great. Thus when the votes were counted in the machine precincts of the 2nd, 6th, 7th and 8th wards, they were found to be solidly against all amendments.

The Republican organization (Southern Pacific) will probably experience no difficulty in finding some young attorney of good professional standing who will be glad to accept the nomination for city attorney in spite of the inadequate salary. Then at the conclusion of his term, he will either step into a snug place with some utility corporation, or will get his reward from the party through its control of state and national affairs.

No such easy opportunity is open to the Good Government forces. But it is within their power to find some well-equipped man of known fidelity to the people's interest.

The office of city attorney is next in importance to that of mayor. Indeed, critical issues may arise in the city during the next two years that will make it of more importance than the mayoralty.

* * *

A MISREPRESENTATION

ISN'T it pretty nearly time for the self-respecting citizens of Los Angeles of foreign birth, particularly the Germans and Frenchmen, to call down these various “Alliances”—the German American Alliance and the Liberal Alliance—who are representing themselves as general spokesmen for the “foreign element”, and whose chief function seems to be to defend grafters, endorse machine candidates and encourage the spread of the liquor traffic? There is no more law-abiding, temperate, intelligent, thrifty and generally reliable citizen than the native-born European—German, Frenchman, Scandinavian, Italian—adopted as an American, and it is a crying shame that he should be misrepresented in the public eye of Los Angeles by a bunch of politicians who champion booze at all times and places, and place themselves and their deluded followers at the service of the machine wherever needed. Have these people any right to claim to represent the “foreign element”? We decline to believe it.

* * *

PORTLAND DIRECT LEGISLATION

IT APPEARS from the Associated Press dispatches of the recent city election in Portland that the reactionaries made some gain over the reformers. Direct legislation and other democratic ideas have advanced further in Oregon than in any State in the Union, and it is not to be wondered, that the pendulum should swing backward a few degrees. Indeed, it is quite possible that the reforms may have been progressing too rapidly, and that it was best for all concerned that a check should be administered.

The straight Republican nominee for mayor, ex-Senator Simon, was elected by an overwhelming plurality—almost a majority. The independent Republican candidate polled a light vote. The mayor-elect is an able man and a clever politician. He has a large circle of devoted friends, and having served as a United States Senator naturally he would make a very strong can-

didate for a mayoralty. To mistake his election as presaging the overthrow of direct legislation merely because he has at times expressed disapproval of the institution is a bit far fetched. Evidently he was by large odds the best candidate and hence got the most votes.

Something like thirty pieces of legislation of one kind and another were submitted to the people of Portland to be voted upon at this election, and about half of them were refused, the remainder adopted. This also is referred to by reactionary journals as evidence of disapproval with direct legislation. That is worse than far fetched; it is ridiculous. That the people should refuse to accept propositions presented to them through the initiative—even had they rejected them all, instead of half—would be no evidence in itself that they did not approve of having such presentations made. As a matter of fact the discrimination shown by the voters of Portland in accepting many of the proposals and voting down many is the clearest kind of evidence of their approval of the principle of direct legislation.

However, the matter can readily be put to the test; the initiative can be made its own executioner whenever the people are tired of it. That is a unique form of merit that few political institutions possess. If the people of Oregon do not wish to exercise the right to pass on legislation and to propose it occasionally to themselves, it will be a short and easy process getting rid of it. Why doesn't the Portland Oregonian, which is eternally telling as how the people of that state disapprove of their “freak” laws, put the matter to the test?

History has yet to show the first instance of a people voluntarily and knowingly voting themselves out of their right to participate in the privileges of government. In a few extraordinary instances they have been hoodwinked into it or bulldozed into it, but neither of these will happen in Oregon.

We have our own reactionary journal that is fond of telling us how, if the people could only get a crack at the initiative, referendum and recall features of our charter they would make short work of them. Well, why doesn't it go to the bat on that proposition. It takes only a fifteen per cent petition to present charter amendments. Surely the journal that claims about all the circulation there is in the city ought to be able to negotiate a small matter like that. Why doesn't it try. It is a poor bluff that is so easily called.

* * *

ABUSE OF INITIATIVE

THE ATTEMPT of the wholesale liquor people—or a fragment of them—to secure a vote on the question of extending the limits within which liquor may be sold is a clear case of the abuse of the initiative privilege.

The best things in the world may be abused, and no person except one whose judgment is corroded with prejudice will argue they must for that reason be dispensed with.

Fortunately no harm has been done, for it turns out that the liquor people—perhaps bottlehouse men would best describe them and distinguish them from bona fide wholesalers—failed to secure the necessary number of signatures to call a special election. Even if they had had the necessary number, the city would not have been put to the expense of a special election, as the question could have been voted on at the coming consolidation election.

The reason why the attempt itself was

an abuse of the initiative lay in the fact that the proceeding was evidently not in good faith, and that there was nothing for anybody to gain in it.

That Charles Sadler and the others who were back of the petition believed for one moment that a majority of the people of this city would vote in favor of scattering bottle houses about as they were two years ago—or for the widening of the present territory at all—is quite unthinkable. No sane intelligent man possibly could believe any such nonsense. The retail liquor people and the bona fide wholesalers were all op-

posed to the scheme. Of course all anti-liquor people and all home owners and home dwellers, heads of families and respectable people generally would be dead against such a plan. Who was there to vote for it, except the handful of bottle-house keepers and their coterie of friends—an insignificant and ridiculous fraction of the city's vote?

Under such circumstances, to strive out of mere pique to put the city to the expense of a special election shows bad citizenship that deserves the severest rebuke.

But to lay this exhibition of folly up against direct legislation is as absurd as it

would be to curse the free ballot because it results now and then in the election of some miserable grafter to office.

* * *

WHETHER Calhoun is convicted or not and whether in the final outcome any in the list of San Francisco grafters goes to actual punishment or not, the people of the nation owe a deep debt of gratitude to Spreckels and Heney for the splendid example they have given us of devotion to the public interest, courage and perseverance, in the face of almost overwhelming difficulty and danger.

FROM THE NORTH

GEORGE BAKER ANDERSON.

San Francisco, June 15.

From many viewpoints the week beginning June 14, 1909, will go down in history as marking the break in the greatest crisis in the history of San Francisco. Some observers of the progress of the wave of municipal reform which has been and still is surging across the country—many of them men who are regarded as conservative, lacking in enthusiasm, slow to conviction—believe the San Francisco situation presents the final problem to be offered to students of civics for solution.

There is really but one issue. It is not the mayoralty. It is not the district attorneyship. It is not Patrick Calhoun. It is not Francis J. Heney. It is: Is this great city sane enough, determined enough, courageous enough, to stand erect before the rest of the world and declare, "We are a law-abiding community. We afford protection to the honest rich and the honest poor alike. We punish the dishonest rich and the dishonest poor alike. We have the courage to enforce the law. San Francisco is not a civic prostitute. Her virtue has not been sold and will not be sold."

During the week beginning June 15, 1909, civic virtue in San Francisco is thrown on one side of the balance, truculent dishonor on the other. Truth is the only thing in the world which can stand alone for all time, immutable. Whether its stalwart figure can be discerned through the mists of the false before another battle or battles shall have been waged for the destruction of the corrupt fabric of lies which once threatened to envelope and besmirch its escutcheon may not be shown until after the city election next fall. But this greatest of virtues may emerge from obscurity when the last word in the great graft cases shall have been spoken. The case goes to the jury this week, and the business interests long under a hypnotic spell are breathing hard.

Out of the confusion wrought by the attorneys for Calhoun one is able to lift a few salient facts which have been proven beyond question. The defense has offered practically no evidence to disprove them. These points are:

That the sum of \$200,000 was received in the mint in May, 1906, upon the telegraphic order of Patrick Calhoun and made payable to the order of Tiley L. Ford; that Ford withdrew the money, insisting upon having bills, although when the treasurer of the United Railroads drew money he readily accepted gold; that no portion of the money paid to Ford was ever placed in the safes of the United Railroads; that Abe Ruef was a caller at these offices about the time the

bills were drawn from the mint, and that on August 31, about the date when the final bribes were given to the supervisors, Ruef went to Calhoun's home, where he met Calhoun and Thornwell Mullaly, and that from Calhoun's he went to the home of Schmitz; that the bills given to the supervisors were of the same denomination as those drawn from the mint; and, finally, that there is no explanation for the expenditure of the \$200,000 except that it was received by Ruef.

It has also been proven that Calhoun endeavored to obstruct the investigation into the dynamiting of Gallagher's home by Felix Padeauvaris, and that Joseph Handlon, a Calhoun employe, endeavored to induce Samuel F. Scott, a detective, to swear to a story concocted by the defense which was tantamount to a charge that the prosecution had suborned perjury.

And to all these facts the shrewd counsel in this famous graft case have made no reply!

* * * *

Against his wishes Francis J. Heney is being forced by his friends to make the great sacrifice that until very recently it was hoped might be avoided. To save San Francisco from the clutches of the agents of the grafters he has made it plain that he may feel it to be his duty to enter the fight for the district attorneyship.

The Republicans are divided into three distinct factions—perhaps it will be nearer the truth to say that the self-constituted leaders of the Republicans are thus divided. The machine, managed by Jere Burke, indirectly, is where it always has been. A few of the genuinely independent Republicans began organizing five or six weeks ago. Edwin T. McMurray assumed the responsibility of calling them together. Soon somebody suggested that McMurray was getting to be too much of a boss. Harry McKannay, secretary to Mayor Taylor, a very nice young man, viewed exteriorly, but unfortunately an associate of some of the rottenest Republican spoilsmen in the city, and himself the architect of what is now widely suspected of being a plan for a machine beside which that of the late Boss Ruef would look like a toy, managed to secure a foothold in McMurray's tentative organization. There was a big row, and a compromise has followed. McMurray secures a nominal victory; but McKannay and his henchmen are busy as bees.

McMurray's weakness among sincere reformers lies in the fact that he is dodging the Heney question. Up to date nobody can secure from him a positive expression of sentiment as to his attitude toward Heney as a possible candidate for the nomi-

nation for the district attorneyship. The new organization has played Ned with the mayoralty, practically coming out for James Ralph, Jr., without his consent to run, and there is no question whatever that it has injured itself greatly by failing to announce itself for Heney. If, a week or ten days ago, when Heney first intimated that he would become a candidate if he believed it necessary to do so in order to defeat a man like Nat Coghlan (the Calhoun candidate), the Municipal League of Independent Republican Clubs (the McMurray organization) had had the sense to declare itself for Heney, it is not believed that the "regular" Republican organization would have dared to propose the name of another man.

The attitude of many of the heavy business men of San Francisco toward Heney has undergone a change recently—not that they love the intrepid prosecutor any more than they did, or that they love Calhoun and his fellow grafters less, but that they are beginning to fear the effect upon the city and their own business of an overwhelming sentiment throughout the country that San Francisco's big business concerns, her bankers, her manufacturers, her merchants and her courts, are willing to throw the mantle of charity over a rich plunderer of the city; that San Francisco either can not or will not punish rich men known to be guilty of civic crimes. Practically every visitor of note expresses the hope, if asked for an opinion on the local situation, that the people here "must make good", that the franchise thieves must go the way of the racetrack gamblers.

One of the biggest manufacturers in this city declared last week (this has not found its way into the public prints yet, and I will not mention his name):

"I will not say that, personally, I want to see the graft cases pushed to a determination; but if Francis J. Heney is a candidate I am going to vote for him and do all I can to elect him, simply for the good effect his election will have upon public sentiment regarding the San Francisco situation. I know what outsiders think about us. I know that practically every banker, every manufacturer, every big business man east of the Rocky Mountains is watching us to see whether we dare prosecute cases like this, to see whether we act like men or like poltroons. I am not saying what I think ought to happen in these cases; but when I know what the rest of the world thinks I hope I have sense enough to try to help San Francisco rebuild her reputation."

It begins to look as if the authors of the "hurts business" slogan were preparing to get out a copyright on another song.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

Albany has found it necessary to license and regulate all dancing establishments.

* * *

The city of Camden, N. J., is suffering in the grip of an ice trust, and plans are being drawn for a municipal ice plant to cost \$62,000 to turn out fifty tons a day.

* * *

The city of Boston after slumbering peacefully for a quarter of a century while machine politicians and grafters have played horse with the city government, is waking up at last and developing a rampant reform spirit.

* * *

Rev. Wm. Horace Day has been speaking words of kindly commendation of the work of the Housing Commission. Few people realize the startling significance and the splendid possibilities of this line of public effort.

* * *

San Francisco has after a long struggle passed an ordinance requiring the pole companies to clear streets at the rate of two and one-half miles a year. This is half a mile better than the measure put through by the Municipal League seven years ago—which was repealed by the present council.

* * *

The city tax rate this year will be even lower than the average of the past four or five years, owing partly to the fact that the city school expense has been transferred to the county, and partly to the excellent financing of the water and aqueduct departments whereby that indebtedness largely takes care of itself.

* * *

Health officer, Dr. Powers, who has been up looking over the aqueduct work, declares that the enterprise is already worth a hundred million dollars to the city. Yes, and then some. The day will come when the Owens river water will be to Los Angeles as a man's breath is to him. No value can be placed upon it that figures will express.

* * *

As the San Pedro consolidation petition contains seventy-five per cent of the electorate and the Wilmington petition ninety per cent, it would seem that the opposition to the union has melted away. What has become of Senator Savage, by the way, who was going to eat 'em alive? Here is a splendid opportunity for him to show us what he can do.

* * *

Under the new law the City Board of Education goes to the county for all its money, instead of getting part from the city and part from the county as before. This arrangement will probably work out to better satisfaction than the old plan, at least for the present. The people of Los Angeles have no wish to again go through the unseemly exhibition which they were compelled to witness a year ago. The Board of Education is a responsible, dignified and intelligent body of men. As to its honesty nobody, not even the peevish newspaper that inaugurated the war against them, nor the unbalanced city official who aided in the newspaper's indecent work, ever brought that into question. It was a most lamentable circumstance that these two agencies—a newspaper gangrened by spite and an offi-

cial obsessed with a longing for the lime-light—should be able to subject such a board to long-continued annoyance and hold back on the needed development of our school system. While it is an anomalous arrangement, that city institutions should be compelled to go to the county for their support, it will be for the best under existing conditions.

* * *

Mayor Alexander very properly vetoed the proposal to grant the Southern Pacific a 21-year franchise to put four more tracks across Fourth street near Alameda. As he says, this, with the six tracks already in existence, practically makes a railway yard out of a public street. The railroad takes advantage of the public necessity that exists for more sidetrack space for private cars coming to the Elk convention, to work the city for a long time franchise. The council acquiesces, but the mayor does not.

* * *

Remarkably good work was done by the Harbor and Consolidation Commissions in securing the signatures needed for the election for union of Los Angeles and the beach cities. Mr. A. P. Fleming, the secretary for the commissions, made a wise selection when he placed the work in the hands of J. P. Steele. Mr. Steele had charge of the Recall petition of the Municipal League, a very difficult and delicate undertaking, which he managed with exceptional skill and judgment.

* * *

It is to be hoped that the Humane Animal League row and all the side-issue and correlated rows are over and ended. No doubt everybody connected with the affair is as praiseworthy as the resolutions and communications assure us he or she is, but somewhere in the outfit there is somebody or several somebodies who possess a remarkable faculty for setting everybody else by the ears. Public patience is not quite equal to the task of adjusting the blame accurately. A general armistice and amnesty should be declared and all hands resume work.

* * *

One of the projects included in the bond issue on which the people of San Francisco will vote next Tuesday is for an aquatic park. It is to be located at the foot of Van Ness avenue. Sea walls will enclose a considerable area where there will be still water bathing, boating and opportunity for all classes of aquatic sports. There will be wharves for yachts and boats and all facilities for small pleasure craft. An extensive aquarium will be a feature of the park. The amount provided will be \$500,000. Some day, when consolidation has taken place, a similar park can be constructed for Los Angeles on the ocean side of Terminal Island.

* * *

Los Angeles contains only a mile or so of boulevard. Most cities of this size contain a score or more. A necessary feature of boulevard maintenance is that it should be protected from heavy traffic by ordinance. It is intended to be a street park, and heavy traffic has no place in a park, where it will interfere with pleasure driving. Largely because of inexperience with reservations of that character, drivers of heavy vehicles

have always resented the city's attempt to make boulevards; and the police have enforced the rule only half-heartedly. The recent arrest of ten drivers of oil and other heavy wagons on Wilshire Boulevard, and of several over-speedy automobiles, may be taken to indicate a determination on the part of the police to protect our boulevards and give them standing as parks. But if this is to be done, the property owners of the region should join in some comprehensive scheme of improvement that will justify the city authorities in this policy.

* * *

The fourth annual convention of the International Association for the prevention of smoke was recently held at Syracuse, New York, attended by smoke inspectors, health officers and others interested in this great problem. There were papers by experts, demonstrations and discussions. It is encouraging to know that the issue of smoke prevention is being attacked in earnest, and there is hope that the solution is not far away.

* * *

The Express, which has been running an excellent series of articles on the aqueduct, calls special attention to the efforts that are made by the managers of that undertaking to protect the lives of workmen. The tunnels are supplied with pure air by huge pumps, and after a blast the smoke and dust is sucked out. A special powder is used for blasting, in the place of nitroglycerine with its injurious fumes. An electrical sparking device burns the dangerous fire damp before it can accumulate. Great care is taken to prevent cave-ins from swelling earth. Every part of the work is inspected to the utmost detail, and first class medical attendance and hospital equipment is provided for the men.

* * *

A special meeting of council called to consider the charges against J. F. Connell failed of a quorum. These charges are of a very serious character, and should be sifted to the bottom. He is the active examiner on the Board of Engineers that passes on the qualifications of applicants for engineer's license, and it is alleged by a number of machinery firms that he takes advantage of his position to forward the interests of the particular engine for which he has the agency. Even if those making the charges fail to complete their case, it is still open to question whether good public policy allows one who is interested, as Mr. Connell is said to be, to continue in such a position.

* * *

The pay-as-you-enter cars are increasing in number rapidly, and it begins to look as though they would triumph over all objections and become almost universal. If properly equipped with annunciators and call bells, they are about as convenient for the passengers as the present arrangement. While it is a bit awkward, if one has bundles, to be ready with his nickel as he enters from the street, it is just about as bad to be pushed about by a conductor making his way through the car to collect fares. The saving to the company is very great; not only do they miss no fares through failure to collect, but they likewise miss none through failure to turn in. The money thus saved by the company is, we

pressure, usually invested in more straps for the comfort of passengers.

TOPICS IN BRIEF

From the Literary Digest

The tariff also seems to be a loosed question.—Memphis Commercial Appeal.

Though the Zeppelin's prow was broken, Zeppelin's prowess is still unimpaired.—Boston Transcript.

The way of the transgressor in the Democratic party is toward the pork barrel.—Columbia (S. C.) State.

Conservation, we regret to note, has a tendency to get too much confounded with conversation.—Washington Times.

Aldrich's idea is to have a free list that the overworked customs inspectors can easily learn by heart.—Houston Chronicle.

Levi P. Morton is 85 years of age. This includes the four years which he served as Vice-President.—Chicago Record Herald.

A few more blind men like the Senator from Oklahoma, and the Democracy might see light ahead.—New York Evening Post.

Because the seventeen Democratic senators voted against free lumber it does not signify that their party is less in need of a new platform.—Wall Street Journal.

The Buffalo Courier notes an unfortunate "sympathetic advance" in the prices of many other foods besides meat. The consumer gets the sympathy.—New York World.

THE BALLOT IN SPAIN

Spain, old Spain, generally regarded as still in the Middle Ages, has now and then a pointer or two for 20th century America. The following is in point, from Las Novedades of New York:

The law declaring the exercise of the franchise obligatory in Spain, was put into practice for the first time at the last municipal elections in Madrid. It obliges all those of proper qualifications to vote, except in case of sickness or absence. Failure to comply with the law is punishable: 1st, by the publication of the name of the delinquent, thereby placing against his name an unfavorable mark, in case of his ever being considered for any public service; 2d, by an increase of two per cent in his taxes; 3d, by the forfeiture of one per cent of any salary he may be drawing from the city, province or national government; and 4th, in case of a repetition of the offense, forfeiture of the right to discharge any public duty either elective or by appointment.

Tillman's harpoon may have become so blunted by perpetual use that he is unable to use it in defense of the Democratic platform and Democratic principle, but we don't believe it.—Roswell Record.

The fact that the house of representatives stopped talking to attend a ball game will strike an approving not to say sympathetic chord in every patriotic breast.—Baltimore American.

He had patiently endured his doctor's experimenting for nearly twelve months, and was longing to get in a good upper-cut.

"I don't think the X-ray should be used in medicine," said he on the last visit.

Doctor—Why, they are being used! We can get internal photographs of the patient.

"Yes," he lashed out, "but some day the patient may be able to get internal photographs of the doctor's head and find out if he knows anything about the case."

An old darky wanted to join a fashionable city church, and the minister, knowing it was hardly the thing to do and not wanting to hurt his feelings, told him to go home and pray over it. In a few days the darky came back. "Well, what do you think of it by this time?" asked the preacher. "Well, sah," replied the colored man, "ah prayed an' prayed, an' de good Lawd, he says to me, 'Rastus, ah wouldn't bodder mah haid about dat no mo. Ah've been trying to git into dat chu'ch mahse'f for de las' twenty yeahs and ah ain't done had no luck.'"—Christian Register.

The Artist—So you refused him?

The Visitor—I did—he has a past.

The Artist—But a man can always blot out his past.

The Visitor—Maybe, but he can't use me for a blotter.

"What can I do," roared the fiery orator in Hyde Park, during a recent demonstration, "when I see my country going to ruin, when I see our oppressors' hands at our throats strangling us, and the black clouds of hopelessness and despair gathering on the horizon to obliterate the golden sun of prosperity? What, I ask, what can I do?" "Sit down!" shouted the audience.



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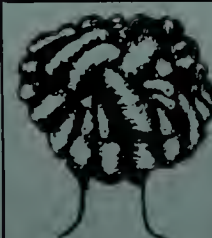
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Public Works Now In Progress

Street Work

General Improvements Unless Otherwise Noted.

First street; extension of time for beginning proceedings for widening, between Hill and Beaudry, to July 16.

First Street from Alameda to Santa Fe avenue; paving ordered and ordinance of intention adopted.

Second street from Concord street 330 feet easterly.

Fifth street from Mott westerly 245 feet.

Eighth street from Main eastward; action on protest against area of assessment district postponed to next week.

Eleventh street from King to Western, and parts of Oxford, Harrington and Cahuenga.

Twelfth street from Main to Figueroa.

Fourteenth street from Valencia to Bond.

Sixteenth street from Paloma to Griffith; permits to construct sewer by private contract.

Thirtieth street from Compton to Alameda; ordinance passed for opening.

Aliso street; paving assessment; notice of appeal from assessment for paving from Alameda to Keller; hearing set for June 22.

Alvarado street from Reservoir to Glendale.

Avalon street from Preston to Echo Park.

Ascot street from 51 to 52.

Brooklyn avenue at Gallardo, Yosemite, Bridge and Prospect.

Court street from Beaudry to East Edgeware.

Childs street at Sunset Boulevard; storm drain.

Echo Park avenue at Sunset Boulevard; storm drain.

Hill street between Temple and Court; permit to construct sewer by private contract.

Lanfranco street from Euclid to Ezra.

Lemoine street from Sunset to Scott.

Magdalena street from Elmyra to Railroad; ordinance of intention to vacate.

Maltman avenue at Sunset Boulevard; curb.

Main street from Third to Sixth; storm drain.

Miles street from South Park to McKinley (Eureka); intention to widen.

Marmion from Dayton to Mt. Washington; intention to vacate.

Myra street at Sunset Boulevard; storm drain.

Park Terrace from Joplin to Lookout, and from Sunset Boulevard to Elysian.

Philleo street at Sunset Boulevard; storm drain.

Railroad street from Magdalena,

150 feet northwest; intention to vacate.

Rampart Boulevard from First to Fourth; permit for sewer by private contract.

San Julian street from Ninth to Eleventh; permit to improve under private contract.

San Pedro street from Ninth to Eleventh; same.

Sunset Boulevard from Marmion to northwest city limits.

Thomas street from Barbee to Mission Road; notice of intention to improve.

Alley in Block 5, Highland View Tract; intention to vacate.

Alley west of Mott, between Brooklyn and Folsom; order to open.

CHANGE OF GRADE

Court street from Lake Shore avenue to East Edgeware Road.

Patton street from Court street northerly 212 feet.

Douglas street from Colton street to 50 feet north of Court street.

Hope street from First to 300 south of Court street.

First street from Hope to Flower.

Fifth street from Broadway to Los Angeles street.

Hubbard street from 240 feet to 460 feet south of Reservoir street.

Ninth street from Carondelet to Coronado.

Boylston street from First to Second.

Bellevue from Belmont to Lake Shore.

Brooklyn from Mott to Evergreen.

Hyperion street from Effie 80 feet south.

Adams street from Figueroa to Flower.

Olive street from First to Fifth.

Fourth street from Estudillo to Lorena.

Lorena street from Fourth to Eagle.

Lake Shore Terrace from Colton to Council.

Figueroa street from First to Second.

Los Angeles street from Fourth to Winston.

Avenue 19 from Pasadena avenue to Humboldt street.

Barranca street from Avenue 18 to Avenue 20.

San Benito street from New Jersey to Brooklyn.

Court street from Lake Shore to East Edgeware.

Patton street from Court 212 feet northerly.

Prichard street from Downey to Baldwin.

First street from Witmer to Colina.

Miami street from Sixth to Wilshire.

Alley between St. Paul and Bixel from Orange to Sixth.

Flower street from Second to 50 feet north of Third.

Grand avenue from California to Stevens.

Burlington from Sixteenth to Washington.

Twenty-third street from Grand to Hope.

GRADES ESTABLISHED

Grattan street from Tenth to Eleventh.

Third street from Fresno to Concord.

Scarff street from Adams to Twenty-third.

SEWERS

Union avenue from Acacia street to 163 feet south of First street; notice of intention to construct.

Acacia street from Union 571 feet southeasterly; notice of intention to construct.

Private contract permits for sewers in Hill street, Slauson avenue, Rampart Boulevard, Sixteenth street.

FIXING CURB LINES

Ordinances have been published fixing curb lines on the following streets: Fresno, Rockwood, Beaudry, Western, Kane, Court, Hoover, Dartmouth, City View, Breed, Blanchard, Garnett.

Miscellaneous

BRIDGE

Notice is advertised inviting bids for construction of a reinforced concrete bridge across the river at Buena Vista street; bids to be opened July 19, 11 a. m.

RAILROAD TRACKS

Applications have been made for permits to construct spur tracks: from East Ninth south on San Pedro; in vicinity of Santa Monica avenue and Vermont avenue; in vicinity of Menlo avenue; in vicinity of San Fernando Road, Avenue 26, etc. All to be heard June 22. The mayor vetoed the ordinance as to tracks across Fourth at Alameda; the matter will be reconsidered Tuesday night.

TELEPHONE RATES

An ordinance ordering submission to a vote at next general election of an ordinance fixing telephone rates, has been vetoed by the mayor, passed over his veto, and is now suspended by protest of petitioning voters; it goes without alteration to the test of a vote at the next election.

SIGNS

Publication has begun of an ordinance amending the regulation of signs and bulletin boards, so as to prohibit the maintenance of such on roofs unless: First, they be made incombustible; second, the height be no more than 20 feet above fire-wall; third, there be a minimum of 3 feet from fire-wall; fourth, the sign be bolted or riveted to the building; fifth, open-work construction be used if more than 10 feet above fire-wall.

Aroused Curiosity

"Beg pardon," said the hotel clerk, "but what is your name?" "Name!" echoed the indignant guest, who had just registered. "Don't you see my signature there on the register?" "I do," answered the clerk, calmly. "That is what aroused my curiosity."—Chicago News.

A Plain Proposition

"What on earth made that old millionaire marry that young widow?" "She did."—Baltimore American.

Christian Science Services

Second Church of Christ Scientist—Ebell Hall, 18th and Figueroa streets.

Third Church of Christ Scientist—Simpson Auditorium, 734 S. Hope Street. Services Sunday 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sermon from the Christian Science Quarterly. Subject:

'Is the Universe, Including Man, Evolved by Atomic Force?'

Children's Sunday School 9:30 a. m. Wednesday evening meetings at 8 o'clock. Reading Rooms, 510-511 Herman W. Hellman Bldg., Spring and Fourth streets, open daily, Sundays excepted, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Christian Science Services

Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist—Services at 11 a. m. in Symphony Hall, No. 232 South Hill St. Sermon from the Christian Science Quarterly. Subject:

'Is the Universe, Including Man, Evolved by Atomic Force?'

Wednesday evening meetings in Blanchard Hall, No. 233 So. Broadway, at 8 o'clock.

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The Business Fetish---A Sunset Club Paper

By R. W. BURNHAM

Following is a selection from a striking paper recently read before the Sunset Club by R. W. Burnham, a former president of that unique organization. In the first part of the paper Mr. Burnham describes in detail the evils that have grown out of the national tendency to subordinate every interest in life to that of wealth getting, and in the portion reproduced below he gives an encouraging view of the nature of the remedy and the certainty of its application.

THE arraignment of the business man's age, it must be admitted, is severe; but it must not be misunderstood. Wealth is not demoralizing; poverty is; wealth means refinement, culture, and the achievement of a certain degree of leisure; it is the very essence of civilization.

Hostility to capital is caused by the confusion of the abuse of economic power with the economic forces themselves.

Capital has developed the resources of the country, raised up an army of efficient workers, and utilized inventions. Co-operation found a solution of the costly wastes of competition. Monopoly sought to prevent evils of over-production. Mr. John Moody says: "The Trust has arisen as a natural outcome or evolution." Shaw says: "The talk of destroying the trusts is puerile." It is idle to talk about resolving our consolidated interests into their original elements. All the King's horses and all the King's men could not do it, and it would be a nameless calamity if they could. How can we preserve the benefits and avert the perils of monopoly, is the problem. The trusts are here, the result of economic pressure. They, like any other developed power must be made to serve, not rule, man.

The true balance must be found between the authority of the government on the one side, and the scope of private enterprise on the other. Since the offences come from the business world, the remedies must come from the same source, and every problem be solved by the intelligent principles which belong to the best phases of business life. The problem of a fairer distribution of wealth must be faced by the modern business world. This control of the massed economic forces is of vital importance, and must be settled on the basis of the greatest good to the greatest number.

Three methods of control have been suggested:

1st. Concentration in the hands of a few men whose fortunes may be told in hundreds of millions, and who shall be controlled by the State.

2nd. Control by the people organized as the city, the state, the nation, these to assume one after another the great common services of supply and the great industries.

3rd. Gradual distribution of the shares of stock of industrial corporations among the workers and people at large—a co-operative system.

If the first, the control must be subject to laws of diminishing returns on capital and improvement in conditions of employees. In France the tendency is "to diffusion of ownership"; in Germany and Great Britain the tendency is to increase the direct industrial functions of the government.

The success of either depends on the efficiency of the government. Whether the government gives service directly or secures the interests of citizens through proper regulation and control of private individuals with stock widely distributed, it must be strong, capable and honestly administered. This can only come with the general improvement in the intelligence and moral sense of the citizen and the growth of an acute sense of the practical value of "team work." This is "public spirit" looking to success shared by all. And this gets back to the man behind the business world.

William Allen White says: "The American people have reduced the fight for social economic and political progress to its fundamental terms."

There was greed in ecclesiasticism, but it was tintured by fear. There was greed in feudalism, but it was alloyed with the divinity that doth hedge a King or a baron, or a lord, or a what-not of social tomfoolery. But the greed of our democracy is simple, primitive, without sugar coating, just hidden in shallow business tradition. The church has been business, the state has been business, the nobility has been business, but now business is business, and the problem seems to be to make it honest. The consciousness of the need of fair dealing in the community of life, must be made common to all, and the government must throw off whatever means decay, and become sufficiently clean and efficient to be entrusted with enlarged business functions. How? By emphasizing the fact that, as George Eliot said, that the greatest question in the world is how to give every man a man's share in what goes in life, not a pig's share nor a dog's share. By emphasizing the fact that the progress of a nation's civilization rests not in sky scrapers, not even in Panama canals, but in the men and women she is producing.

To every man his public obligation must grow stronger and clearer. Every calling has its public as well as private side, and the duty is usually well defined. The lawyer is false to his obligation as a citizen if he is indifferent to the reign of law and right when he sees law not analyzed but paralyzed in his community; the physician if oblivious to the sanitary protection of the community. The bank is not merely a private

money making institution. On the public side it is concerned with the soundness of the monetary system, protects the credit, fosters the welfare of honest merchants, and guards the savings of the poor. The duty of the architect, the engineer, the clergyman, the teacher, the journalist, is so plain, that he "who runs may read," and the responsibility of the business man is great, in this, the business man's age. He must put aside self-interest, prejudice, fear; and on knowing, or on being shown, the fundamental right thing, he must play fair and make everyone coming into the game "play fair". Public sentiment makes and sustains laws. Organizations for a decade have been making sentiment, recognizing the common good as paramount to private right: the National Civic Federation, American Forestry Association, American Federation of Labor, Consumers' League, Salvation Army and hundreds of activities organized for mutual help.

Ross did a most important work, when in his effort to awaken the moral consciousness of the people and recreate their ideals, he tore the veil of hypocrisy from modern sin, and showed to the undiscerning that embezzlement was theft; speculation, gambling; tax dodging, larceny; railroad discrimination, treachery; freight rates to pay dividends not on investments but watered stocks, robbery; factory labor of children, slavery; deleterious adulterations, murder.

While "our eminent crooks remain our eminent men", while the men who make dizzy fortunes, exploiting and wrecking railroads, looting a nation, state or city, or who sit in an office and pick a thousand pockets, poison a thousand sick, pollute a thousand minds, imperil a thousand ideals, break all the ten commandments at one fell swoop, if there is only enough money in sight—are honored—and the women who prostitute our holiest rite by buying a foreign title and a degenerate, or who use marriage in their own country as a necessary preliminary to alimony, can remain social leaders, what effect upon moral standards has the punishment of a sneak thief or the unknown denizen of the red light district?

Moral power if not organized for action, runs to waste. Act! Behind every soulless, grasping, ideal-destroying corporation, is the man or men whom it expresses. Reach the "Tomlinsons" of modern society. An educated public opinion, not a clashing class opinion, and then the registering of that opinion by ballot must correct any evil springing up in a democracy. Democracy politically means a sovereignty of public opinion, and it was said many years ago that the cure for too much democracy was more democracy.

It is more likely that democracy will cut the roots of privilege, than that privilege will cut the roots of

democracy; and it will be not through strife of classes but by aroused modernized, rationalized, public opinion, registered thoughtfully and fearlessly. The man who takes his place as a man among men in his city and country, must understand the rights of capital, the rights of labor, and the application of social and economic principles to modern life. The best correctives for existing evils he finds in his own country must be utilized, and those found efficient in solving like problems in other countries, he must take and utilize.

The initiative, the referendum, the recall we are making our own to use until perhaps something better materializes. Direct legislation is the most important issue before the American people. Any principle which enlarges the power of the people on questions affecting their well-being, must be favored. The British social reformers have evolved a great plan providing for a national system of labor exchange that must be adopted not only by Great Britain, but by every nation, if it is to keep pace with modern civilization.

Ray Stannard Baker says, "Out of the chaos of the present unrest, a tremendous ideal is slowly shaping itself, firing every man who sees it with new inspiration and with new enthusiasm. We see that we must step together; that a spot on one of us, whether of disease, ignorance, or poverty, is a spot on all; that we cannot progress as individuals. All belong in the true democracy in which no one can be moral until all are moral, none happy until all are happy."

The ideal is fair. An ideal may be too high for practical use but you can approximate. The race is great—are the men unsure? Your theory is unimportant but your character is a power. How high can you carry your individual life, and how far can you go, for the common good, in organized work? Praise or blame must flow together. Every organization for civic betterment pushes citizens to the firing line to serve the need, and adds something to the well being of its community. Be a joiner. Act in the living present for what is permanent. Go with your party if it goes your way, if not, go straight ahead.

And what of business? Business will be good, especially the business for which we are all here, prince or pauper, to give the soul its best opportunity for unfoldment, to receive the inheritance of the achievements of the past ages, and transmit the inherited good enriched, that the time may be hastened, when humanity shall walk "along those higher paths of civilization which, in God's good time, will give the earth and the fullness thereof to all the children of men, as today they share equally in the glory of the dawn and the benediction of the midnight stars."

THE FAIR THAT WAS READY

By HOMER P. EARLE



OVER 50,000 VISITORS BEFORE NOON ON THE OPENING DAY OF THE FAIR.

About 90,000 visitors the first day, 221,000 the first week, and everything running smoothly, is the pleasing bulletin from the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition which opened June first at Seattle. "The Fair that will be ready" was the motto of the management from the outset, and it came so notably near to being lived up to in every particular that only the carping critic picked flaws on the opening day. Anyhow, it probably breaks the world's record for promptitude. Nevertheless to an observer wandering about the grounds at 11:30 on the night of May 31, it looked as if, among State buildings, California was the only one where those in charge were taking a well-earned rest. But if Commissioners Frank Wiggins and J. A. Filcher, Mrs. Wiggins and Mrs. Wilson, Supt. Charles Wilson, Secretary Geo. A. Dennison, and the other exposition experts stopped to breathe at that time, for several weeks previously they hardly paused for sleep and meals, as I know from repeated pre-exposition calls at the building. And since eight o'clock on the morning of June first they have surely not enjoyed any prolonged repose, as the first week's record of visitors will suggest.

I was impressed, as the preparations went on, with the imperative need, for successful installation, of the personal presence of such experts as those I have named. Countless questions, which only such could quickly and correctly decide, were constantly arising: irregular arrivals of consignments, cramped space to be judiciously used, correspondence to maintain, methods of installation, economy of funds without diminishing exhibits—these are some of the points, obvious to even an unskilled observer, which made it clear to me that it is expensive and unsatisfactory to manage exposition business at long range or to delegate it to in-

sort. Looking up at the balcony which quite surrounds the floor, so as to make the latter look like an old-time patio, is to be seen an ornamental exhibit of grain decorating the balcony's entire exterior: this is displayed by the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. Above and clear around the gallery is an oil painting, a panorama nine feet wide and 400 feet long, representing typical California scenes.

Straight ahead, on the floor, is a fruit palace planned and erected by a Los Angeles artist, Mr. Arthur Harris; it is entirely novel; all the decorations are preserved products and no such product is omitted. Above are the fruits in ornamental arrangement; the upper cases are filled with fruits in glass, making a complete State exhibit; under these, for foundation, are cans, packages and boxes commercially packed. The whole is so well arranged as to look like a durable

edifice; and finally the windows are apparently of stained glass, the staining being a laborious and beautiful application of seeds and fruits of harmonious colors. Inside this building in each corner is an office for Northern, Central and Southern California and the Bay cities, respectively.

The woodwork of many cases and counters large and small, throughout the building, is made attractive by the tasteful finish given them by Mr. Wilson, working mostly after the curfew had been sounded; the resulting luxurious appearance of the fittings and furniture is a creditable detail that should not be overlooked.

Of particular interest to Los Angeles readers may be an enumeration of such exhibits as I chanced to make note of, a list I am sorry to leave so incomplete, through failure to foresee the opportunity to make this report. Such as I noted are as follows: F. W. Braun, sulphuric acid exhibit: models and materials for fumigating, for mines, etc.; California Fish Co., Los Angeles; H. Jevne's wine and oil exhibits; San Diego's silk; San Diego's exhibit of 50,000 gems; Cawston's ostrich plumes; American Olive Co., with press, filters, etc., as well as products; Bishop & Co., a full line with demonstrators; Ortega, Chile pepper products; a tower of oil by Ellwood Cooper; Lemonia's gigantic lemon composed of countless fruits; St. Elmo Cigar Co.; Angelus Grape Juice; Lenola Soap Co.; Los Angeles Soap Co.; California Pomelo; Germain Wine Co.; Sierra Madre Vintage Co.; Goldsmith Bros.; Italian Vineyard Co., John J. Sommons' cut glass, Pasadena. In addition to these are of course a great many that to my unpracticed eye were merged in general State exhibits, since there is no segregation of Southern California displays; such for instance as those in the excellent sugar exhibit, the peanut industry, the extensive show-



THE CALIFORNIA BUILDING AT THE A-Y-P EXPOSITION, READY FOR THE FAIR TO OPEN; A FEW TREES REMAIN OF THE PRIMEVAL FOREST CLEARED TO MAKE WAY FOR THE EXPOSITION.

experienced men, however enthusiastic. California, at least, did not suffer such embarrassments, and one of the beauties of its exhibit is the orderly attractiveness of the finished display.

The building itself is worthy of remark. No doubt every visitor will agree that the noble Forestry building is the most beautiful thing on the grounds; but I believe the dignity of the California building will give it second place; it is an adaptation to exposition needs of the mission style: large wall surfaces unspoiled by any worrying mass of ornamentation, simplicity without severity.

Within, one of the first things to meet the eye is the familiar walnut elephant. This much-traveled Chamber of Commerce mascot, by the way, has caused the opening of a veritable menagerie, for distributed about the building are an almond cow, a prune horse, a raisin bear, a peach lion and I know not how many more of the



CALIFORNIA BUILDING, SHOWING FRUIT PALACE, GALLERY AND DOME.

ing 34 citrus fruits by the California Fruit Growers' Association, etc.

Upstairs the fine arts are represented by 97 pictures and many other pieces, the arts and crafts have an extensive display, the largest exhibit of photography is from Los Angeles, with an excellent series of landscapes and scenic views; all Southern California counties have educational exhibits, largely of photographs and manual training work, and all decidedly impressive. The gallery also contains the reception and rest rooms, and quarters of those in charge of the State exhibit. Down stairs are the information bureau, offices and store rooms.

Such is my incomplete memorandum. In general I may add that the exposition buildings are rather compactly arranged, so that it is less tiring to make the rounds of the fair than in most previous ones. But this is not at a sacrifice of the general effect, for the view from the front is spirited and gorgeous; at the upper extreme is the great building of the federal government (where is said to be the most elaborate display thus far made by the United States); the wide terraces are enlivened by a series of roaring water-falls, ending in a splendid fountain. The Alaska exhibit of gold, gold ore, and mining machinery, and of other industries; the wonderful timbers and woods shown by the lumber industry; the fisheries—all are eye-openers to those unfamiliar with the vast riches of the extreme northwest, and even to those who thought they were well-informed.

If anyone tells you that the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, "the fair that will be ready", and was ready, is not worth going to see, set the judgment down as the result of a pair of tired legs and eyes, and not as a mature opinion. In conclusion I may say that the natural setting of the fair is indisputably far superior to any ever before given, if only for the view of the famous Mount Rainier, which the whole fair faces. From almost any point however, one may look out upon an enchanting panorama of snowcapped ranges on either hand, pure white all summer; and in the foreground is a profligate wealth of forests and waters such as is now so deplorably rare in any other part of the Union.

* * *

Natural Affinities

"There seems to be a strange affinity between a colored man and a chicken."

"Naturally. One is descended from Ham and the other from eggs."—Kansas City Journal.

Happy Ending

He—"So you've read my new novel. How did you like it?"

She—"I laid down the volume with intense pleasure."—Boston Transcript.

She (at musicale)—Miss Schreecher sings with wonderful realism, don't you think so? He—Yes; you can't almost see the crack in her voice.—Detroit Saturday Night.



"The Morals of Marcus"

HOW Carlotta, ragged Syrian wail from the harem of Hamdi Effendi, coming in her wanderings to the garden of Sir Marcus Ordeyne, scholar and British bachelor, crawled through his hedge and asked him if he would please to tell her what she was to do; and how, after distracted hesitation, he advised her to go with the French maid Antoinette and get washed,—that is what we learned in the first act of "The Morals of Marcus." Later we learned a great deal more, we who patronized the Mason this week and basked in the sunny witchery of Miss Marie Doro. We learned that there is no human fossil whose shell will not dissolve beneath the joy of loving, and no child of nature in whom has not been planted the seed of a soul and the germs of gratitude. Such is the import of this unique comedy which charms by its originality, its clean-cut epigrams, its gripping pathos.

Miss Doro's art is indescribable, irresistible, and very promising. Her Carlotta is positively ravishing in its combined unsophistication and artfulness. Sitting crosslegged on Sir Marcus' sofa, she nibbles chocolates with childlike absorption one minute, and the next applies rouge to her cheeks with a deftness suggestive of long practice. There is a spiritual naivette about Miss Doro which is not acquired, but which is shed, like a perfume, by a fine-strung nature.

Edwin Arden as Sir Marcus, who is described in the lines of the play as a "quaint, gentle old soul," achieves a remarkable impression of brilliant intellect and great heart combined. The adoring Carlotta says, "There is a whole world of men—and Sir Marcus Ordeyne."

The supporting players were pleasing in what were, with one exception, rather unsympathetic parts. The exception, Antoinette, was refreshingly done by Miss Marion Abbott.

"The Lion and the Mouse"

Richard Bennett was introduced to patrons of the Belasco this week in Charles Klein's strong play, "The Lion and the Mouse." At Mr. Bennett's appearance Monday evening he was given a reception which must have endeared his audience to him. So strong and hearty was the applause that the action of the play was stopped for fully five minutes. In the character of Jefferson Ryder, Mr. Bennett made almost a new character of a somewhat small and colorless part. As for his capabilities sufficient to say that Richard Bennett ranks with the leaders. We are going to like Bennett this summer and like him strongly. David M. Hartford as John Burkett Ryder again demonstrated that he is an actor of keen intelligence and forceful methods.

The Hon. Fitzray Bagley of Richard Vivian is another piece of excellent work but the Ex-judge of State of DeWitt Jennings is not up to this splendid actor's capabilities. The Shirley Rosmore of Florence Reed is handled exceedingly well and the Mrs. Ryder of Ida Lewis is excellent. The little part of Miss Nesbitt which falls to Beatrice Noyes is carried out as only this dainty, petite actress knows how. The production shows the masterful hand of David Hartford, under whose personal direction the piece is staged.

"A Milk What Flag"

Charles A. Hoyt's well known satire on citizen soldiers, "A Milk White Flag," was presented this week at the Burbank. Augmented by a score of pretty, well dressed girls, this lively piece was well acted and staged. The male characters were exceedingly well taken care of, the work of William Desmond, Henry Stockbridge, John Burton and Harry Mestayer being worthy of individual mention. Blanche Hall as the white frocked, pink-legged "Pony" Luce was excellent and the "Bereaved" of Lovell Alice Taylor was all one could ask. In her widow's weeds, Miss Taylor made a very charming appearance.

Several catchy songs were introduced, one by Henry Stockbridge, "Good-night, My Little Daffodil," being full of melody and well rendered. Between acts one and two Mr. Harry Girard and the Marquis Ellis Quartette sang, "Prairie-land," a costume song, lyrics by Oliver Morosco and music by Harry Girard. It made a great hit, being very catchy and brought out Harry Girard's splendid voice. "A Milk White Flag" affords an evening's entertainment which will drive dull care away.

"No Mother to Guide Her"

It is the intention of Manager John Blackwood to give the patrons of the Grand a taste of the old time melodrama and this week's offering is Lillian Mortimer's well known "No Mother to Guide Her." To a certain class of theatre patrons pieces of this kind appear very strongly and there is no reason why they should not draw strongly at this theatre. The present company is a very good one, being headed by George Webb, an actor of more than ordinary ability and Marjory Dalton, whose work in the present piece is above the average. The well known and clever Alice (Baby) Lewis is the soubrette and more than makes good. The production is un-

der the efficient handling of Harry H. Earle, who leaves nothing to be desired. Mr. Earl also contributes a clever "rube" part. George Field, Max Bloom, Jack McDonald are all good in their respective parts.

Kolb and Dill

The abusive Kolb and the abused Dill, without whom Los Angeles will indeed be "Lonesome Town," will give a farewell performance of "The Politicians" Sunday night, June 20.

Mason Opera House

The summer season of musical comedy will be inaugurated at the Mason Opera House next Monday night, with a brief engagement of the celebrated Princess Theatre Company of San Francisco. The Princess Company is one of the few permanent musical comedy organizations that are always presenting the very best obtainable in the way of musical productions, no play being too elaborate for presentation by them. It is a big organization numbering over sixty people and includes in its roster some of the most prominent names in the musical comedy world. Fred Mack, who is the principal comedian, together with May Boley, Helen Darling, Jim Stevens, Ed Emery, Bud Ross, Walter Catlett, Myrtle Dingwall, Ellen Crane, Lydia Crance, Ella Morris, Jennie Metzler and a chorus of forty make up a strong organization. Zoe Barnett, a pretty Los Angeles girl is also a valued member of the company.

Belasco

The Belasco Theatre Company will continue "The Lion and the Mouse" for another week. Nothing that the Belasco company has ever played has been received with such general acclaim as this piece.

Theatre goes and dramatic critics who have witnessed the syndicate road performance of this Klein play, have instantly and unanimously agreed that the performance as given by the Belasco people is easily the best that has been known to the play patrons of Los Angeles.

Majestic Theatre

Popular books as a rule make poor materials for plays, but the notable exception, however, is Elinor Glyn's story, "Three Weeks". In its revised form the play will be presented at the Majestic theatre next week, by a special cast of players headed by Miss Beryl Hope, an actress whose ability in emotional roles is

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recognized all over the country, and Harry C. Brown. Others in the cast will include Miss Lillian Rhodes, Miss Caroline Lamar, and the Messrs. Frank J. Kirk, Sydney Price, William C. Chatterton, W. T. Hayes, W. J. McConnell, R. H. Thomas, Charles Moncrief, William Cascy and Albert Duall. Elaborate scenery will be supplied.

Burbank Theatre

Interest will center in the presentation at the Burbank next week of "The Traitor", a melodrama made from Thomas Dixon's novel of the same name in collaboration with that master stage craftsman, Channing Pollock, who has put the finer touches upon what has been declared the finest play on its subject yet written. "The Traitor" is a sequel play to "The Clansman", but is without offense to any class or race. It is a powerful drama, quick in action and intensely interesting.

William Desmond will be seen as John Graham, who is wrongfully accused of murdering Judge Butler; played by William Yerance, and is in love with the judge's daughter, Blanche Hall. Others prominent in the cast include Harry Mestayer, A. Byron Beasley, John W. Burton, Henry Stockbridge, Charles Biblyn, Frederick Gilbert, Willis Marks and Miss Louise Royce. The company will be largely augmented for the production.

Grand

The Grand Opera House Stock Company will offer for next week Lillian Mortimer's most successful melodrama, "Bunco in Arizona."

The character of Bunco, the little waif, played by Miss Alice Lewis, is made the central figure in "Bunco in Arizona." It is a part that will give Miss Lewis further opportunity to display her undeniable genius as a soubrette, while at the same time the play is of such real merit, even though it be a modern melodrama, that all of the other members of the Grand Stock Company will come in for opportunities in which their individual talent will find splendid chances.

Introduced in "Bunco in Arizona" will be a band of Indians from Antonio Apache's Indian Village as well as a score of genuine rough riding cowboys. Of course, with the whites and the redmen on the stage at the same time, there comes the inevitable clash of arms and the Grand management declares that this little scene is even more effective than the big situation of a similar character in Klaw & Erlanger's big melodrama, "The Round-up."

Mrs. Eastend—"You'll not find me difficult to suit, Nora."

Nora (the new maid)—"I'm sure not, ma'am; I saw your husband as I came in, ma'am."—Pittsburg Observer.

Mr. Popp—Hurray! For once in my life I know where my cuff links are. Mrs. Popp—Where are they now, Mr. Popp—The baby's swallowed 'em."—Cleveland Leader.



By MAY RAMSEY THORN

LAST Saturday afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Thilo Becker gave their second and final recital in this season's series. The attendance was regrettably small, especially considering the unusual quality of the program provided. The sterling capabilities of both Mr. and Mrs. Becker are well known here, and their recitals of this year will if possible add to their prestige as musicians of a high rank. Mr. Becker's playing was characterized by a delicate purity and clarity of tone, and his numbers were well chosen to display his special gifts. Though not a very forceful or magnetic performer, Mr. Becker's style is most pleasing, the gentler emotions as well as the spirit of light-hearted gaiety being most admirably portrayed. His most enjoyable numbers were the Scarlath-Lausig "Pastorale" and the "Concert Etude" by Liszt.

In the Concerto in A Major of Brahms Mrs. Becker had ample opportunity to display her thoughtful and dignified style of interpretation, good tone and accurate phrasing. Mr. Seiling's illness again prevented the performance of the Bach Concerto for two violins, and Mrs. Becker substituted two movements from Mendelssohn's Sonata.

A large crowd attended the concert given in Simpson Auditorium last Tuesday evening by the Coronado Tent City band under the direction of Henry Ohlmeyer. The band is an exceptionally good organization of its kind, and who does not at times enjoy a good band. Mr. Ohlmeyer's conducting was clean-cut and forceful, and it was evident that he had a thorough grasp of the work in hand. In the Sousa numbers his style was reminiscent of the March King himself. The band proved itself equal to the rendering of something better than ragtime, and was particularly effective in the Sextet from "Lucia."

In the Fluegel Horn solo, Mr. Helle produced a particularly sweet and vibrant tone, and was several times recalled. A trombone solo by L. J. Bennet was pleasing within the limitations of the instrument. Mr. Bennet played as an encore number "Jerusalem, O Turn Thee," from Gounod's Gallia.

The last monthly meeting of the Gamut Club was made the occasion of the celebration of Mr. Adolph Willharitz' seventy-third birthday. Willharitz was the first president of the Gamut Club, and in memory of his work in the interests of the Club, was presented with a gold signet ring inscribed "Con Amore", and a birthday cake with 73 candles.

At the same meeting it was re-

solved to double the membership within the next sixty days, every Wednesday during that time to be "Booster Day", every member pledging himself to bring at least one new member.

A resolution of condolence was also passed on the death of Mrs. F. H. Colby and of Henry Wolfsohn.

Mr. J. B. Poulin, the conductor of Ellis and Lyric Clubs, and choir master of Temple Baptist church, leaves for a well-earned holiday on the 1st of July. He will visit his old home in Quebec, Canada, stopping at Toronto and Montreal on the way and taking in the "Thousand Islands" trip. On his way back he will visit Toledo, Ohio. Mr. Poulin will combine business with pleasure and will be away about two months.

The Euterpean Male Quartet will give a reception and musical to the musicians of Los Angeles the latter part of September in honor of the opening of their twentieth season. The quartet has only had one change in its personnel in that time, which was the substitution of Mr. Louis Zinamon for Mr. Harry Williams eleven years ago when Mr. Williams was forced to retire on account of his business interests. Mr. Williams will take his old place with the quartet at their musical and they will give the first quartet that they sang in public twenty years ago, "Ave Maria Stella" from Dudley Buck's "Christopher Columbus." Mr. Dupuy says that the record which this quartet holds of singing so long together is unique in the annals of American music, as careful inquiries have failed to discover any such organization of the same long standing.

Lillian Adams, pianist, gave her third pupils' lecture and recital at her studio in the Majestic Theatre Building, last Monday, June 7. Mozart was the composer discussed and pictures also composition were played and shown to illustrate the talk. Pupils showed great progress since the

last recital and did credit to Miss Adams. The next recital will be July 5, and Beethoven will be discussed and played.

Carl Lanzer, the violinist, has made application to the City Council to furnish the music for our public parks.

Egisto Tango, the gifted leader of the Berlin Komische Oper, has been engaged to take Spetrino's place at the Metropolitan Opera House.

American and English composers interest the music world here very much indeed. We hope to hear some of their works next season given by the Society of Modern Music, which was established only lately in our town, but has already shown itself to be of a very energetic character, and has at its head experienced, active movers, who are bent on making music flourish in their pulsing town of Moscow.—Ellen von Tidebohl in Moscow letter to the Musical Courier.

Of special interests to violinists should be a series of articles on the famous Partello collection by Arthur M. Abell, beginning in a recent number of the Musical Courier. Dwight J. Partello who is an American citizen and has been in the government service to Germany for a number of years, began collecting in 1883 with the result that he now possesses the finest collection of violins in the world.

As a solution of the problem of a cool and pleasant location for the summer months, nothing more satisfactory could be found than the studios at the Gamut Club. These are for the use of musicians and artists, and besides comfort have the added advantage of a central location. The management has several very desirable studios to rent at the present, and a call to F 5437 or Bdwy 4140 will bring information as to rates and situation.

Henry Wolfsohn, the well known eastern musical manager who died in

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New York recently, at the age of sixty-seven, was born in Alze, Germany, and came to this country at the age of nine. He received his education in the public schools of New York and was a graduate of the College of the City of New York. He later studied music under Theodore Thomas and Dr. William Mason, then becoming interested in musical management, devoted his time to handling the interests of the world's greatest artists. For over twenty-five years he has been one of the leading American impresarios.

An ancient vase to which antiquarians assign a date of 7,000 years before Christ, and on which is inscribed a warrior playing with what appears to be a shield with several strings stretched across it, has been found by a searching party on the site of Nippur, the ancient religious capital of Mesopotamia. With the shield resting on his knee, the figure is plucking the strings with extended hands, meanwhile apparently chanting, his head raised and mouth open. The discovery of this vase establishes a new record in the history of music and sets the date of its beginning back ages before that attributed by the Greek legends.

Among operatic selections for the New York New Theatre next season there will be "La Perichole," "Mignon," "Les Contes d'Hoffmann" and "La Habanera."

The Ellis Club's final concert of the season will be given under Mr. Poulin's baton on Tuesday evening next at Simpson Auditorium. The programme will comprise the following numbers:

"Soldiers' Chorus" from "Faust" Gounod
(a) "Clouds", (h) "Sunshine" Schilling
"The Bailiff's Daughter" Cutter
"A Song of Araby" Protheroe
"To the Genius of Music" a cantata by Moehr
"War Song" Thorn
"Twilight" Dudley Buck

The club will be assisted by Miss Wadsworth, soprano, and a quartette drawn from the club members.

Cause for Joy

"Who gave the bride away?"
"Her little brother. He stood up right in the middle of the ceremony and yelled, 'Hurrah, Fanny, you've got him at last!'"—Tit-Bits.

The Reason

"Sad about the church organ being burned down, wasn't it?"
"Why couldn't they put it out?"
"Because none of the firemen could play on it!"—Punch.

Awkwardly Put

Departing Guest—Well, I've had a delightful time.
Hostess—I'm so glad. At the same time, I'm sorry the weather kept all of our best people away!—London Opinion.



The Senate has taken off the duty on ancient works of art and on collections embracing the progress of art for over 100 years, on the ground that such importations do not compete with the work of American sculptors and painters, says the Fresno Republican.

The argument is obvious, but it is a matter of some curiosity to inquire why protection should be forced against their protest on American artists. Art is not business, which is perhaps one of the reasons why business principles do not apply to it. The producers in any line of business usually want protection. Not so the producers of works of art, who are unanimous for free trade in art. Most countries are protectionists in policy, with respect to business products, but no country that we know of, except this, has a protective tariff on works of art. There may be revenue tariffs, and we may need a revenue tariff here. But if a protective tariff on works of art is passed, it will be against the protest of the very persons sought to be protected.

The business side of the argument is this: The more good pictures there are in any community, the greater will be the demand for more. Each good picture acts as an educative stimulus to the purchase of more. The more imported pictures we have, the greater will be the demand for American pictures. And the artists know this, and want the tariff off.

Of course, if revenue is needed, there may be excuse for a luxury tariff on art. But the revenue seems not to be needed, and the tariff under consideration is a protective tariff. The artists, who would be protected, do not want protection. And certainly no one else need run to protect them.

Twelve pictures belonging to the late Vicomte Chabert were sold at auction in Paris recently and realized \$89,600. Six portraits by Largilliere accounted for \$73,000.

The highest price, \$21,600, was paid for a portrait of the actress Duclos. A portrait of Mme. Parabere brought \$16,400, and one of Baroness Prangin \$12,400. A companion portrait of Baron Prangin brought only \$5,000.

A portrait of Count Berulle sold for \$9,800, and one of Marquis Montault \$7,200. Four of Hubert Roberts's landscapes brought \$16,400, and two Anne Valleys, \$2,600.

The various schools of the city have been holding their annual art, manual training and domestic science exhibits of students' work during the past week. These exhibitions are of value to all classes of people. To the public they are factors in cultivating a taste for the beautiful and to artists and students are indispen-

sable. The exhibitor himself is one of the chief beneficiaries, as he enjoys the advantage of seeing the results of his own efforts side by side with the best that is being done, and perhaps at no other time is he able to place such a just valuation upon his own doings. The educational benefits and inspiration to be derived from them being unlimited.

The Polytechnic High School held their exhibit of drawing and painting and handicrafts on June 10th. The exhibits in each department were not as large as usual because an extensive and representative exhibit had been prepared and sent to the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition. There was perhaps more interesting work in applied design as related to textiles, pottery and leather than to the painting and drawing. Some very interesting work was being carried on in the Japanese wood block printing. Some of the better and more difficult things were the landscape prints which required two or more blocks to complete the color schemes. The stenciled fabrics were specially good and uniquely executed in color to an interesting variety of woven textiles. The still life drawings in charcoal and color, some being on the colored paper, were most effective and original in treatment. Excellent results were attained in a simple and direct manner. The pottery and clay modeling which was mostly original designs carried out on tiles. These were very well considered in spacing and form, expressing a decorative quality.

Manual training, drawing and domestic science are very well considered here and a high standard of efficiency is maintained. The students' work in these departments show their interest has been so aroused that they make use of the opportunities so liberally offered in our city schools.

The Los Angeles School of Art and Design held their twenty-second annual art reception and exhibition of students' work on Monday and Tuesday afternoons. The more solid work, painting of the figure heads, still life and composition work in oil was done under the direct personal teaching of Mrs. Macleod. In the other departments she has been ably assisted by other teachers. Mr. Langdon Smith, whose illustrative work is well known to the public, has had charge of the designing and illustrating classes. There is some good strong work in this department. The thirty-six illustrations painted by Mr. Smith for "The King's Highway", by F. A. McGroarty, which is to come out this summer, were intensely descriptive of the subject, and should give a decided interest and value to the book.

Also his illustrations for "Mission Tales" and "In the days of the Dons", by Mrs. A. S. C. Forbes, were shown. Mr. Smith's work is shown in the West Coast Magazine for which he designs and illustrates. Miss Edna Modie showed several very good heads in water-color, the head of a young man was specially clear color and well modeled and drawn.

The anatomy and perspective work done shows the pupils are receiving a good grounding for their figure and landscape work which should be more closely and studiously observed by students.

Helen Kohlmiere had several portrait heads. "A Young Lady at the Piano," she has painted in a very pleasing, harmonious color tone, good action and atmosphere. Alexander Aockerblum is seriously studying still life, in texture and color, with the idea of later on doing figures in composition. M. Kadawaki showed several excellent studies of pottery and copper jars, good in technique and color. Florence Parker, who has made a specialty of landscapes, has gone to Paris to continue her study. The Saturday morning quick sketch class had some good figure drawings, the action and proportion being well taken. "A Young Woman," drawn on brown paper, in a clear decisive outline and dash of color to accent the flower ornament, was specially well done by Esther Hardison. Miss Emma Waldvogel, who has the department of handicraft, showed sev-

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eral beautiful specimens of her own work in wood carving, leather and embroideries on linen and silk stuffs. Her originality in design and its adaptation to the various materials is most pleasing and restrained in its unity and color harmonies. Some of the copper and stenciling executed by students was very well done and showed some pleasing and useful things for interior decorations. Many students go out of this school into the commercial life and hold good positions and have recognition for their excellent work.

Four pictures by students were chosen for exhibition in the Fine Arts Department of the Seattle Fair, not as educational, but meriting the professional standards.

The Throop Institute of Pasadena had a splendid exhibition of handicrafts in leather, pottery, metal jewelry, and design under Miss Murphy, and still life, out of door sketches of the grounds and buildings, figure poses and composition work in black and white and color, under Miss Donaldson. The entire feeling of the work showed an active, healthy striving and a fair accomplishment of the most vital principles of art and its decorative qualities. The pottery work was very well considered in form, utility and color shades. The photographs of the pottery arrived too late and will be used in a later issue.

Mr. Ernest Bachelder, who was formerly director of art at Throop, has been absent for the past year and is now conducting the summer school of Arts and Crafts at Minneapolis, Minn., will return in the fall, to open a private art school under his own direction. Miss Murphy will be one of his assistants. The higher normal work will be omitted at Throop.

The art gallery of the new Carnegie Library of Long Beach had its formal opening on Monday. The gallery is perhaps the best fitted in Southern California for exhibiting pictures. The lighting is excellent. A very good exhibit of the representative artists of Southern California are on view. Some of the old favorites as well as many new ones are shown. The exhibit will remain on for two weeks.

Mr. Robert J. Leonard, president of the California Teachers' Association of Manual Arts, in his article on "An Enlarged Vision", in the Manual Training number of the Sierra Educational News and Book review, says: "With the enlarged vision and appreciation on the part of the public and educators concerning manual training, drawing and domestic science in the public schools of California, come also new obligations and responsibilities on the part of those engaged in teaching these subjects. They have already done much but a great deal still remains to be done." * * * Continuing he says: "The subject most vital to the life of the girls of grammar school age, and the

community at large, is practically untouched by the teacher—training instructions of California. The care of the home, the foundation of all good, is more vital than all else that is taught. Fancy every teacher in California trained in domestic science; the preparation of food and clothing; the sanitation of and management of the home: Then scatter these teachers in the thickly populated districts, in the remote towns and in the productive valleys, influencing the domestic life of every child and every home represented in the school! What a wonderful uplift to humanity! Are we living up to our opportunities if we do not earnestly plead that such courses be established in every normal school and university in the State? Let us arouse public opinion to such a state that it will speedily come. May we broaden our horizon and gain a larger vision, laying aside, for a time, our own local problems, let us think of the larger problems and greater responsibilities; of the children in other communities passing through the schools into life without the touch of the vital, humanizing subjects, which transform the school atmosphere from drudgery to spontaneous and cheerful activity."

Miss Regina O'Kane, who is well known as one of the active and progressive artists of Los Angeles and studied last year in London with Frank Brangwyn and others, is elected to fill the vacancy of Miss Helen Chandler, assistant to Miss Gere of the State Normal of Los Angeles. Miss Chandler's many friends will regret her departure, but will rejoice with her that she may go to Berkeley and build a studio for herself and continue her art studies. Miss O'Kane, having studied along the same lines of art teaching, is thoroughly conversant with the same methods and will most efficiently fill the place made vacant.

The College of Fine Arts of the University of Southern California held their annual reception and exhibition on the afternoon and evening of June 10th. Miss McManaman was graduated, having completed the course in fine arts. Mr. F. A. Zimmerman was a candidate for a certificate. He has been preparing for teaching. There was many out of door sketches shown by the pupils. The environment is most attractive to this part of the art studies. Some very excellent work in cast drawings and heads in black and white show thorough training in study of the antique. The pencil sketches by Miss Roberta Barton were among the best in landscape; very good feeling and relation of the values were well taken. Martha Schmirer and Margaret Vignes also had work in pencil and black and white.

The pottery under direction of Miss Newcomb and metal and design under Miss Wagoner merit much praise in the excellence of their workmanship and construction and form to which much attention has been given. This department shows much activity and earnestness of endeavor.



The programme of the Friday Morning Club for Friday, June 18 will be a Talk About Our Own Affairs, Annual Reports of Secretary and Treasurer, Some Things We Have Learned This Year, by Florence Moore, Dorothea Moore, and Katherine Edson.

The Venice Country Club has just issued an attractive folder announcing the Third Annual Tennis Tournament to be held at the Club, Venice, on June 24, 25 and 26. The club is noted for giving very successful tournaments and the coming event promises to exceed all former tournaments in entries and attendance. All the Southern California and many of the northern players have signified their intention of competing and it being the first tournament of this season, the form results will be interesting. Mr. T. C. Bundy won the Montgomery Cup last season at Venice and will defend this year. Folders have been mailed to players and entries can be made with A. C. Way, First National Bank, and E. P. Morphy, Home Telephone Co., 716 South Olive street.

The Thursday Afternoon Club of Tropico will hold their picnic on June 22.

The Presbyterian Ministers' Association elected the following officers last Monday: Rev. W. A. Hunter, president; J. R. Shield, vice-president; Rev. J. R. Shield, secretary and treasurer.

The annual meeting of the Audubon Society will be held at the Chamber of Commerce this afternoon.

The most prominent figure at the Methodist camp meeting to be held at Huntington Beach July 25 to Aug. 8 will be Dr. Torrey, the evangelist.

This city will have the privilege of seeing and hearing Gen. Wm. Booth of the Salvation Army of the World, Oct. 16 and 17.

The Welshmen of Los Angeles and vicinity will hold their annual picnic at Sycamore Grove July 5. In addition to a programme of sports, glee clubs from Welsh societies of Pasadena and San Diego are expected.

The Los Angeles Association of the University of Michigan will meet June 24 to elect officers, hold a reception and dinner and attend a theatre party.

The opening of a woman's club the other day in Cork, Ireland, caused a sensation. When the usual club license was applied for the newspapers announced the calamity in bulletins.

They drew glowing pictures of bankrupt husbands sitting at home nursing their neglected offspring when they should be at work, while their wives in cosily furnished clubrooms staked their last pennies on bridge. The new clubhouse is described as having charming bedrooms, an excellent cuisine, good livery accommodations, golf links within easy reach and cosy rooms set apart for bridge and smoking.

Commissioner General of Immigration Keefe will visit Los Angeles July 1.

By the aid of special inducements, a strong effort will be made to increase the membership of the Y. M. C. A. to 5,000 by January 1, 1910.

German-American residents of Los Angeles are arranging for a celebration during August of the anniversary of Teutoburg Forest battle, where the ancient Germans defeated the Romans under Juintillius Varus.

Dean Wm. MacCormack of St. Paul's Cathedral spoke at the Federation Club Wednesday last on "The Redemption of Los Angeles from Vice."

The Cantabrigia Club of Cambridge, Mass., is among those in the van of the movement against bill-board advertising. Through the chairman of the civics department they have written to firms using this form of advertising protesting against it in the interests of the city's beauty.

A despatch from St. Petersburg announces that the Czar has purchased at Kolka, on the Gulf of Finland, a vast estate. His Imperial Majesty has bought the property on the advice of the court physicians, who consider that residence in Finland would be beneficial to the health of the Empress. The place also furnishes yachting and fishing, two pastimes of the Czar.

The ninetieth birthday of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe was celebrated by many women's clubs throughout the country on May 27. The suffragists named it petition day, and devoted it to getting signatures to the national suffrage petition.

Mrs. Otto Kiliani of New York, a daughter of Bayard Taylor, has just sailed for England as representative from the New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage to the general meeting of the English Anti-Suffrage Association. Mrs. A. J. George, it is said, will follow her this month as representative of the Massachusetts branch of the Antis.



STATE GOOD ROADS ASSOCIATIONS' CONCRETE BRIDGES AND TOWN ROADS

By George C. Diehl, Chairman Good Roads Board, American Automobile Association.

The importance of State Good Roads Associations is not appreciated in the majority of the states throughout the country. This is especially true in the states which have built a great many miles of roads with State aid. In many states the only Good Roads organizations are those which are composed entirely of the motorists. While the motorists, consistently supported by the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers, the National Association of Auto-

Few of the states aid in the construction of bridges. The entire burden of construction must be borne by the township or local municipality. The result, in sections where bridges are numerous, has been that inferior structures have owing to lack of funds been erected. The type usually adopted in such cases has been a light iron or steel superstructure, with plank flooring and railroad iron pile sub-structure—or poorly laid rubber abutments. The life of such bridges does not exceed usually thirty or forty years; and if not promptly replaced they constitute a menace to all users of the highway. The usual renewals consist of placing an inferior iron or steel bridge over the old weakened foundation.



"TOUR OF THE TOURIST" PARTY READY TO LEAVE THE FAIRMONT HOTEL, SAN FRANCISCO, LAST YEAR

mobile Manufacturers, and the American Motor Car Manufacturers' Association, do not begrudge the time which they spend in these organizations, they feel that more valuable results could be obtained by having Associations representative of not only the motorists but of the farmers, the county commissioners, county boards of Supervisors, and the minor highway officials throughout the States.

Such organizations permit the chief highway officials of the state to keep in touch with public sentiment, and disseminate the knowledge gained through the experience of such officials. They also act as a check upon the chief highway officials when inclined to follow unwise counsels.

These State Associations should meet regularly, and suggest the proper forms of new highway laws, and desirable amendments to the existing statutes.

Two important subjects which State Highway Associations could properly urge are:

1st. The construction of permanent masonry bridges.

2nd. The improvement of town or lateral roads.

ness of the cost of a properly designed steel structure. The cost of repairs and maintenance of concrete bridges is nothing; consequently they endure for ages. Such structures are attractive in appearance and safe at all seasons, being pleasing to the eye and eliminating the probability of accident.

Town Roads Materials

So much has been said about brick, stone and macadam pavements that the fact that the vast majority of roads must for many generations be dirt roads, is rather lost sight of. By proper care and supervision, under appropriate laws, these roads can be made, for the greater part of the year, almost as satisfactory as hard surface roads. To show the impossibility of macadamizing all of our roads in one generation, or in any limited period of time, it is sufficient to say that there are over two million miles of roads in the United States; macadamizing costs not less than \$5,000 a mile, and usually more than that. At the lesser cost the

ment of town roads. In some localities for many years the entire amount of highway taxes, whether payable in cash or labor, has been expended in temporary work; while nothing has been spent for permanent improvements, with the result that the condition of the town roads remained unchanged. The roads in some places are no better today than they were fifty years ago, notwithstanding the labor and money expended.

There is annually expended on the town or lateral roads of the country fifty-five million dollars in cash and twenty millions in labor. To secure a proper improvement of the town roads, it is necessary to abolish the labor tax which is in vogue in about thirty-five states and to substitute a money tax. It is also necessary to spend a certain amount each year for



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The local highway officials not having technical training are frequently misled or corrupted by unscrupulous agents. The bridges constitute an absolutely essential part of the highway and should be erected under State supervision and in part at least at State expense, with the result that in place of weak and inferior structures, solid, attractive and durable concrete bridges will be erected, as an enduring monument to the Highway Officials in charge of such work.

Concrete Bridges

The cost of erecting a reinforced concrete bridge is little if any in ex-

aggregate expenditure to improve all the roads in the country would be ten billions of dollars, or a hundred million of dollars a year for 100 years.

The main roads, upon which traffic is heaviest, and which accommodate the greatest population, are estimated to be less than 10% of the whole. The ultimate improvement of these main roads can be reasonably anticipated, if public sentiment is properly aroused.

The improvement of main roads should not take all the time, energy and appropriations, but should go forward hand in hand with the improve-

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permanent improvements, in order that each year may see constantly improving road conditions. Many local officials are inexperienced; it is desirable to have the chief highway officials of the States advise and superintend the work done by local officials upon the town roads. Such supervision implies that there should be state aid in cash for town roads.

Under such circumstances it is not difficult to enact fixed rules and regulations which can provide in most cases that not over one-half of the town highway tax shall be expended for highway repairs and maintenance and that the other half shall be used to construct permanent improvements.

Under such a system in addition to such state and national aid as public sentiment might enforce, there would be expended for permanent betterments about forty millions of dollars annually on the lateral roads through the counties.

The more important lateral roads connecting with the main State roads should be first improved. We must have a steady increase in the total mileage of improved roads,—both main and lateral.

Mr. V. S. Beardsley of the Auto Vehicle Co., who is managing the 1909 tour of the Tourists, reports nearly 60 entries to date and is confident that the tour will start with 100 entrants; as it stands at present the entry list is double that of last year, showing the great interest that Tourist owners are taking in the run. This year's tour will see the largest number of any one make of car that ever went together on a trip in the United States. It will take five days to complete the run as planned. The hotel arrangements have all been completed and everything is now in shape for the start. The pilot car with L. R. Wadsworth in charge will start at 5:30 Saturday morning, July 3d, and half an hour later V. S. Beardsley will start from the factory, followed by the rest of the party at an interval of one minute each. Mr. Beardsley's car will act as pilot No. 2 and will set the pace. The cars will go north on Main to East Seventh and Boyle avenue; then to Stevenson avenue through Norwalk, Fullerton, Santa Ana and into Oceanside for the noon control and lunch. In the afternoon there will be a short run through Del Mar and La Jolla to San Diego. The headquarters will be at Hotel Coronado and Tent City from Saturday evening until Tuesday morning. Sunday will be a quiet day, the side trips being optional with entrants. Monday morning the party leaves for a run down into Mexico stopping at Tia Juana to witness a pantomime bull fight and some other Mexican stunts, and then proceeds to the place selected for the noon control and barbecue lunch. The party will return Monday evening to Hotel Coronado for the night. Tuesday, July 6, the run will be made from San Diego to Riverside, with noon control and lunch at Escondido, headquarters for Tuesday night being at the Glenwood Mission Inn at Riverside. Wednesday morn-

ing, July 7, the tour continues by the way of the famous Magnolia Drive, through Corona, Pomona, Ontario and thence up into San Antonio Canyon. About three hours will be spent in this canyon with noon control at Camp Baldy, an elevation of 5,000 feet. The last afternoon of the run will be home through Glendora and Azusa, Monrovia and Pasadena. The Tourist party will probably reach Los Angeles between 5 and 6 o'clock Wednesday evening, July 7th.

The pick of the racing drivers of the country are at the wheels of the thirty odd entries in the Cobe and Indiana trophy races over the Crown Point-Lowell circuit in Indiana, one of which started yesterday, (Friday), and the other will be run off today. Such parts of the course as have been pronounced finished are in lightning shape. The taroid construction has proved admirably adapted to the roads and the drivers are enthusiastic over the possibility of establishing a new American record for the Cobe trophy, a distance of 401.2 miles, the longest yet assayed in a road race. The light cars as well, are expected to chalk up some extremely fast rounds.

Although the cars are absolutely of stock construction, there seems to be every reason to believe that the speed will not suffer by comparison with that accomplished in contests between strictly stock cars heretofore. At least eight of the cars entered have already shown speed on test runs of between 90 and 100 miles.

The huge grandstand, 1,000 feet in length, located on that portion of the east leg where the fastest speed will be attained, is ready, and the provisions for the comfort of the spectators and for seeing the race to the best possible advantage are declared to surpass all earlier road races in this country. The seat sale has been large.

Detroit, Indianapolis, South Bend, Michigan City, Danville, Janesville, and Milwaukee are among the cities which will send motoring delegations to the races.

Col. J. B. Sanborn, commanding the First Regiment, Illinois National Guard, and executive on public safety, has brought his plans into final form. The course has been divided into military zones, each under command of an officer with a large squad of soldiers at his service. The roadway will be closed at 7 o'clock in the morning, one hour in advance of the race, and after that hour no one who cannot show a military pass will be allowed upon the course. All crossroads will be fenced off, with a detail of soldiers to prevent encroachment upon the part of spectators.

Governed by rules which will make it impossible for Eastern men to compete, the Santa Monica road race to be held here July 10th will be a distinctly California event. Over the eight-mile course which is now being put in good repair, it is prophesied that a speed of 80 miles an hour will be reached. There will be two

events in the race, one for cars having less than 250-inch cubic piston displacement, and one for cars having above 250. The race will be open to standard stock catalogued classes, and must be the product of a factory which during the year previous to the date of the event has produced at least 50 cars, and must have built 25 of the model entered. This will prevent the entrance of freak cars for advertising purposes. Entries are restricted to members of the Automobile Dealers' Association of Southern California. The committee in charge of the race is composed of R. C. Hamlin, Leon T. Shettler, R. J. Leavitt, W. K. Cowan, W. E. Bush and D. B. Rose.

The great circular speedway nearing completion in Indianapolis has been inspected by Barney Oldfield, the champion track automobile driver of the world, who pronounces it a wonderful undertaking, and the ideal auto track.

Consul Louis A. Martin submits the following report on the use of automobiles in the Mexican district of Chihuahua:

"Automobiles have been much in evidence in this city during the year past. They are as yet used principally for pleasure, but it is probable that they soon may be used for the delivery of goods and for conveying passengers. A Michigan company has an agency in this city and sold quite a number of its machines here. There are a few other machines in use, but the great majority of automobiles seen here are of one manufacture.

"There are in the city quite a number of wealthy Mexican families who are able to own the very best makes of automobiles and they do not care for the price of such things. They like the best and most luxurious conveyances. The most of these people are supplied with fine carriages and beautiful spans of horses, but the keeping of horses in this city is very expensive, and it is understood that the automobile is more economical. There is no competition here in the automobile trade. All those in use are American built machines and with few exceptions, all were sold by the Michigan company, no other manufacturer being represented in this city. The type for which a demand could be created here is a lightweight low priced car, requiring a small amount for upkeep, the roads in this section being hilly and rough and very hard on tires and parts liable to breakage."

In Chicago Chief of Police Shippey and the heads of the various motoring organizations have agreed upon a co-operative plan by which they expect to greatly reduce reckless driving in the streets of the Western metropolis. Until recently drivers arrested for violating the speed or smoke regulations had to furnish real estate bonds or go to a police station until they were arraigned. This was an opportunity which the professional bonds-

men did not overlook, particularly when drivers were arrested at night.

Chief Shippey did not wish to encourage the activities of the professional bondsmen and he accordingly issued an order permitting the release of the accused drivers on their own recognizance without the giving of bonds. He made this concession after securing the promise of the officials of the Chicago Automobile Club, Chicago Motor Club and the Chicago Automobile Trade Association that they would co-operate with the police to secure stricter observance of the regulations for motor vehicles in the city. The presidents of the three organizations have readily consented to do everything possible to help the movement.

At the Portland Automobile Club races held in Portland on June 12th an immense crowd watched the three events. The most important event was the 102.2 mile race, won by Bert Dingley of Merced, Cal., in a Chalmers-Detroit car, the time being 1:44:18, almost a mile a minute.

Edward P. Chalfant has resigned as manager of the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers to join the forces of the Packard Motor Car Co., of Detroit. This is the second time within a short period that a manager of the A. L. A. M. has retired from that association to become associated with the Packard Company. About a year ago that organization was reinforced by M. J. Budlong, then manager of the A. L. A. M. Mr. Chalfant will be located at the factory in Detroit, where he will assist in the executive work of the company.



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PACIFIC OUTLOOK

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AS THE GAME IS PLAYED

To be successful a trap must have good bait. Two varieties of bait are chiefly in vogue with the utility corporations when they wish to entrap city authorities. 1. The innocent purchaser of their securities. 11. Public need for the service.

The blades hidden behind these two kinds of bait work together like a pair of shears.

Public necessity calls for a street car line. A franchise is granted free for a long period to induce capital to enter. Franchise immediately develops an equity value large enough to finance the whole enterprise. Promoters get big side rakeoffs through land speculation and faked construction contracts. Road begins operations without any honest capital investment. Makes good showing. More stock issued, more bonds. All sold to innocent purchasers. Road leased and leases other roads, enlarges, coalesces, reorganizes, goes into holding companies, wheels within wheels, pools of stock, trust agreements, until nobody knows what's what. More stock, more bonds, more innocent—painfully innocent—purchasers. Meantime more strap hanging, more flat-wheelers, poorer service, rotten road bed.

City gets wise and tries to regulate. And then:

"Gentlemen, you would not rob these innocent holders of our securities, would you? Great Heavens, it would hurt business."

Isn't that the history of nine out of ten utility corporations of our American cities? Tell the truth, Mr. Reactionary, isn't it?

Bait Number Two, public necessity, is even more of a cinch. How does it work here in Los Angeles? Elks inform the Southern Pacific that many private cars are coming for the convention. Southern Pacific applies to city council for a 21-year franchise (had the charter limit been higher it would have been longer, no doubt) to throw four more tracks across Fourth street, making ten in all—transforming a city street into a railway yard.

"What can we do?" sighed the city council. "Behold, it is a public necessity." And they voted the franchise.

"Bah!" said the people. "Like wise-wise Rats."

"I may be a bit old," remarked Uncle George, thoughtfully, to council, "but here is a nice little veto for you kiddos to play with."

For once the trap failed to work.

Also there was the case of Mr. Huntington and the franchises he was not going to ask for until we amended our charter.

Mr. Huntington is the amiable gentleman who, during the years of 1900 to 1905 managed to acquire just about everything in sight in the way of a street railway franchise hereabouts.

With respect to the remaining fragments, it was decided that we would limit our generosity to a period of 21 years. While public necessity might compel us to give them to him—as he owned everything else—nevertheless we hesitated to make the grant

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A. M. DUNN, Manager

C. D. WILLARD Editorial Contributor

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stretch further than the time it takes to get a new-born baby admitted to vote.

Then Mr. Huntington ceased to ask for franchises; and would supply public necessity only when somebody else got the franchise, gave it to him free, usually accompanied by a handsome bonus to cover cost of construction.

At the end of two years of this program, the real estate men were so much distressed that they begged council to give the people a chance to reconsider, and the 21-year amendment was voted on a second time.

"Nonsense!" said the people by a large majority.

Then two years more passed and again there was a loud noise that seemed to ask for another reconsideration of the 21-year franchise. For the third time the people voted on the question; same result as before.

Probably every two years, as long as we have an organization (corporation) council, this issue will be placed before the people, and always with the same result.

In the meantime, Mr. Huntington's people have grown tired of sulking, and now apply for a franchise to shorten the Glendale line two blocks, cutting out three curves.

Public necessity requires it, etc.

Public necessity also requires cross-town girdling the city. That is one thing out of a dozen that we need from the railways.

Never mind about the different ownerships scheme. That is not our worry.

The city needs certain things. Also from now on, the ice having been broken, and hope of a change in the 21-year law having been abandoned, it will be found that Mr. Huntington needs a lot of things.

If we only had the real thing as a council.

Imagine a set of men elected by the people instead of by W. Parker, Esq. Don't start so. The thing has been done—elsewhere.

Suppose they had a real transportation committee, and it should employ a street railway expert to size up the local situation, tell us what we need, and what the roads are going to require in their business.

Alas, it would cost money, maybe \$6,000 or \$10,000 a year, and it might not do us more than \$100,000 worth of good annually.

And then suppose this imaginary and impossible council started out to compromise in the people's interest, granting this in order to get that.

Let us pause ere we are denounced as anarchists.

* * *

THE PURITY REMEDY

THE Rev. Wm. McCormack, dean and rector of St. Paul's, speaking before the Federation Club on the subject of the "Redemption of Los Angeles from Vice," made use of this language:

"If each one who has the city's welfare at heart would go home, draw a circle in the middle of his room, get in it and say 'O Lord, clean our city, and begin with everything within the circle,' we would have a clean city."

If the reverend teacher means this as an illustration of his own unlimited belief in the power of prayer, that is one thing. His experience may have led him to think that a city may be reformed by the prayers of a few faithful. But the experience of most of us is that in every corrupt or vicious city, there are many of the faithful who pray without ceasing for its reformation—and it continues bad.

But his use of the words "And begin with everything within this circle" suggests a different interpretation. It is a view that we often hear presented from the pulpit, and that, under a changed form, we sometimes have thrown at us from the evil doers and their apologists.

It is this: If each one would only reform himself there would be no need of this business of trying to reform others.

It is one of those things that seems to be absolutely true, and is absolutely worthless. It bears about the same relation to human progress, that perpetual motion does to mechanics, or the philosopher's stone does to science.

No doubt. If we were all perfect we would need no jails, no courts, no recall, no reform movements, no Municipal League, no Federation Club.

Of course nobody puts it quite so baldly as that. It is customary to wind it up in figures of speech and flowing draperies of language and hazy comparison of argument. Then it seems like really saying something.

When it comes from the evil doers or their lawyer or editor apologists, it takes the form of abuse and reviling of those who strive for better conditions in the city. "Ah, Holier-than-thou," they snarl. "Go home and reform yourself first. Do you pretend to be perfect? You are no better than this poor fellow you are driving out of office."

Besides being useless, because it is impractical and leads nowhere, the personal perfection theory as applied to bettering civic conditions is fundamentally wrong. The evil to be corrected is social, the remedy proposed is individualistic.

Witch hazel is good for burns, but we don't attempt to use it to put out a forest fire.

A man may be individually as near perfect as any of us get to be in this tough old world, and yet socially he may commit most grievous faults. He may be a good husband, a kind father, a law-abiding citizen, a member of the church in good standing, and yet as a political leader working in with a corrupt machine, he may put bad men in office, assist in debauching public institutions, thwart justice, defeat reform and encourage the most dangerous law-breakers. He may do these things to a large extent indirectly and through others. Of some of them he may be unconscious, or at least indifferent. But in the last reckoning he is responsible, and has sinned against society with perhaps most appalling results.

Sometimes the best illustration is the one nearest at hand, and the Rev. William MacCormack of St. Paul's and certain utterances of his in the past will serve most excellently for our purpose. Certainly as far as good intentions and personal characteristics go, Mr. MacCormack is all that the community could ask as the highest type of good citizen. Yet it is conceivable that even he might commit a serious social fault—as for example:

Last fall when Thomas L. Woolwine, assistant city prosecutor, and the Municipal League and the Express and Herald newspapers were carrying on investigations to ascertain what was the matter with the police department and the city's chief executive, whereby such an extraordinary amount of gambling, red-light vice and other forms of evil-doing existed in the city, they—the reformers—were subjected to abuse and ridicule from a morning newspaper in this city, which is the usual defender of vice and of machine politics. It was a critical time, the work was difficult and discouraging.

Also, at the same time, Mr. Heney was conducting a trial in San Francisco of some one connected with the boodle cases—and he also was subjected to bitter and incessant abuse in this same paper, editorially, in head-lines, in poisonous "direct wire" falsehoods, and by misleading cartoons.

Just at that time this same newspaper exploited under big head-lines a sermon by the Rev. Mr. MacCormack of St. Paul's, in which he criticised most severely the officials and others who were "injuring the fair name of this city" by bringing graft charges, pointed to the San Francisco situation as an example of the great harm done to a city by dragging such matters into the light, and through the better part of a column presented a practical endorsement of the sinister editorial policy with which that paper is striving to debauch the moral sense of the community.

This matter was not published in the Monday paper among the sermons turned in by the staff reporters. It seems to have been accidentally overlooked by them. It appeared toward the middle of the week, which would lead to the belief that some interested person either took it to this paper or called attention to it. No other paper published this sermon; but its authenticity was never questioned.

Now to whatever extent the utterances of the Rev. Mr. MacCormack, who is a cultured gentleman, an able speaker, and a man of the highest character, carries weight—and the utterances of such a one must carry a good deal of weight—to that extent it did harm. We do not hesitate to

put the case frankly—but without rancor. The battle is fought and won, and those sad days when numbers of decent men in this community were hounded like dogs and pilloried like criminals, just because they were decent—those days, are past, and their evil humors forgotten. But the principle holds good now as then, that a man may be personally pure and honorable, and yet be capable of serious error in his social relations.

Helping the individual to lead a higher and more spiritual life is the chosen work of the church, without which civilization could scarcely exist. It is a foundation on which civic morality may be built—but a foundation must not be mistaken for the edifice itself.

* * *

NOT MR. WALLACE

THE MACHINE has graciously volunteered through its newspaper and other representatives to select the Mayoralty candidate for the Good Government forces. It is Mr. Wallace, the present councilman from the fifth ward. On every possible occasion his name is put forward as the logical, the preferred, nay the inevitable candidate of the people who desire to vote independently of the machine.

The Pacific Outlook is not authorized to speak for these people, but we have just as good a right to do a little guessing as any onlooker at the game; and we guess that it will not be Mr. Wallace.

Mr. Wallace's extreme views on all liquor questions, on the Sunday observance question and on religious and morality issues generally, and his serious mistake in voting for a raise in the telephone rate would make his election, if nominated, difficult and highly problematical. The Good Government people are not so easy as their name looks. And the great majority of them are not extremists and would not favor a nomination for Mayor of Mr. Wallace's type. He belongs right where he is—in the council—where he has to meet and contend with men who are bent on extending the liquor traffic and who would be glad to assist in lowering the moral tone of the whole city.

No doubt it would suit the machine, "down to the ground," to have Mr. Wallace put up for them to shoot at, but they are not in for any such good luck. And if they think they can bring it about by constantly predicting it in their own organs, they have quite a little to learn about politics.

Mr. Wallace long since explained to his friends that he would not accept a nomination for Mayor if it should be tendered him. His health is poor, and it is to be questioned whether he can be induced to go back to Council for another term—a position for which he would receive a great majority of the votes of his fellow citizens and sincere admirers.

* * *

SENATOR FLINT AND THE LEMONS

AT THE beginning of this administration the Washington correspondents, almost without exception, in sizing up the Senate, included Senator Flint among the Progressives—along with Beveridge, Bristow, Nelson and Cummings. It was believed that he would favor President Taft's program of "revision of the tariff downward."

Knowing Senator Flint as we do, who live here in Los Angeles, we were not surprised at this classification. Young, energetic, able, well-informed and apparently awake to the trend of public sentiment, he

ought to be a "Progressive." A man of his type, possessing such a mental equipment, is entirely out of place in the Aldrich-Frye-Penrose-Depew group.

Yet there is where he seems to have landed. On all the voting in the Senate, when there is a line-up between the revision upwards and the revision downwards people, where do we find Frank Flint? On the Aldrich end of it. He is not a Progressive; he is with the System. He seems even to have won the unqualified admiration of the local reactionary journal that only a few years ago bitterly fought his election to the Senate.

In the long run Senator Flint's course in the tariff issue will call down upon him the severest criticism and the most determined opposition he has ever had to face in his public career. As yet, however, but little is said, because the public is scarcely awake to what is going on. It is not until a law is finished and in operation—particularly a tariff law—that its enormities begin to come out.

Another reason why this condemnation of Senator Flint by his friends and neighbors and constituents is delayed for a time is that he has secured for this region something that seems to be a great advantage to its prosperity—he has worked into the fruit schedule of the bill a fifty-per cent increase in the tariff on lemons. The present tariff is 80 cents a box. The Aldrich measure, thanks to Senator Flint, puts it up to \$1.20 a box.

A man of average intellect will find but little difficulty in establishing a chain of connection between the tariff on lemons and Senator Flint's line-up with the Aldrich group. That is the way a tariff measure is made. "Senator, what are you after?" "I must have an increase on lemons." "Well, if we give you that, are you with us on everything else?" "Everything." "Very good; lemons goes."

The lemon grower naturally desires a higher tariff. We all of us would like a higher tariff on the things we produce, if it would give us a securer market at higher prices. There can scarcely be a doubt as to the effect of the increase of 40 cents a box on the lemon tariff—it means 40 cents a box more on the price the consumer must pay; and that is added not only to the California product, which constitutes less than half of the total consumption, but to all that is imported as well.

Are we to blame Senator Flint for the course he is pursuing? It is a plain matter of business, isn't it? And what do we have Senators and Representatives for, if not to look after our business and boost prices on what we have for sale? Of course, it is not pleasant to think of forty cents a box tacked on to a necessity like lemons—a thing that sick people and poor people need. However, as everything else is going up in price, a fraction of a cent per lemon won't be felt very much.

Now here is the tariff story in words of one syllable: Every man, roughly speaking, is a producer, and every man is likewise a consumer. If he produces more than he consumes, he has a surplus. It doesn't matter whether he piles up this surplus and makes it work for him, or spends it in elegant living as he goes along—in either case he belongs to the surplus class. Now the surplus class see themselves large as producers and small as consumers; but the non-surplus class see themselves small as producers and large as consumers. This line of division is deepened by the fact that

the surplus class are nearer to the sources of production and are able to skim off the cream of the profits, and thus pile up more surplus. The purpose of the tariff is to raise the price of things produced—so it is in the interest of the producer and against the interest of the consumer.

Now, thus far it has been possible to scare the non-surplus man into the belief that he had better look pleasant about the tariff or he may lose his job as fourth assistant producer. And the surplus-owning, chief-producer has chuckled with glee over the successful working of his scheme to do up everybody else.

But two things are now coming to pass: First, the non-surplus fellow is finding his yoke intolerable, as prices go up and up, while his pay remains about stationary; and second, the national conscience is awakening to the iniquity of taxing one set of people for the benefit of another set.

Furthermore, experience shows that the whole plan of fixing tariff taxes by congressional compromise is admirably adapted to do up the small producer and build up the big. Thus: To win the lemon tariff—which we know will benefit a few small producers among us, Senator Flint is compelled to vote for the entire damnable Aldrich programme which drains the pockets of 95 per cent of the population to fill the overflowing coffers of the remaining 5 per cent.

Southern California favors the lemon tariff increase—no doubt; but is it willing to pay such a price?

And if the people of Senator Flint's state think little of the matter now, how will it be when the higher prices begin to pinch and their lives grow harder and more sordid?

Money talks: to the man with the surplus it sound a pleasing murmur, but to the poor fellow who is trying to bring up a family on \$75 a month, or less, it roars with a loud threatening voice.

Will he be consoled for the loss of ten or fifteen per cent more off the purchasing power of his income by the thought that his Senator needed that to negotiate for 40 cents per box on the price of lemons? Watch and see.

* * *

THE CALHOUN VERDICT

THE RESULT of the trial of Patrick Calhoun for bribery of the San Francisco supervisors is a disappointment to those who desired to see justice done—not for revenge against anybody but for its effect on the cause of honest government. It is a disappointment without being a surprise. A conviction was scarcely to be looked for, and it would have been of no particular value, as we have higher courts whose evident purpose it is to allow no one found guilty in the graft cases to suffer punishment. But there was a hope among those who are so old-fashioned as still to believe in the honesty of men and the stability of our righteousness, that a large majority of a jury thus carefully selected would vote for the conviction of the bribe-giver.

That hope has passed. On the first ballot eight were for acquittal and four for conviction. Two of the four seem to have been easily bowled over, but the remaining two stood firm to the end. One of these declared that he would not dare to face his Maker if he voted for acquittal, and the other finally refused to listen to argument and said he would stay out four weeks or longer if necessary.

Does anyone possessed of decent reasoning faculties, who has read the report of the testimony in the trial, think for a moment that those ten jurymen believed that Calhoun was innocent of the charge against him? Certainly not. Everyone of the ten knows that he is guilty.

Then how is the verdict to be accounted for? Well, there were probably on the jury, to begin with, two or three men who were in the pay of the defense that sneaked through the bars in spite of all the prosecution could do. These men would vote for acquittal, no matter what the evidence might be, and would hang the jury.

Then there were several to whom the conviction of a man of Calhoun's business prominence was an intolerable and unthinkable thing. Had the evidence been direct, instead of circumstantial, and absolutely overwhelming, they might have voted for conviction, but they would welcome any kind of a loophole to pull Calhoun through. Such men may be personally honest, but they are bad citizens. They have no right to enjoy their part of what Theodore Roosevelt calls a decent government for a decent people.

But there was a third element among the ten jurors that one may regard rather with pity than with anger. The day before the news of the Calhoun verdict was published, there came an Associated Press dispatch from Amsterdam, New York, describing a remarkable verdict in a murder case handed in by a jury. The verdict said, in effect, that while the jurymen were unanimously of the opinion that the defendant was guilty, they felt that the evidence was insufficient to convict, and hence filed a verdict for acquittal.

For this piece of asininity the court denounced them furiously, and ordered their names struck from the roll of possible jurymen for that county.

And yet almost every jury in a criminal case holds one or more men who set up this plea.

"Yes, I am sure he is guilty; but the evidence is mostly circumstantial, and it won't justify us in a verdict for conviction."

Evidence in a bribery case must of necessity be largely circumstantial. When a trolley road owner starts out to buy a franchise from a legislative body, he does not assemble a number of witnesses and pay over the money personally to the legislators, exacting a definite promise from each one of them as to what they are to do.

What actually happens is that the trolley manager provides the money and gives it to his confidential man, and he turns it over to the boss go-between, and he divides it among the supervisors and they vote the franchise.

All this was shown plainly enough in the trial, and no real defense was set up against it.

The fact is not one of the partisans of Calhoun, either in San Francisco or elsewhere in the state, seriously offers in his defense a theory that he did not bribe the supervisors. All that is said in his behalf is that he was "held up" and paid the money under duress.

So there were on this jury a number of men who knew that the defendant was guilty, but who brought in a verdict of acquittal just the same, because the evidence was in their judgment insufficient to convict.

It is funny and yet tragical.

Well, what is to be done about it? Is the

prosecution of hoodlums to be abandoned? Are the Calhouns and Glasses of our cities to go right on stealing valuable franchises from the people by bribing a few worthless scrubs that happen to fool a majority of the voters at some election?

The best any man can do is to do his duty. That is what Mr. Heney is doing and will continue to do. That is what Mr. Spreckels is doing and Phelan and Langdon and Burns and the rest of them. The next step is to try Calhoun again. No; we are not at all sure he can be convicted, and if he were we would expect him to be freed by the upper courts. But that does not change the situation. The people of this state have a right to have every possible expedient exhausted in the effort to bring such evil-doers to justice. If we fail, we have at least done our duty.

It is easy enough to stand up for the right when it is triumphant, but it takes courage to stand firm when the good cause seems a losing one. Let the reactionary pro-vice newspapers enjoy their brief opportunity to boast; there is sorrow enough in store for them when the people arise and come into their own.

* * *

CAPTAIN FRIES REMOVED

COMING just at the conclusion of his masterly address to the trustees of San Pedro on their duty to protect the harbor from corporation control, the news of the removal of Captain Fries gave a touch of tragedy to the people's triumph on that occasion.

It may be true—as the Captain himself seems to think—that the move is simply part of the routine of the war office, but it will be difficult to make the people of this region, after their years of struggle for the freedom of their harbor, and the countless evidences they have received of the influence of the corporations at Washington, believe anything of the kind.

"A regular Southern Pacific trick," was the universal exclamation.

Of course if the change is to the advantage of Captain Fries, we are estopped from protest. His successor may be just as sincere and just as efficient. But the people know Captain Fries, and they trust him absolutely. There is no man in the community whose utterance carries more weight. To lose him is a calamity.

He says that his work is done, and in a way this is true. Undoubtedly the worst is passed. The worst is always passed when the people are thoroughly awakened, and it was Fries, more than any other man, who woke them up. How we might have fared during the last five years of extreme crisis, if we had not had a courageous, capable, honorable and aggressive man in charge of the government work here, we do not like to consider.

We can endure the loss if we must, but for the moment it seems a staggering blow.

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FOR THE CITIZEN AND TAXPAYER

IT IS our purpose to make the Pacific Outlook a paper that will be of practical service to the citizen and taxpayer. We will welcome suggestions as to the class of information of city hall business that will be most useful to our readers.

* * *

WHICH WE RISE TO REMARK

That your Uncle George Alexander is making good.

Says the Los Angeles Express

"The Pacific Outlook, a journal that has been conspicuously devoted to the cause of clean government, has entered upon a larger sphere of usefulness. The monthly bulletin issued by the Municipal league, called "Municipal Affairs," that formerly was mailed by that organization to all its members, has been discontinued, and members of the league will hereafter weekly receive in its stead the Pacific Outlook, carrying a department supplying the need which the league's monthly bulletin formerly filled.

"This action does not make the Municipal league responsible for the editorial policy of the Outlook, or in any way commit it to any obligation in behalf of the publication, but it does supply the league with an excellent vehicle to carry out the purposes the bulletin served.

"The services which the Pacific Outlook has unselfishly and courageously rendered to the cause of good government in this town have been of very great value. It has been on the right side of all the important issues that have engaged the attention of our people, and the fact that Mr. C. D. Willard has become its editor gives assurance that it is to become increasingly an important factor in the life of Los Angeles. It well deserves the recognition it is steadily receiving in ever larger measure."

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EDITORIAL COMMENT

With potatoes selling at a cent apiece by the bushel, the quest for a new medium of exchange to take the place of gold comes to an abrupt conclusion.—St. Louis Times.

If President Taft is still hoping for the

best from the United States Senate he will be able to qualify easily as the world's greatest optimist.—Chicago Record-Herald.

A meeting of the National Association of Manufacturers which failed to "grill" Samuel Gompers would hardly be regular, would it?—St. Louis Times.

Wheat respectfully calls the attention of Zeppelin and the Wright brothers to its latest daring ascension.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Boston has sent three grafters to jail, and still it is not in the Pittsburg class.—Washington Post.

If civilization wishes to prove that it should be allowed to build Dreadnaughts it might put a stop to the massacres in Asia Minor.—Chicago News.

FROM THE NORTH

GEORGE BAKER ANDERSON.

San Francisco, June 22.

So solidly massed and so far apart are the contending forces on the local political battlefield since Francis J. Heney announced his determination to make a fight for the district attorneyship in order to prevent its falling into the hands of the grafters, that the man who has failed to take his stand with one side or the other is uncomfortably conspicuous.

From the beginning there has been but one issue, and it persists in maintaining its status. That issue is: Shall San Francisco continue to prosecute her criminals, high or low, rich or poor, or shall she confess her inability or disinclination to restore the reign of law and order? There is nothing else to it. The fog and the dust confuse some for a moment, but out of it arises the one vital, persistent question, refusing to down until answered.

Heney's candidacy is now assured. Regardless of the action of any of the back-room committees, whether "organization" or "independent," regular or irregular, Republican, Democrat, Union Labor or Socialist, direct primary law or old law, Francis J. Heney's name will be found upon the ballots at the next election; and even his bitterest enemies—many of them—admit that nothing can prevent his election.

The mayoralty situation has been complicated during the past few days by the asinine actions of some of the "independents" professing to be reformers. First, without ascertaining definitely that either would accept the nomination if tendered him, the Municipal League of Independent Republicans juggled with the names of James Rolph, Jr., and Marshall Hale, both of whom declined, with thanks, to take any chances on the mayoralty proposition.

Then, early in the week, without having taken the precaution to investigate his public record, this committee crudely wrapped up the nomination and gingerly offered it to George Center, a supervisor with an inglorious pro-corporation record.

The Bulletin flew into a rage and denounced Center and the Municipal League. Center is dead, politically, and the League is gasping for a fresh breath. It has been staggered for a moment, but it has plenty

of good material in its make-up and it will survive the blow.

While various partisan organizations are fiddling around, groping, floundering, getting nowhere except further from public confidence, the Good Government League, which thus far has held aloof, has gone after an expression of public sentiment on the mayoralty question. The League has written a letter to every voter in the city, inclosing a card and stamped envelope for reply, asking him to indicate his choice of three candidates for mayor—one a Democrat, one Republican, one a Union Labor man. If none of the three appeals to the voter, he may write the name of another man in a blank space provided. Under this straw ballot plan, no vote may be cast for any man who has been named by any party or faction thus far, or who has a petition in circulation. It is understood—that the League will stand squarely behind the candidate polling the heaviest vote.

A systematic mail campaign for members of the newly organized "Heney Club" has also been instituted. Every voter in the city is being given an opportunity to have his name enrolled as a member of the Heney Club, and the names are coming in by the tens of thousands. That Heney will be the next district attorney is as good as settled; but as to the next mayor—quien sabe? Another week may bring the man into the spotlight.

The verdict in the Calhoun case was a long-foregone conclusion with the prosecution. For two or three weeks it has been the talk of the streets that the jury stood either nine or ten for acquittal. Persons identified with the defense more or less closely have openly boasted that nine jurymen were "all right."

In this connection there is a chain of circumstances pointing to a condition that is superlatively disgraceful, subversive of Republican institutions, an almost indelible smudge on the name of that class of American citizenship represented by the gentlemen who have hesitated at nothing to save their rich client from prison bars and stripes.

At Hotel Del Monte several days ago there was a gathering of intiamte friends of the grafters. The acquittal of Calhoun was openly prophesied as almost a certainty. "We are sure of ten men," it was said, "and

the other two fools can't stand out against them."

There is no doubt the Calhoun crowd were fondly anticipating an acquittal, basing their hopes upon the belief that the nine or ten men who had been the subjects of their boasts would be able to whip the recalcitrants into line. But the two obstinate jurors have jaws cut after the Spreckels model, and, like Rudolph Spreckels, they are Germans.

Calhoun will be placed on trial again. If the jury disagrees next time, he will be tried again. And he will be tried again, and again, and again, and again, so long as Rudolph Spreckels lives and Francis J. Heney has the power, until he is either convicted on one of the many charges against him or acquitted of them all.

Rudolph Spreckels has just begun to fight for civic decency, for honest municipal government. He has pledged himself to devote his life to it, and the trifling setback of Sunday has only whetted his appetite. As for Heney, like Spreckels he is a bunch of smiles. The Calhoun crowd look as if they had returned from participation in the last sad rites over the body of a departed friend.

Spreckels will devote all of his fortune, if necessary, to the magnificent work he has begun. If every other man in San Francisco should desert him, he will continue the fight—and without malice. Those who know him realize that it is a high principle that actuates him, and that no unworthy motive lies back of any single act of his in connection with the prosecution of Patrick Calhoun. As a matter of fact Calhoun's crime was not committed until after Spreckels and Heney began their work of redeeming San Francisco. This fact alone exonerates him, in the eyes of honest men.

But the Calhoun crowd are in bad form. The total outlay on the part of the San Francisco grafters up to date amounts, in round figures, to \$3,000,000! Not less than \$750,000 of this amount, in addition to the \$200,000 which Calhoun so generously turned over to the Curly Boss, has come from the treasury of the United Railroads. The directorate of that corporation, according to reliable information from New York, some time since decided that it could permit no further drains upon the treasury. Stockholders do not like the idea of seeing

their dividend money wasted in defending self-confessed crooks. So, when Calhoun goes on trial next time, he probably will not be surrounded by so large and expensive a galaxy of legal talent; and his force of thugs, suborners of perjury and jury fixers doubtless will be dissipated by the alarming news that the bottom of the sack has been felt.

When Calhoun first found himself in trouble he persuaded the directorate of the United Railroads that his defense would be a good investment for the corporation. The company agreed to share the burden

with him, in the belief that his troubles would be over quickly and that, with a great decrease in expenses due to cutting down the service by something like 175 cars and putting in plenty of leather for the benefit of the strap-hangers, the loss would more than be made up. Early in the fight the corporation stood half the expense, it is said. Later the expense was divided thus: United Railroads, one-fourth; Patrick Calhoun, one-fourth; Southern Pacific, one-fourth; Abe Ruef and the riff-raff among the grafters, one-fourth. When Harriman heard what William F. Herrin was

doing with the funds of the Southern Pacific he gave a peremptory order, thereby severely jolting the Calhounites who stood in jeopardy—Calhoun in particular. With the Southern Pacific and the small grafters eliminated Calhoun and the United Railroads will have to go it alone, henceforth, with the exception of such help as this distinguished Southern gentleman may be able to receive from certain San Francisco bankers who have been very friendly in the past, but who are beginning to limp as if their feet were growing cold.

GEORGE BAKER ANDERSON.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

Philadelphia is planning to put \$26,000,000 into a boulevard and parkway connecting the City Hall with Fairmount Park.

* * *

The City Club is visiting San Pedro Harbor. At first glance it might seem that the organization was wandering outside its own bailiwick, but on second glance it looks all right.

* * *

Mayor Alexander's idea of a license collector is that he should collect licenses or else get out. This is denounced by some people as playing politics.

* * *

The commission government plan, is much the same shape as it now exists in Iowa, is to be granted by state law to the cities of Wisconsin of the second, third and fourth class.

* * *

One of the two alternative charter plans about to be presented to the people of Boston to be voted upon contains the recall—but in a painfully conservative form. It can be applied only after half of the term has expired, and then only on a 50 per cent petition.

* * *

Clean celluloid straps in street cars is the latest demand—and in some cities complied with—of the boards of health of eastern cities. If we must hang onto straps, at least give us clean ones, without any eczema or erysipelas germs in them.

* * *

The city of Chicago now gets 55 per cent of the net receipts of its street car systems. That is one result of the Municipal Voters' League driving the boodle gang out of the city council.

* * *

Pasadena, looking about for a larger water supply, has suddenly awakened to the fact that some day Los Angeles may have a superfluity and might be induced to sell. There will be others.

* * *

The Municipal League has established the office of Statistician, and has elected its former secretary, C. D. Willard, to this position. As soon as Mr. Willard's health is sufficiently restored for him to undertake active work, he is to take charge of the establishment of a Bureau of Municipal Research in connection with the work of the League.

* * *

If there was any question as to how the people of San Pedro and Wilmington would vote on the consolidation issue, certainly all doubt is now dispelled since the Board of Trustees of the former city sought to give

away for fifty years franchises of great value lying in the very gateway of the inner harbor. The city charter of Los Angeles will prevent, by its direct legislation features, and by its special provisions governing the harbor frontage, the perpetration of such outrages as the one proposed but subsequently abandoned.

* * *

The trustees of San Pedro have privately expressed a good deal of surprise and chagrin over their failure to persuade the people of San Pedro that it would be to the advantage of that town to have Wilmington harbor bottled up by the corporations. Evidently they figured that local jealousy would operate in favor of the scheme, for the territory affected, while it was under the jurisdiction of San Pedro, was commercially tributary to Wilmington. But the people of San Pedro—it should be recorded to their credit—took no such mean and narrow view of it, and their protest was as loud and emphatic as that of Wilmington and Los Angeles.

* * *

It is to be hoped that the Agricultural Park Board will grant the petition of the Playground Commissioners that a portion of the splendid tract under their control be devoted to the use of the children. The theory that a playground will be serviceable only in thickly settled districts, where very poor people dwell, arises out of an entire misconception of the purpose of the playground. It is, no doubt, most valuable in the slums, but it is of service and is needed everywhere. Numbers of people of limited means reside within walking distance of Agricultural Park, and as that region settles up their numbers will greatly increase. Their children need the playground, just as they need the school.

* * *

The provisions among the recently adopted charter amendments that apply to our acquirement of a harbor are:

1st. Giving the city power to build and operate or to acquire railroads from the ocean to any place in Los Angeles County.

2nd. Giving the city power to acquire, construct and operate wharves, docks, piers, etc.

3rd. Forbidding the sale or lease of any of the above except with the consent of two-thirds of the voters.

4th. Reserving the bed of the river for municipal purposes—evidently for a city railway.

5th. Authorizing city council and city attorney to bring legal action to recover possession of tidelands and water frontage.

6th. Forbidding sale or lease of water

frontage owned by city, unless by two-thirds vote of electors—except that when the city has 10,000 feet in its possession it may lease by ordinance, out of the excess over 10,000, alternate pieces of 1,000 feet, leases not subject to any form of transfer to any one who would thereby get more than 2000 feet total.

* * *

San Francisco is at work on an extensive system of underground storage tanks or cisterns, for protection against fire, and also against earthquake destruction of water mains. There are to be 100 of these each holding 75,000 gallons of water, built of reinforced concrete and scattered all about the city, the greater number, of course, being placed in the business section. These are in addition to the 66 cisterns already in existence, which vary in capacity from 20,000 to 100,000. San Francisco is also constructing two main storage reservoirs on Twin Peaks, over 700 feet above the city datum with a total capacity of ten million gallons, and two distributing reservoirs with a total of a million and a half gallons. Over five million dollars is being put into that city's new system of fire protection. It is a clear case of the burned child's dread.

* * *

City Engineer Hamlin has adopted the narrow roadway plan of street construction for residence districts. This idea was first broached about ten years ago, and Denver was one of the first cities to adopt it generally. With the revolt against the narrow street methods of our ancestors came a longing for streets of great width, and that width was nearly all of it thrown into the driveway. But the driveway is the most expensive portion of the street to construct and to keep in order and in proper repair. It lacks, moreover, the opportunity for the development of scenic beauty that is presented in the parkways and sidewalks. The city engineer maintains that the driveway should be fitted to the amount of traffic it is likely to carry, and that in residence districts a 60 foot street should have a 30 foot driveway and a 50 foot street, a 25 foot driveway.

* * *

The Federated Improvement Association of Los Angeles which has for its object the improvement of the Los Angeles River, held the regular weekly meeting in the Chamber of Commerce Tuesday evening. Messrs. Joseph Mesmer, Garner Curran and Horace W. Karr were appointed a committee of three to consult with Mr. Mulholland and the City Engineer as to the flow of the stream, and soundings and as to the best location for dams. The committee will in-

investigate the question as to how deep it will be necessary to go in order to reach bed rock, and also the practicability and probable cost of dams.

Mr. W. O. Secor, civil engineer and graduate of Cornell University, who was for 23 years with the Santa Fe Railway in their bridge construction department, and who is now in charge of one of the field forces on the Los Angeles Highway Commission, will assist the Association in an advisory capacity.

* * *

August Herrmann, known at home in Cincinnati as "Garry" Herrman, who is one of the two leading candidates for the official headship of the Elks order, for many years occupied a unique position with regard to the municipal government of that city. The political boss of Cincinnati—as every one knows—was and still is George Cox. Most bosses rule in a kind of limited monarchy. With Cox it was absolute, and continued for a long period of years. He not only named every official, big and little, for Cincinnati and for the county in which it is located, but he directed their movements, down to the smallest detail. Originally a keeper of saloons, brothels and gambling houses, he had risen by patient industry and devotion to machine Republican (corporation) politics until he was a bank president, a millionaire and a genuine "higher-up". Garry Herrmann was his right-hand man. He occupied an office in the city hall, and his name was emblazoned on the directory of the building just as though he were an official—but he was not. Yet he came nearer being the city government than anybody in the town—except George Cox. The city council never ventured to act on the smallest detail without his consent. Everything the mayor did was subject to his O. K. He it was that told the treasurer what lucky banks were to get the city money—and a disgorging of \$150,000 for interest took place once when a legislative committee interfered for a short time. Yet it is only fair to Herrmann to say that he studied municipal matters carefully—we may say enthusiastically—and looked out for the public interest as far as possible within the peculiar limitations of his job. He showed a great deal of skill and diplomacy, managed to get along with everybody, and somehow kept the administration of Cincinnati's affairs from going to absolute wrack and ruin. It was, however, at best, only a kind of a horrid caricature of a city government.

* * *

AN EVIDENCE OF THE GROWING TOLERANCE IN RELIGIOUS THOUGHT

The action of the Baptist ministers' conference of Chicago in deciding by a vote of thirty-seven to fourteen against expelling from membership Prof. George Burnham Foster, of the University of Chicago, because of liberal ideas with regard to practice and doctrine, is a gratifying evidence of the growth of tolerance in religious thought. Whatever Prof. Foster's views may be on certain questions they are evidently the conclusions of a reverent and honest investigator and no denomination can expect to maintain itself in the regard of thinking people if it pursues a policy of heresy hunting that belongs to the dark ages.

A similar degree of tolerance has been displayed by the Presbyterians in ordaining to the ministry three graduates of the Union Theological Seminary who frankly denied some of the old beliefs of the Presbyterian

Church. These young ministers stood out for intellectual integrity and freedom and the presbytery decided that they were not disqualified on doctrinal grounds to enter the ministry. These incidents are encouraging, because they indicate that men of intellectual breadth, capacity and independence of character are not to be barred from the ministry.—Oakland Enquirer.

* * *

The Meaning Obvious

Teacher—What is the meaning of the phrase, "A well-read man?"

The usual silence, when, after a short while, Stub McGuff raises his hand.

Teacher—Well, Mr. McGuff, what is the meaning?

Stub—A healthy Indian.

The Grocer—I hear your wife supports the family by taking in washing, Uncle Rastus. Is it true?

Uncle Rastus—Yes, sah; dat's wot it am, sah.

The Grocer—Well, don't you feel a little bit ashamed of it?

Uncle Rastus—'Shamed? No, sah; dere's nuffin degradin' erbout washin' sah. Ah's proud ob de ole woman, 'deed Ah is.

Father (gruffly)—Get away from the fire, Tommy. The weather isn't cold.

Tommy—Well, I'm not warmin' the weather. I'm warmin' my hands.

Doctor (to patient)—Your case is a very serious one, sir, and I think a consultation had better be held.

Patient (too ill to care for anything)—Very well, doctor, have as many accomplices as you like.

Mr. Henpeck—We're going to remove to the seaside, doctor.

Doctor—But the climate may disagree with your wife.

Mr. Henpeck—It wouldn't dare!

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Mayor Alexander---Ninety Days on The Job

It is nearly three months since Mayor Alexander was installed. An Outlook man with a weakness for round numbers and quarterly reviews thought it would be interesting to hear what opinion his Honor had formed of the office to which he was elected under unprecedented circumstances. So he went and asked.

"Mr. Mayor, how do you like your job, by this time?"

"Well, that is a hard question to answer," replied the Mayor; "I like it when I feel I am doing some good; but so little seems to be accomplished out of all that needs to be done. The rapid growth of the city of course accounts for many of the problems, and the city is really accomplishing more than most people believe; they see a lot of things that need attention but forget the great amount of time and money and work which is effectively spent. There are losses and abuses, but the tendency is toward better methods just now. I suppose it to be the Mayor's chief duty to maintain this tendency until Los Angeles municipal affairs are clear out of politics and are conducted like any big business in private hands.

"There is a special reason just now why Los Angeles ought to be trying for the best possible government. It is being watched more closely, throughout the country, than any other small city; it has always been in the spot-light on account of its natural advantages, of course; but people are now interested in the political situation and are watching to see how the features most recently added to our charter are going to work in practice."

"Naturally, the Mayor comes in for a good deal of watching, too, for the same reason?"

"And for other reasons! And even a clear conscience doesn't make the job a snap."

"Perhaps it makes it a bit harder."

"Much more so in fact. A strict attention to a public duty involves a vast amount of labor and watchfulness."

"That, however, is of no consequence. If you want to say something that really is of the very greatest importance, say this: The people ought to wake up, right away, and take the best opportunity they've ever had to get a first class city government. I am heartily in favor of the direct primaries and of councilmen at large, because such features of a charter help to make it possible for the people to govern, not in theory only but in reality. We have these features, and it is now strictly up to the people themselves to have a good city government. I hope you will emphasize this point, and say that we shall not have a good, honest government, but will surely have a corrupt and inefficient one, unless the voters bestir themselves; they have got to keep track of things and work at their jobs as citizens, and vote at the primaries especially. I am willing to believe that it will all come out right if the voters will only vote. But the minute the people get neglectful, corruption begins to spread. Los Angeles can have a strictly honest government if it will only make use of the rights of citizenship secured by the charter.

"There are at least two questions of tremendous importance now to be considered

and needing the utmost skill and honesty to make them successful and to prevent the waste if not the theft of millions of the taxpayers' money. I refer to the aqueduct for the Owens river water, and the project of consolidation of Los Angeles and the seaport towns. On the careful conduct of these two enterprises depends the future of our community.

"But the great corporations are watching every chance to grab privileges; they are as intent as it is possible to be, for they are impelled by covetousness, and you know that is a pretty vigorous spring of action; they watch the situation with much greater skill and earnestness than the people do, and hence they will always gobble everything valuable unless public property is defended by an alert public. Merely putting our faith in honest officials won't be enough; an honest man is quickly dislodged from office by corporate interests, when the public lets its eye wander, and a pliable man is put in his place. No sir, it won't do to relax attention. The corporations must have every consideration which the law and justice require, but the representatives of the public must not weaken, and most of all the public itself must not weaken before the flattery and the plausible arguments of the great corporations.

"That, by the way, is the hardest part of being a mayor; a careful man does not sign a paper till he knows what he is signing, or—"

"Or thinks he knows?"

"Yes, that's it, too; he always has to be on the lookout for—"

"The joker?"

"Exactly; and he often finds him; sometimes he finds two, or three; and occasionally they are big burly ones."

"Then a careful look around the woodpile seems to be the prime duty of a mayor?"

"Just about; but not only that: he ought to try to prevent legislation that is ill-advised, however honest; and there is a little of that from time to time. Then, he ought to be competent enough and resourceful enough to suggest timely measures. And so, for every reason, the mayor ought to be thoroughly acquainted with the city, its geography, its needs and conditions. Some things that look all right won't do under certain circumstances. The city government should always have in mind the future; for everybody, I guess, is now convinced that Los Angeles is going to be a great city in a comparatively short time.

"You would be surprised at the interest that is taken in this city throughout the world; there isn't a week passes without letters from Europe and other foreign parts inquiring about Los Angeles; all sorts of questions: requests for information about the climate, of course, but also questions about the government, requests for copies of the charter, for statistics, for suggestions. The foreign letters are often written in a foreign language of course, but every letter, whether in English, French or what not, is answered, or at least acknowledged and referred to such persons as can best answer it."

"Even this one feature is quite an item in the clerical work I suppose?"

"It takes time."

"That reminds me: The complaint department. Does it work well?"

"Yes, on the whole; but the returns are pretty slow from some departments. Complaints are referred to the proper department and it is expected that they will then be attended to with reasonable speed. But they sometimes get pigeonholed or waste-basketed I guess. Anyhow, the complaint department has accomplished one good thing: it makes people feel at home in the city hall. The public are likely to think that officials are not approachable and the complaint department tends to correct this idea.

"By the way, lots of complaint-writers don't sign their letters. I wish you would say that unsigned or anonymous letters get no more consideration than if they had never been written. Also, if complaints were brief it would be a great help; most of the letters covering five or six pages would be a great deal clearer if condensed to ten or twelve lines. Besides, it takes a lot of valuable time to read those long-winded letters."

"What else enables you to while away the hours, Mayor?"

"Interviewers!"

"That is so delicately answered that I can't make out whether it conveys a hint or not."

"Not at all: a mere answer. I may add in this connection that as Los Angeles is constantly visited by a stream of strangers, among them are always a few men of note, dignitaries from abroad, and so on. It is one of the pleasures as well as duties of a mayor to welcome such visitors in a fitting manner. Probably no other city the size of Los Angeles has so many distinguished visitors, and it would be well if they could all be given the leisurely attention they merit; the city's dignity suffers when these courtesies are not properly offered; a bad impression is often made by a failure in this respect. It is a pity that the Mayor has not some money at his command for entertaining visitors."

"Speaking of money, Mr. Alexander, do you often have offers of gratitude for future favors?"

"I have not had much experience in having bribes offered. Bribes are seldom offered, I guess, unless the briber is pretty sure that he is talking into a willing ear. I will go further and say that probably two-thirds of those who are offered bribes have made the first move themselves."

"What a shame it is that so many seem really to believe that public funds are legitimate spoils; many men, otherwise honest, seem to think that public funds are perquisites for themselves and their friends, without regard to the people at all. Public office is a trust and the solemnity of it ought to be the first consideration of every officeholder; a man in office no longer belongs to himself, but to the whole people, and his reward should be their approval of his conduct.

"I guess that's all I can say right now," concluded the Mayor, "but don't forget that about getting out and voting at the primaries; emphasize it as a duty and a special necessity at the next election, in view of the unusual interests at stake."

A CRITICAL POINT IN THE GREAT HARBOR CONTEST

By Charles Dwight Willard

Of every three men now living in Los Angeles, two were not here in the year 1899 when the great harbor contest came to an end, with the first load of rock dumped in San Pedro Bay. To the two men, and in some cases to the third, the history of that fight is but little known, yet it is full of incidents as romantic and as exciting as any set forth in a modern novel or play. Indeed a very handsome cast for a melodrama could be worked out something after this fashion:

Dramatis Personae

Hero Los Angeles
 Heroine San Pedro
 Missing Will The Harbor
 Heavy Villain... The S. P. Company
 The False Heir Santa Monica
 Hero's best friend... Chamber Com.
 Heroine's best friend... War Dept.
 Villain's best friend... Senator Frye
 Hero's next-best friend... Terminal Ry.
 Also present. The Times—but different
 Merchants, Politicians, Cranks, Experts, Congressmen, Lobbyists, Orators, Grafters, Good-things, Liars, Patriots, Kickers, Compromisers and Soreheads.

Place: Los Angeles, San Pedro, Washington, New York and most intervening territory.

Time: Deuce of a time.

The audience was pretty much the entire population of the Union, for, as the fight drew to its close, the big newspapers all over the country gave it place on the first page under scare headings. And the cast included just about everybody herabouts that had intelligence enough to form an opinion and the courage to make it known.

The trouble began in the year 1888 when Senator Frye of Maine, chairman of the Senate Committee on Commerce—and harbor appropriations—spent 20 minutes at San Pedro and visited over night at Santa Monica, "and made up his mind then and there"—as he afterwards said in a speech in the Senate—"that Santa Monica was the right place for the harbor." It mattered not that scores of experts went over the ground with patient study and investigation, and reported unanimously, year after year, that San Pedro was incomparably the better location. No; as there is a "divinity that doth hedge a king," so there is an aura of inspiration that surrounds the brow of a Senator, whereby he is able merely by looking at the surface water of a bay to arrive at a judgment that is out of the reach of experts—other experts—who take soundings, measure currents, record winds and storms, test movements of sand, study the needs of shipping and are familiar with methods of harbor construction all over the world.

About this same time—1890—Collis P. Huntington became president of the Southern Pacific corporation—vice Senator Stanford trun out—and

he also was in favor of Santa Monica as against San Pedro. Reason enough. At Santa Monica the road owned everything in sight and the approaches thereto. At San Pedro there was a chance—if the cranks and kickers should stay with it—for the People to get a look-in.

Frye, Huntington; that makes two. How many more really and truly in favor of Santa Monica? Stand up and be counted. It looks like quite a crowd.

You, sir, cannot be listed, because you are merely an employee of the Southern Pacific. And you because you live at Santa Monica, and you because you have real estate interests there; and you next are a leader in the Republican State Machine—we are not counting Southern Pacific employees—and you, a member of congress, owe your seat in that body to the Thingamy Railroad in your state, and it trades Congressmen with the Southern Pacific—so you don't count. And you—an independent merchant no doubt, but why do you ship everything over the Southern Pacific rails in and out? Is that a rebate we see peeping out of your vest pocket? Attorneys, whether on salary or under retainers will not be counted, nor editors whose deficit "the Road" makes up.

By this process the Santa Monica crowd has been thinned down to a few well-meaning individuals—the "good-things" that almost any bad cause manages to pick up. They are chiefly those wise persons who are "opposed on principle to this senseless outcry against our splendid transportation systems."

On the other side are the rest of the people, at first mildly interested then surprised and hurt, then indignant and angry, and in the end roused to such a pitch of fury and of grim determination that nothing can withstand them.

The people win the war and in so doing they win something greater than the freedom of a harbor. They achieve a spirit of independence that will ultimately make them their own rulers as against the Southern Pacific and the political machine that it owns and controls.

Through most of the ten years over which the contest extended, the Chamber of Commerce, which the cast given above describes as the "Hero's Best Friend," sent one or more delegates each winter to Washington, to assist our official representatives in their effort to secure appropriations for San Pedro. The reports sent back by these delegates during the winters of 1892-3 were most discouraging. The House Committee on Rivers and Harbors was evidently against San Pedro, although it would take no action of any kind; and Senator Frye, who dominated the corresponding committee in the Sen-

ate, was open and emphatic in his endorsement of the Santa Monica location.

Mr. C. P. Huntington visited Los Angeles occasionally and expressed himself publicly to the following effect: "Whenever the people of Los Angeles get ready to ask for a harbor at Santa Monica I will help them, and the work will begin promptly. As long as they advocate San Pedro there will be no appropriations."

By this time the war had waged for five years. Work on the interior harbor at San Pedro had long since come to an end. The people wanted a harbor. Without it, Los Angeles could never grow to the great city they all believed was coming.

There had already been three reports from government engineers—all in favor of San Pedro. The last had come through in December, 1892, from a special commission of five experts of national repute, who had spent many months in careful investigation and whose conclusions covered every phase of cost, utility, and maintenance, and they had been unanimously in favor of San Pedro on every count. So why this interminable delay?

Now there was in those days in Los Angeles a breed of merchants and property-owners who preferred the immediate nickel to the ultimate dollar. These people said: "What is the use of fussing about a free harbor when the only result is that we get no harbor at all? The S. P. and its allies own congress or at least they own the committees we have to do business with. We want to see appropriations made and the money spent in this vicinity so as to liven up trade. We are not so deeply interested in this question of location as to be willing to wait a life time."

Sounds natural, doesn't it?

Through the winter of 1893-4 these voices of discontent grew louder and more insistent. Two newspapers spoke for them, and the railway contingent was quietly egging them on.

Presently an expression of this point of view began to appear among the directors of the Chamber of Commerce. Up to this time the Chamber had been unswerving in its allegiance to San Pedro, and no proposition for a change of front had ever been seriously broached. However, as rumors began to flit about to the effect that sentiment among the directors was shifting towards Santa Monica, the leading San Pedro adherents thought it best to put forth a new, unequivocal declaration in favor of the free harbor and against the Southern Pacific plan.

The Board of Directors of the Chamber contained twenty members. D. Freeman the owner of the Centinela Ranch was its president, and the vice presidents were J. B. Lankershim and W. C. Patterson. The writer of this article served as secretary of the Chamber. Meetings of

the Board at this period were held in the front room over the stairway of the Mott Market building on Main street, between First and Second streets. The Chamber had leased the entire second floor of that structure, and was using the old armory hall as its exhibit room.

One day, early in March, 1894, several members of this board, whose fidelity to the San Pedro side of the controversy was above question, met in the secretary's office to talk over the situation. Among them were Mr. Freeman, Mr. Patterson, Ex-Mayor Hazard and Charles Forman.

It had been announced that a petition addressed to the directorate of the Chamber was receiving many signatures on Los Angeles street among wholesalers, asking that the Chamber abandon San Pedro as hopeless and ask for appropriations for Santa Monica. In those days the Southern Pacific did business more openly than it does now. The petition had been drawn up in the office of the road and was circulated by its freight solicitors.

It was decided to anticipate this—of which we had as yet no official knowledge—by passing at the very next meeting a resolution plainly reaffirming the Chamber's allegiance to San Pedro.

The secretary was instructed to prepare such a resolution, and Mr. Patterson was to present it. General Forman and Mr. Hazard were to look out that enough of the faithful should be at the meeting to insure its passage.

"How am I to put this?" asked the secretary as the directors rose to leave. "Do you want it mild or strong?"

"If I am to present it," said Mr. Patterson emphatically, "I want it just as strong as language can make it."

"Hold on," said Mr. Freeman who as president was disposed to be cautious and diplomatic. "Do we want to commit ourselves hard and fast? Will the people back us up in that kind of an attitude?"

"As I understand it," said Mr. Hazard, "we are doing this for the purpose of holding the line firm; and if we are going to do it at all, we must do it hard."

"We are in for a fight anyhow," said General Forman. "We may as well go the entire length."

As a rule only five or six members came to Board meetings—a bare quorum—but on the next meeting day there were fifteen on hand. Seven of these were known to us all to be San Pedro men, three were for Santa Monica, two were what we called compromisers—or double harbor men—who contended that we should ask for appropriations for both places and thus please everybody! The attitude of the remaining three was unknown to most of us, but we took

...prayer, then to begin that they were for San Pedro.

We were soon deceived, however. When Mr. Patterson read his resolutions, Mr. Lankershim, who was, through the entire contest, one of the most active and effective leaders of the Santa Monica faction, drew from his pocket the very petition that had prompted us to action, and read and presented it. Then one of the unknowns moved that it be granted, another seconded the motion and the third nodded approvingly.

Evidently it was a case of eight to seven—for we always counted the compromisers against us. Their program, in so far as it meant anything at all, was a scheme to give Santa Monica the harbor after the Congressional committees had enjoyed a big laugh at our expense.

The Patterson resolution was presented as an amendment, and there followed a long discussion, entirely amicable, but with a clear line of division between the factions. Finally one of the compromisers moved to postpone action one week, which was agreed to unanimously.

There were five members of the Board who had not been present at the meeting. We were certain that every one of these had declared himself at one time or another strongly in favor of San Pedro. All that was necessary was to make sure they attended. Two of the five were out of town, but the remaining three put in an appearance at the next Board meeting—a week later—making a total of 18.

Just before the meeting came to order a note was brought in to me in the familiar but illegible scrawl of Tom Gibbon. He was at that time counsel for and vice-president of the Terminal Road—now the Salt Lake—and he came pretty close to being the dynamo that moved the entire machinery of the San Pedro cause. The note, as I remember it, ran about as follows—I substitute letters for names: "Look out! They have gotten X. away from us. Y. is acting queerly. Had trouble in persuading him to come. Z. can be depended upon."

That was the way of it in those days. Men who had been positively and unalterably in favor of a free harbor were mysteriously picked off now and then, and once on the other side we never got them back.

I showed the note to Mr. Freeman and he discussed the situation for a few moments before the meeting with General Forman and Mr. Patterson, and it was decided not to reopen the discussion, but to put things off another week. It would give us a chance to find out just how we stood, and possibly one of our reliable men might get back from the East.

But the Santa Monica contingent evidently knew how they stood, for they were ready enough to go to a vote. The discussion started up afresh and lasted several hours, with frequent displays of great heat on both sides of the controversy. Early in the proceedings a reporter of an evening paper was discovered, half concealed behind a high desk at the

farther corner of the room, and he was summarily ejected. He was able to give his paper a story, however, that woke up the public as to what was going on in the Chamber, which had thus far been kept under cover. And straight way the town began to line up.

The discussion began about three o'clock and lasted until it became necessary to turn on the lights. Then one of the compromisers moved to postpone for another week, and the Santa Monica people reluctantly consented.

The regular meeting day of the Board was Friday. By the Monday following we knew to a certainty how we stood. If the issue went to a vote San Pedro was certain to lose.

Then it was that we began to go through the Chamber's constitution with a microscope, looking for a way out.

We found it in a provision that a special meeting of the whole Chamber could be called at any time on the written request of twenty members. It took only a few moments to secure the signatures, and when the next meeting of the Board took place, and the Santa Monica people came out in full strength confident of victory, they learned to their chagrin that the fight had been carried to a larger field. Some of them were in favor of going ahead anyhow and committing the Board of Directors in advance of the meeting, but President Freeman held that it would be unconstitutional, as well as unseemly, for the Board to act on an issue that had been placed under the jurisdiction of the whole Chamber and the project of forcing a vote was abandoned.

There was a coterie of Santa Monica people waiting in an ante-room, and when they learned that there was to be a vote in the Chamber they promptly filled out a great bunch of application-for-membership blanks, and sent them in, with a check covering the initiation fees. The San Pedro men protested with great vigor, and the compromisers sided with them! A motion then carried that no increase in membership would be allowed until after the special meeting.

It was decided to hold the meeting on the 7th of April which was only a week away, and to conduct it in the form of a ballot in which each member should indicate his choice for the harbor location, all action of the Board thereafter to be in accordance with the wish of the majority of the members. Tellers were appointed and a set of rules drawn up for their guidance.

One rule was that nobody could vote unless his dues were paid up. Our delinquent list was enormous at that time, and the finances of the Chamber in none too prosperous a condition. The polls had scarcely opened that day before the collector came over and whispered in my ear, "A hundred already," and at intervals during the day he would repeat the signal, "Another hundred," until I began to be afraid I might wake up.

Big, handsome, genial Dan Freeman presided over the box. There had been a fierce hullabaloo in the

papers and a great deal of bitterness had developed as the campaign proceeded, but there was the utmost good humor at the voting. Nobody could look at Dan Freeman and stay angry long. I think he was out of the room when a row broke out—the only unpleasant incident of the day—between the over-zealous managing editor of a morning paper and the local agent of the Southern Pacific, because the latter—I think it was purely accidental—had crossed the dead line of the voting booth.

It looked as it proceeded like a San Pedro victory, but we had now and again dreadful moments of doubt. The railway people and the Santa Monica leaders seemed perfectly confident. I imagine they lost a great deal more in the absolute secrecy of the ballot than we did. Undoubtedly they had promises from scores of men that voted against them.

But the worst was when we began to count the ballots. About ten people were present around a long table at one end of which sat Mr. Freeman, and at the other end Mr. Gibbon and myself. It happened that a great number of Santa Monica people had been present at the opening of the polls in the morning—the machine generally votes early—and when we came to count, Mr. Freeman turned the box wrong-side-up and dumped the contents, and then began to pick up the ballots from the top of the pile. The first one he called off was for San Pedro—which he was wont to pronounce San Pay-d-throw—and General Forman smiled across the table at Mr. Hazard on the good omen. But the next was for Santa Monica and the next half dozen likewise. Then one for San Pedro and

four or five for Santa Monica. So it continued through the first twenty-five or thirty, Santa Monica leading four or five to one.

I remember that it suddenly seemed to grow very warm in the room, and that Mr. Patterson and Frank King and others on our side were wiping their brows with their handkerchiefs. Tom Gibbon's face took on a peculiar greenish tint, and as for myself I had grown so weak that I could scarcely continue the tally. But Mr. Freeman's smile never forsook him, nor did he seem in the least perturbed. He told me afterwards, however, that he was sure we were "done for."

Presently the votes shifted to San Pedro, and by the end of the first hundred ballots it was way in the lead. The result of the ballot was Santa Monica 131 and San Pedro 328. The Chamber had 550 members. Of the 91 not voting there were probably about a third that were out of town, and the remainder thought best to keep out of the scrape.

The result of the vote was to settle finally the question of where the Chamber of Commerce should stand on the free harbor issue. There were five years yet to come before the work would actually be started, during which time, in the ups and downs of the fight, great discouragement would be felt. But since the matter had once been submitted to a referendum it would not be possible for the Directors ever to change the position of the Chamber, without going back to the members, and that fact no doubt held them the more firmly to the work.

There were other points of crisis in the long fight but this was at once the most dangerous and the most important.

Pasadena Pioneers' Picnic

It is nothing less than catching history alive, so to speak, when the secretary of the Pasadena Pioneer Association rounded up in one bunch such a notable group of founders and forefathers as gathered last Saturday. Pasadena is now a city of some 32,000 inhabitants, with an assessed valuation of nearly \$40,000,000 and an area of 11½ square miles; it is the most widely known and most frequently visited town of its size in the west, and to see its business streets and residence districts a stranger would hardly guess very close to its age. To be told that the original 15, 30 and 60-acre farms of the Indiana colony were parceled out in 1874 is interesting, but not nearly so vivid and impressive as to see the first tillers of those farms in their proper persons going about their affairs in the year 1909, hale and hearty and earnestly ready for the picnic lunch which they ate and drank under the trees in the garden of Mrs. Margaret Collier Graham's residence at 851 Monterey road in South Pasadena.

The oldest old settler present was Mr. W. T. Clapp, and he is only eighty-eight; he became a Pasadenan

at the age of fifty-two, before there was any Pasadena. This sounds like a conflict of statements, but it can be harmonized by careful study. Let us do that later, and for the present return to that interesting garden party.

Among those present was the first postmaster of Pasadena, Mr. Henry Hollingsworth, appointed in 1876; he opened the office in a little grocery at the northeast corner of Fair Oaks avenue and Colorado street. Mr. J. W. Wood, the present postmaster, was also present, himself a pioneer.

Miss Jennie Clapp, now Mrs. Culver, taught the first school in Pasadena, in the little board school house on Orange Grove avenue, near California street. It was opened in 1874. It is a strange coincidence that thirty-five years after not only this teacher but also all the pupils who were present on that first day should meet at last Saturday's picnic. That is to say, not all the pupils, but both of them, for there were only two, and they were, moreover, a pair of twins: Jessie Banbury, now Mrs. Crank, of Pomona; and Jennie Banbury, now Mrs. Ford—"Colonel Banbury's twins."

(Continued on page 13)

LOS ANGELES CITY WORK AND LEGISLATION

An indexed review of all action by Council, Board of Public Works, Commissions and Officials, relating to property improvement or of general interest. Record closes Wednesday night.

Public Work by Streets

Second from Loma to Columbia; assessment ordered for street work.

Second from Union to Colina; curb lines established.

Third from Fresno to Concord; grade established.

Fourth from Boyle to Alameda; notice issued of assessment for opening and widening; cost \$148,096.84.

Fifth from Broadway to Spring; ordinance permitting improvement under private contract.

Sixth from Wall to San Pedro; Board of Public Works recommends setting aside \$625 to build new sewer.

Eighth from Hemlock to Birch; ordinance of intention to improve.

Fifteenth from Dewey to Normandie; recommended that former order to improve be rescinded.

Sixteenth from Figueroa to Pacific; the assessment is being prepared for opening and widening; cost \$161,931.

Twenty-first; City Engineer instructed to prepare ordinance for sidewalks.

Twenty-third from Estrella to Union; City Attorney presents ordinance of intention to widen.

Thirty-fourth street from Wesley 151 feet northwesterly; final ordinance passed for sewer.

Adelaide from Euclid to Ezra; opening and widening; final ordinance passed.

Alameda from Main to Ord; appeals of Clinton E. Worden, Union Warehouse Co., Oil Well Supply Co., postponed to next Tuesday.

Alhambra near Eastlake Park; recom. Board of Public Works that \$750 be set aside for constructing storm drain.

Aliso street; appeal of Maier Brewing Co. from assessment for paving, denied.

Aliso from Mission Road to Meyers; map of sewer assessment district submitted.

Allesandro street; City Attorney recommends that \$200 be transferred to his fund to pay judgments awarded in re-widening.

Allesandro between Angelica and Reservoir; curb lines established.

Amador between Bouett and Yuba; curb lines established.

Beaudry from Second to Sunset; ordinance of intention to improve under Bond Act.

Buena Vista street bridge; bids for constructing receivable to July 19.

Burtz from Temple to First; ordinance of intention to improve under Bond Act.

Casanova between Bouett and Yuba; ordinance of intention to establish grade.

Casco from Bellevue to Kent; ordinance of intention to change grade.

Colina between First street and first angle south of Crown Hill avenue; curb lines established.

Dayton avenue from Twentieth to

Pasadena avenue; description furnished to City Attorney in matter of opening and widening.

Defrees street; City Attorney recommends that petition of Nellie Illichet et al., in matter of opening from Sunset Boulevard to North Broadway, asking for abandonment of proceedings for condemnation of land, be filed.

Eastlake avenue; sewer; final ordinance passed.

Estrella; City Engineer instructed to prepare ordinance for sidewalks.

Fairman between Angelica and Effie; curb lines established.

Ferguson Alley neighborhood improvement; the Housing Commission's offer to co-operate with Board of Public Works in opening streets with intent to improve conditions, referred to City Engineer.

Gless Tract; map submitted.

Grattan from Tenth to Eleventh; grade established.

Grover from Washington 1490 northerly; sewer accepted.

Hill from First to Third; Board of Public Works refers to council the matter of repaving; the L. A. Pac. Co. asks permit to pave without concrete base in order to complete the work before Elks Reunion.

Los Angeles between Sixth and Seventh; plans of Pac. Elec Ry. Co. for a bridge referred to City Engineer as an emergency order.

Manzanita from Belvidere to Hoover; ordinance of intention to establish grade.

Mohawk between Angelica and Effie; curb lines established.

New High from Temple to Commercial; sewer; final ordinance passed.

Norfolk street; sewer; final ordinance passed.

Normandie avenue; deeds delivered from Union Trust & Realty Co. for street purposes affecting lots in Burck-Gwynn Co.'s Normandie Avenue Tract.

Orchard Tract; report received from Board of Public Works as to abandonment of old sewer.

Pacific from Washington to Sixteenth; assessment ordered for sewer.

Pico from Maple to Santee; sewer; final ordinance passed.

San Pedro from Fifth to Aliso; assessment approved for opening and widening; total cost, \$514,858.60.

Sheridan street; the City Attorney reports that H. F. Campbell has no claim against city with reference to payment of street bond.

Stephenson between Alameda and Third; ordinance of intention to establish grade.

Sunset Boulevard from Marion to 20 feet south of north city boundary; bids of Barber Asphalt Co. and Warren Construction Co. referred to City Engineer for estimates and report.

Tract No. 401; map submitted.

Union from Eleventh to Washing-

ton; ordinance of intention to improve under Bond Act.

Union from First 485 feet southerly; ordinance of intention to improve under Bond Act.

Wabash between Soto and Evergreen; ordinance of intention to establish grade.

Wall from Twenty-second to Twenty-third; sewer; final ordinance passed.

Washington from Griffin to Essex; ordinance of intention to change grade.

Willow and other streets; City Attorney presents ordinance granting Union Oil Co. of Cal. oil-pipe line franchise along said streets.

General Legislation

Aqueduct equipment; Board of Public Works authorizes contract for drills without advertising for bid. Bids on 15 tons of forged steel balls for cement grinding, by Southwestern Machinery & Supply Co., Allis-Chalmers Co., Thos. Prosser & Son and Risdon Iron & Locomotive Works, referred to Aqueduct Bureau. Board of Public Works approves: appointments of W. A. Chapman as construction clerk, of George E. Stewart and Chas. M. Kennelly as concrete foremen; discharge of Wm. L. Stellway, construction clerk.

Barber shops; City Attorney recommends that petition of F. E. Campbell et al., asking that barber shops be closed Sunday be filed.

Bids: Of John Nelson, C. E. Hollingsworth Co. and Hewe Bros. for equipment of proposed Receiving Hospital at First and Hill streets; referred to Police Surgeon. Bids on hay and on leather belting, receivable to July 2; on 1-in. Merchants' Screw pipe receivable to June 28. Protest against award of shovel contract to Union Hardware & Metal Co. referred to Aqueduct Bureau's storekeeper.

Blacksmith Shops; City Attorney reports that council may regulate establishment of; Police Commission reports on petition of M. V. Beamon as to operation of.

Bread; ordinance adopted requiring weight, maker's name, etc., to be affixed.

Fire Department; the City Attorney presents ordinance providing for number of employees. Bids to be received to June 28, 11 a. m. for engine house site in vicinity of Slauson and Figueroa. Fire House at Second and Hewitt; resolution of Board of Public Works authorizing employment of Edelman & Barnett to prepare plans. Fire House at Seventh and Beacon; Board of Public Works asks further instruction as to employment of W. F. Thompson as architect of plans. City Attorney reports on certificate of title to site Lot 46, Euclid Crest Tract; sale postponed till title can be

cleared. Commissioners requested to place fire hydrants in Gardena.

Fund Transfers; \$200 to Tax Refund Fund; \$75 to Dead Animal Fund; \$6000 to Fire Department Fund; \$10,000 to Police Department Fund.

Garbage disposal; resolution of Board of Public Works authorizing engagement of teams and wagons for July; garbage specifications postponed till next Tuesday.

Board of Health requests additional room.

Humane Society; allowed \$50 per month for ensuing year.

License Inspector; the Mayor recommends that the offices of license inspectors and collectors, in the tax collector's office, be abolished,

and that the enforcement of the license ordinances be transferred to the police department. "By so doing, the city will not only save several hundred dollars per month in salaries now paid men for improperly performing work which can more effectively be performed by other men already in the employ of the city, but also, without doubt, the revenue from licenses will be very largely increased." Referred to City Tax Collector.

Oil pipe line franchise; the City Attorney presents ordinance granting franchise along Willow and other streets to Union Oil Co. of Cal.

Christian Science Services

Second Church of Christ Scientist—Ebell Hall, 18th and Figueroa streets.

Third Church of Christ Scientist—Simpson Auditorium, 734 S. Hope Street. Services Sunday 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sermon from the Christian Science Quarterly. Subject:

"CHRISTIAN SCIENCE"

Children's Sunday School 9:30 a. m. Wednesday evening meetings at 8 o'clock. Reading Rooms, 510-511 Herman W. Hellman Bldg., Spring and Fourth streets, open daily, Sundays excepted, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Christian Science Services

Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist—Service at 11 a. m. in Symphony Hall, No. 232 South Hill St. Sermon from the Christian Science Quarterly. Subject:

"CHRISTIAN SCIENCE"

Children's Sunday School, 9:30 a. m. Wednesday evening meetings in Blanchard Hall, No. 233 So. Broadway, at 8 o'clock. Reading Room, 510 Herman W. Hellman Building, Spring and Fourth streets. Open daily, except Sunday, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Oil supplies; Board of Public Works approves demand of Standard Oil Co. of \$43 12 for supplies, notwithstanding auditor's objection.

Parks; bids for automobile for superintendent to be received June 29, 11 a. m. City Attorney reports on probable expense incurred by property owners in acquiring sites.

Pipe; bids for 63,000 feet of 2-in. Merchant Screw pipe by Crane, H. R. Boynton, Harper & Reynolds, Union Hardware, Pac. Hardware & Steel, Pac. Coast Mfg., R. C. Herron companies, referred to Aqueduct Bureau.

Playgrounds; City Attorney presents ordinance providing for number of employees of Playgrounds Commission.

Police Department; bids to be received for two motorcycles, June 29, 11 a. m. Board of Public Works asks further instructions as to employing Train & Williams as architects of plans for police station at University.

Postoffice exhibit; during Elks' parade July 16. The postmaster requests permit to place cranes on line of march to use in catching mail-bags during parade; referred to Inspector Public Works.

Printing; supply committee reports contract for printing notices of street work soon expires and asks that bids be advertised for **Blue printing** for City Engineer; bids are to be received as per specifications on file with City Clerk, June 29 at 11 o'clock.

Quarantine Guards; the City Attorney reports that council may pass ordinance providing for salaries and hours.

Railway bridge; plans of Pac. Elec. Ry. Co. for bridge across Los Angeles street, referred to City Engineer.

South Los Angeles Main Sewer; City Attorney requested to draft contract for construction section 4 of the sewer, under Vrooman Act.

Outfall sewer; City Engineer asks for adoption of ordinance providing for employment of laborers for three months.

Special school tax; Board of Education requests levy.

Spur track; petition of Frank Simpson Fruit Co. granted; petition of Hardesty & Jacobs and protest thereon postponed to next Tuesday; petitions of S. P. R. R. Co. and Diamond Coal Co. postponed to next Tuesday. The ordinance granting spur to S. P. Co. at Fourth street on Alameda, withdrawn.

Street sprinkling; resolution of Board of Public Works authorizing advertisement for bids and contracting therefor for four years from Nov. 1, 1909.

Reformed

"My lazy son at last decided on a profession that he thinks he'll like."

"Good. What has he chosen?"

"He wants to be a lineman for a wireless telegraph company."—Cleveland Leader.

* * *

"Yes," she said, "I have seen twenty-three summers."

"Say," he queried, "do you think it is too late to consult an eye specialist?"—Chicago News.



Piff-Paff-Pouf

Manager Wyatt is offering patrons of the Mason a chance to pass criticism on the Princess Theatre Company, an organization which has had an extremely long run up north. If the reception which greeted the players on the opening night is an indication of what is to follow, the engagement will no doubt be a successful one. The company is headed by Fred Mace, a comedian of pleasing personality, and comedy along the lines of Eddie Foy. One thing Mace must be given credit for, he knows just how far to carry his humor, which is good. James F. Stevens is the real vocalist of the company. He has a rich, clear baritone which he uses to splendid advantage. Budd Ross contributed a good "bit" towards the merriment and Edwin Emery was acceptable. May Boley, plump, good to look at, is not given much of an opportunity in this piece. From a "classy" point of view all honors go to Zoe Barnett, a Los Angeles girl. This slender little girl dominates the whole piece. Possessed of personal beauty, magnetism, a pleasing voice, together with knowing how to dress, a thing sadly lacking in these latter days, Miss Barnett deserved the more than cordial welcome she received. The piece is well staged, the work of the chorus good and the costumes neat and tasty. The company deserves splendid patronage at the prices offered.

"Poly of the Circus"

If there are in Los Angeles persons who incline to the belief that they should draw their skirts aside pharisaically from folk of the footlights and the sawdust ring they should forthwith hie themselves to the Mason Opera House July 12 and gather a few hints from Frederic Thompson's "Polly of the Circus." If you know anyone whose tendency is to pass on the other side, anyone who is soured by the world, anyone who has lost faith, send that one to hear from the lips of Polly of the Circus the old, old words: "Whither thou goest, I will go" for "thy people shall be my people and thy God my God."

Majestic

"Three Weeks" will lengthen its stay at the Majestic theatre to two weeks. This will end it, however, as "Sergeant Kitty" is billed to follow, July 4. The Glyn play begins its second and last week Monday night. It has attracted uniformly large audiences during the week just past.

As was to have been expected the play has not escaped criticism—either as a play or as a preachment. In certain quarters it has been termed grossly immoral; while others have found in it a lesson directed to the uplift of humanity. The play story is, of course, the story of the book

and concerns itself chiefly with the great and passionate love of a queen for a young Englishman.

"The Traitor"

The Burbank Company has chosen to produce this week "The Traitor," a lurid Southern drama of doubtful ethical or artistic value. There is small consistency in the story, and the characters are made to do the most irrational things. The entire play is bristling with Mr. Dixon's antiquated and perverted ideas of the race question, which no generous thinker could consider final. It is simply one man's viewpoint externalized, and as such curious and not without humor. William Desmond's work as John Graham has elements of merit, especially the trial scene. Miss Blanche Hall wrestles bravely with an inconceivable role. It is pathetic to see her charming possibilities thus submerged. Henry Stockbridge's caricature of a negro butler is laughable if unreal. A. Byron Beasley, John W. Burton and the others struggle to enter into the spirit of the play, an impossibility to anyone who does not think as Mr. Dixon does. And from many such—deliver us.

Burbank

The Burbank theatre offers next week Francis Wilson's hilarious comedy hit, "When Knights Were Bold," which upon its first presentation in Los Angeles a little more than a year ago, was promptly proclaimed the most delightful comedy of that season. Henry Stockbridge, whose ability in light comedy roles is well known to Los Angeles play-goers, will be seen in the Wilson part. The comedy, however, is by no means a "one-part" affair; and other members of the popular Burbank organization will find ample opportunities for fun making. Its presentation at the Burbank will be the first ever made by a stock company and the first at popular prices.

Mason

"Peggy from Paris," a musical comedy from the pen of George Ade, will be the second week's offering of the Princess Theatre Company. It bids fair to score one of the biggest hits in the repertoire of the Princess Company. Zoe Barnett is cast as Peggy.

The part of Peggy is an almost star role and Miss Barnett gives it all that Ade has required of his principal character. Miss Boley will be seen in the role of Sophie Blotz. She has not so very much to do, but that little is done cleverly. Bud Ross has the comedy role and he gets a lot out of it. Fred Mace, minus his make-up and in a straight comedy part, will be something new. He sings several good numbers and gets away with legitimate comedy.

Belasco

The Belasco Theatre Company will play "The Lion and the Mouse" for a third week commencing Monday night. The theatre has been crowded at every performance since the presentation of this strong American drama and the opinion has been generally expressed both by critics and experienced play goers, that the production as given at the Belasco is infinitely superior in every way to that of the traveling syndicate organization at almost three times the Belasco prices.

Florence Reed as Shirley Rossmore, David M. Hartford as John Ryder, Richard Bennett as Jefferson Ryder and the other members of the Belasco company contribute some very delightful and effective acting to the performance.

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HEAD TO FOOT OUTFITTERS FOR MEN AND BOYS

The art exhibit in the Los Angeles Normal School shows the work of the Normal department, and also the eight grades in the training school.

This department is under the direction of Miss Nellie Gere, Chicago, who is so thoroughly conversant with the most advanced and approved methods of teaching art in the public schools that has been offered to students or teachers. Miss Gere has kindly given a few notes and suggestions, of how she commences and carries out her methods of instruction.

One feels it a privilege to give them out to those whom it will vitally interest and who should fully appreciate the suggestions and review offered. Everyone should take advantage of the opportunity of visiting this exhibit now on view at the State Normal building which shows how the organized teaching of art can develop the creative faculty of the pupil, can form a correct taste and lead to any appreciation for the better things in life. Art ideals will be acquired and manifested through sympathetic study.

Students entering the Normal are required to take two courses in art of 13 weeks each—unless they have credit for free hand drawing in high school, which reduces the amount required to one term, which means three 45-minute lessons each week. There is also an elective course of 13 weeks.

The courses are based directly upon the theory of Prof. Arthur W. Dow of Teachers' College, Columbia University. First of all the training is for appreciation. This is developed through the study of fine examples of thorough creative work. The work of the students begins with an illustrated talk, which gives a reason for the work and shows that every form of space, art, architecture, sculpture, painting, mural decoration, and works of handicraft may be reduced to three great art elements—line, dark and light, and color. These elements are illustrated through photographs of architecture, sculpture and painting, and through drawings, textiles, pottery and art objects of metals, wood and other materials, representing the work of many countries, and widely different periods of history.

The great structural principle of proportion is explained and illustrated, then simple problems given which involve the study of shapes and division of space. With this study of proportion, the student acquires some practice in drawing. These designs are worked out in dark and light, two and three tones and finally in simple color schemes in crayola or water color. The principle of rhythm has been studied out next in surface patterns and borders shown in color.

Preceding the drawing and painting of flowers the students are given a lesson on how to pick or cut flowers and how to arrange them. The choice of vase or bowl of suitable shape and color, and actual practice by some of the class in arranging, for comparison, choice and criticism by the other members of the class.



Flowers and fruit branches are studied in a variety of ways with brush and ink, pencil, charcoal, and water color. These flower drawings serve as material for flower panels, as motives for stencil units, and in many other problems. The stencil printing is first a matter of experiment in crayola or water color on paper, the final printing done on cloth in oil colors burned with turpentine. The students furnish their own cloth and make curtains, table covers, cushion squares or any article they may choose.

In the Art II classes a simple craft problem formed the beginning of the work—the making of a book for color scales and schemes. In these books are the results of careful study of the attributes of color.

First a value scale of five notes of gray, then three notes of blue. Scales for hue and scales for intensity, complete the first group. Then a series of color schemes made or selected by the students, sometimes cut from magazine pages or covers.

After that the study of tones and color, application is made in the study of still life groups, first in charcoal and then groups in color.

The objects are carefully chosen and arranged so as to give line, tone and color harmonies.

Illustrated talks introduce each new subject or principle. The subject of landscape composition gives an opportunity to apply the principles studied in the more elementary work in a new way.

The exhibit shows some work in paper tearing, using two tones of paper and limiting the landscape to sky, ground and a few trees. This method of work shuts out detail and gives ample opportunity for moving the parts about and choosing the best proportion and arrangement.

The landscape compositions in line are some of them imaginary subjects, based on stright line, plaid designs; others were chosen with finder from large outline drawings, and still others show choices of parts of magazine pictures.

Blotty ink sketches made from small reproductions of the work of Corot and others, show the beginning of the study of the dark and light in landscape. This is followed by the use of two and three tones in the original designs and finally the use of color schemes.

One or two lessons periods are devoted entirely to methods of teaching—but suggestions are made throughout the Art II course as to the adaptation of the principles and subjects studied to the needs of children in the grades and examples of the work of children are frequently shown.

The Elective course, known to the students as Art III, comes only in the winter or middle term. The ap-

plication of art principles to home interiors formed the starting point for the year's class.

A design for one wall of a room gave the initial step. The height of the wall was given, the length left to the student. The wall was to include frieze, field, dado and skirting, a door was to be included and to be paneled. The dado also divided into two panels. This was finally worked out in water color to show color schemes. The woodwork was treated in such a way as to support the grain of the wood.

Drawings of interiors, table and chairs followed the work and considerable knowledge of perspective was acquired. As the final problem in this series the class hectographed tracings of two interiors and expended their entire effort on the color scheme.

Sketches from life came next, showing children in various poses. After a study of the best work of magazine illustrators Elizabeth Shippen Green, Jessie Wilcox Smith, Howard Pyle, Charlotte Harding and others, the class made original compositions, each student using one or more of her figure sketches. Outdoor and window sketching in charcoal complete the series of Art III work shown in this exhibit. Before doing this original work, each student copied a charcoal landscape reproduced from the work of Wm. Morris Hunt, first with the idea of better appreciating the beauty of these masterpieces and second, to learn how to work. The views of buildings were chosen from the studio windows and the old pepper trees show a choice of subject, the Normal school yard.

Only Normal students who have completed two art courses are eligible to teach the subject in the training school.

The training school exhibit shows the working out of the same theory and principles in even a greater variety of ways, for these children have art study as a part of their work through eight years, instead of two terms. The beginning of the work in the first grade shows the principle of rhythm worked out in borders on Indian blankets, in the decoration of cut shapes for pottery, and in many other ways.

The lower grade work is distinctively crude and childish as it should be, but the figures of animals, birds and people, torn paper, cut or painted are full of life and action.

If the work does not express the joy of the child in it, it will be a failure. The illustration of stories in

color, the painting or drawing of figures, the simple designs show progress and variety from grade to grade.

In the eighth grade the pupils used the fables, the fox and the grapes, and the fox and the stork as motives for border designs. These were worked out in black, gray and white, and then in color. The eighth grade rug designs in crayola, (a problem first worked in the Horace Mann School, New York), shows the study of symbolism, as well as arrangement of color. On re-entering school last fall the summer's outing furnished interesting themes for these rugs, each pupil choosing the place or phase of nature he cared most for as his subject. After the study of symbolism in Indian and other primitive art, the pupils made their own symbols and thought out their rug designs, using original color schemes. These suggestions cover the entire exhibit and the motives and reasons that have lead up to the doing of each consecutive design. The thought and method is so well organized as to be worthy of most careful study and observation.

LETA HORLOCKER.

Mrs. Chapman Bailey of Blanchard Hall, the well known china decorator and teacher who has been absent from her studio on account of illness for several weeks, has fully recovered and the many friends and pupils rejoice that she is once more in her studio.

Miss Frances Gearhart, supervisor of art in the public schools, will spend her vacation in California, sketching and painting. She will go for a while to Bolinas, among the redwoods. Her sister, Miss Edna Gearhart, of the High School, will study at the Art Institute, Chicago.

Miss Nellie Gere, director of art at the Normal, will spend her vacation in Chicago, where she will visit her parents, returning here in September.

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By MAY, RAMSEY THORN

It has never been my privilege to hear better male chorus singing than that done by the Ellis Club at their final concert of the season last Tuesday evening. In addition to their splendid blending, accurate attack and musicianly interpretation so highly praised after former concerts, there was a dash and veve, a vigor and swing in the numbers whose style called for such effects, that added the final touch to the quality of the performance. Both chorus and conductor seemed keyed to sympathetic and enthusiastic effort, and small defects were forgotten in the excellence of the whole. "A Song of Araby", by Protheroe, was one of the most interesting and effective numbers on the program. Neidlinger's "O Mother Mine", gave opportunity for sympathetic interpretation, and "The Bailiff's Daughter" of Islington was sung with appropriate zest. "To the genius of Music", Hermann Mohr, written for soprano solo, male quartette and male chorus, received the most enthusiastic applause of the evening, well merited for the beauty of the composition itself and for its artistic rendering. Buck's "Twilight" and the "Soldier's Chorus" from "Faust" completed this well-selected program. Miss Florence Pearce Wadsworth, who was heard in two soprano solos, has a voice of good range and power.

From observation of Mr. Nowland's whirlwind energy while organizing the Los Angeles Center of the American Music Society, it can be understood how in the short space of two weeks he established centers in San Francisco and Seattle, and against a dead weight of indifference on the part of the public and the press arrayed with the co-operation of the Exposition authorities, for an American Music Society day at the Alaska-Yukon Exposition. The wide publicity which such an event will have should go far toward influencing the standing of compositions by Americans. The day's program will be divided into two parts, a concert in the morning; in the afternoon the Symphony Society and 350 voices in a program of choral and orchestral works by American composers. The following will, it is expected, be found on the program: MacDowell's "Indian Suite", Arthur Foote's "Skeleton in Armour", "Hamadryads" (prelude and dance) by William J. McCay of San Francisco, "Symphonic Poem" by Frederic Zech, also of San Francisco. Mr. Nowland says that the rapidly growing Seattle Center will soon threaten the position of the L. A. Center as second in the country un-

less special energy is manifested by the members here.

Mr. Nowland has been invited by the Bohemian Club of San Francisco to be soloist at their summer high jinks to be held this year at Snake River some time in September, and will play Foote's new Romance for violin, for which the composer is now writing an orchestral accompaniment. It is expected that Mr. Foote and Mr. Arthur Farwell will be present at the Bohemian Club event.

The final concert for this season of the Orphans Club, Mr. Joseph P. Dupuy, musical director, and Mrs. Ada Marsh Chick, accompaniste, will be given at Simpson Auditorium Tuesday evening, June 29th. The club will be assisted by Mrs. Nuncia Sabina Bittman, contralto, Mrs. Harry Clifford Lott, pianiste, and Mr. Ralph Ginsberg, violinist.

The following members of the club are announced for solo or sextette assignments: Messrs. H. W. Clatworthy, Charles Wesley Hatch, Clyde McCoy, Frank B. Dunwell, T. Harold Ostrom, Verna W. Campbell, Robert McClure Granger, Franklin Power and O. F. Tallman.

The programme will be as follows:

PART I.

1. Sunset ... Beardsley Van de Water
The Club
Incidental solos, Messrs. Powers and Campbell
2. Concerto D Minor... Vieuxtemps
Andante
Adagio Religioso
Finale Marziale
Master Ralph Ginsburg
3. I Know Not Storch
The Club
4. Ah, mon fils! (Contralto aria from "Le Phophte") Meyerbeer
Mrs. Nuncia Sabini Bittman
5. The Plainsman's Song... Paul Bliss
Solo and Chorus
Messrs. Clatworthy, Hatch Ostrom and Grange, baritones; Messrs. McCoy, Campbell and Dunwell, bassos.

PART II.

1. Waltz Song Hoffman
The Club
2. (a) Ave Maria .Schubert-Wilhelmj
(b) Ziyenerweisen Sarasate
Master Ginsburg
3. Three Little Chestnuts.....
Clifford Page
The Club
4. (a) My Lover He Comes On a Skee Clough-Leigher
(b) I Know... Chas. Gilbert Spross
Mrs. Bittman
5. March Onward A. Geibel
The Club

"What was that sentence the choir repeated so often during the litany?" "As near as I could make out it was 'We are all miserable singers.'"—Boston Courier.

Pasadena Pioneers' Picnic

(Continued from Page 9.)

Senator Charles W. Bell was one of the many who gave five dollars "in work" to help build a larger school in 1878. The original subscription list shows, out of thirty-six names, only twelve cash contributors; all the rest gave labor. Each of the men who then subscribed in cash or in labor could today build the entire school-house without being financially embarrassed; it cost \$300. This subscription list was presented by Sherman Washburn, who circulated it, to the city council of Pasadena and it now hangs, properly framed, in the city hall.

The Wilson school grounds, by the way, five acres at the southeast corner of Colorado street and Fair Oaks avenue, were sold at auction in 1886; the highest price brought was \$148 per foot. The proceeds were used to build the present Wilson school. This five acres was donated by Hon. B. D. Wilson to the district in 1876 for "school purposes," and a deed was obtained from his heirs before it could be sold. To commemorate his gift the new high school was named the Wilson School.

Returning again to the picnic, there were present: Mrs. Elliott, widow of Dr. T. B. Elliott, who suggested the name Pasadena; B. F. Ball, who laid out Monk Hill, now Washington Heights; Mr. T. F. Croft, whose plow turned the first furrow in Pasadena, where the Congregational church and the Garfield school now stand; H. W. Magee and J. W. Wood, who edited Pasadena's first newspaper, The Chronicle; P. G. Wooster, whose orchard was where Hotel Green and the Wooster block now stand; Mrs. Wooster, who planted in her doorway the pepper tree now grown large in the front of Hotel Green, was not present; Nellie Elliott, now Mrs. Arturo Bandini, who has done such valuable work in collecting and publishing early county history; Mrs. Margaret Collier Graham and Miss Jennie Collier, who each edited a number of The Reservoir, a humorous paper not printed but written by hand, that appeared every little while before The Chronicle was started; Miss Collier did not pursue the literary career beyond the pioneer days, but Mrs. Graham long continued contributing to both the western and eastern magazines and has published two volumes of short stories with California settings; as a pioneer she is chiefly famous, she says, for refusing to buy the southwest corner of Colorado

street and Fair Oaks avenue at \$75 an acre in 1877, because it had no view.

Among those absent Dr. Radebaugh is a well known pioneer, whose house was where the Exchange block now stands; this house has been moved twice and is still occupied by the original owner.

Mr. Croft was first vice-president, and the late Judge B. S. Eaton was first president of the San Gabriel Orange Grove Association, incorporated in 1873, and organized in a little adobe building in Los Angeles on the southwest corner of land where the Baker Block now stands. This association was commonly called the Indiana Colony, and bought their tract from Mr. Croft, who had bought it from Dr. Griffin through the agency of Judge Eaton. They paid \$25,000, the same as Mr. Croft had paid. The colonists then assembled on Reservoir Hill and it is credibly said that the parcels of land were distributed by lot, and that every colonist was convinced that the parcel that he drew was the best piece of land in the colony.

The speakers at the meeting last week were the president, Judge H. W. Magee; Mr. W. B. Clapp, Hon. C. W. Bell, Mrs. Arturo Bandini, Mr. T. F. Croft and Mrs. M. C. Graham.

To be a Pioneer, according to the rule of the Association, requires a residence in Pasadena by December, 1883. This date is chosen not only because it antedates their organization, but also because it antedates the boom and the consequent beginning of a new chapter in the history of Pasadena, and marks the close of the strictly horticultural period. And so you are not of the F. F. P. unless you settled in Pasadena in or before 1883.

It is to be hoped that before the next annual picnic all those entitled to membership will have communicated with the secretary, Mr. F. H. Heydenreich, 255 Grant street, and handed in their dollar and qualifications.

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Louis Prang—An Appreciation

Mr. Prang is known and honored the world over, for his successful and honorable business career; as an active, and honorary member in a score of helpful literary, philanthropic and social organizations; as also, a scholar, a fearless thinker, and a proverb for integrity and broad generosity.

His charming Christmas cards, which became not only our home greetings but National also, and ties between all lands; and his introduction of the Prang Educational System into our public schools,—these will form his most enduring monuments.

But only those who knew him personally, as neighbor and friend, can take the full measure of his worth. To such he was not only the manliest of men, but had the tenderness of the womanliest of women; a most lovable man in all relations!

His unsparing devotion to the wife of his youth through her long years of invalidism, was beautiful to see, and she a woman worthy of his choice.

On his coming to this country from Germany, after the revolution of forty-eight, we became sympathetic friends and near neighbors on Boston Highlands. He found there a group of select and friendly German refugees. Among these were a Dr. Solger, whose house was a centre for their evening gatherings; Carl Heinzen, a noted writer, and brave thinker on political and sociologic topics, a sturdy pioneer on those lines, who printed his own pamphlets and circulated them among those who then dared to be readers of such literature; Carl Schurtz the brilliant—a kindred soul, and his charming wife, were guests there for a time. All these were aflame with the passion for freedom, and their ardent hope of finding it in the new land to which they were intensely loyal. One of these gatherings at our home, comes back most vividly. We had each been reading Stendahl's "The World as it Will Be"—not then printed in English—and were discussing it fully. Early next morning one of the group came to our door and handed us a sheet of the large letter paper of that time, on which was the clever drawing of a long dining table at which we were all seated,—and, behind each chair a music-stand, on which was pictured the special "hobby", so-called, of each. For an instance, Miss Elizabeth Peabody—just then our house-guest—had as hers, the drawing of a Kindergarten, of which system she was the apostle and pioneer in our country.

As a deduction from Stendahl's theories, or, as a satire upon them, the table was planned to revolve and bring its supplies to each in turn, its machinery also carrying the food to one's mouth.

It is a pleasure to know that Mr. Prang's daughter was married later

to the son of Mr. Heinzen, and thus was continued the friendship of the families, and the large business of Mr. Prang. A great joy has come to him through his grand-daughters, who are gifted and earnest advocates of the enfranchisement of woman by the ballot, to which cause he has been an early and generous helper.

The dear young people have an inheritance of ability, courage, and zeal for helpfulness, from both grandparents.

Mr. and Mrs. Prang have made several visits to Los Angeles, on their many trips about the country and around the world, and have endeared themselves to all who have met them. Their last brief visit was via the "Single Tax Colony", Fairhope, in Alabama, where they had spent a very enjoyable season. With unabated enthusiasm for the doctrines held and practised there, and with unusual vigor for his years, Mr. Prang had written that they had there found a resort for their winter months. Alas that the end of the ideal companionship should come to them, here, in a land which had so served and delighted them!

It was an honor and a joy to me, when they came fresh from their train and nights of travel, to give me their first greeting before going to their hotel. So genuine and intense was their love of nature and of meeting the persons for whom they had regard, that on their many trips they had climbed on foot, where horse or rail could not carry them—and had thus won their title of "dear tramps", from me. As a unique token of their entire union of soul and thought, the letters written by one, were signed by both, and were preceded by "our love".

It is allowable to quote these items, as a delight to know of, and to report an ideal marriage in these sad days of departure from its sacred standards. But this sacredness will surely return under the better development and conditions, which cannot fail to come with a true civilization and Christianity.

It is surprising to recall, in our day, the distrust, and even scorn, with which the artists of that time, looked upon the new step in art, the chromo, (of which Mr. Prang was the originator), as "a degradation, a demoralization of art"; and a pleasure later to see his work recognized abroad; as shown in one case by a pair of vases in his home, four feet or more in height, and of admirable workmanship, from the Mikado, in return for copies of his own work; and of the acceptance of his art throughout the world. It has proven a handmaiden, at least, to the knowledge and love of the highest art, by bringing that within reach of the "plain people" and of all—which was the glad mission of the great-souled man who loved

"To ease the steps, and lift the load,
Of souls who falter on the road",
and was of the sturdy type of
"Men, with whose fibres has been
woven in
The love of Justice and the hate of
Sin,—

Who reverence tradition, while they
view

With love akin to passion, glories
new!"

MADAME SEVERANCE.

El Nido, June 20th, 1909.

Rather
"Are you fond of lobster, Miss
Flip?"
"Lobster?"
"Yes."
"Oh, this is so sudden!"—United
Presbyterian.

An English poet says: "Of heaven
or hell I have no power to sing."
What would be the use, anyhow?
Dante and Milton have covered those
assignments.—Record-Herald.



No little credit is due the plucky Ford No. 2 for its victory in the Guggenheim Trophy, New York to Seattle race. Considerable doubt had been expressed as to the possibility of the Ford entries going the distance, as the cars were stock, and the drivers were not professionals. The winning of this race entitles the victors to the holding of the transcontinental records for the east to west journey. Records now claimed cover journeys the other way, admittedly the easiest route and over a more Southern course, which does not present anything like the difficulties. Such records were also made without competition or replacement restrictions. It was hardly expected that the car would negotiate the Suoqualmie Pass, without some delay. Mr. Guggenheim, donor of the trophy, tried to drive through this, the final pass of the Rocky Mountains, some three or four weeks ago, but was forced to give up and ship his car, a powerful, heavy touring car, by freight.

A graded system of fines for speeding is now under consideration by the city council, by which the culprit will be fined according to the number of miles per hour by which he is caught exceeding the speed limit. This should put a curb on the speed maniac.

The course favored by Los Angeles autoists for the Los Angeles-Phoenix race will lead through San Diego and the Imperial Valley. G. B. Bullard, Territorial Road Engineer of Arizona, also favors this route.

By a lead of one minute five seconds over "Billy" Bourque in a Knox, Louis Chevolet in a Buick White Streak captured the Cobe trophy, covering the 395 mile course in 8 hours 1 minute 39 seconds, an average of 49.3 miles an hour.

The Auto Club of Southern California has had a remarkable increase in membership since a year ago. It was then about 300 strong. At the annual meeting this year it was reported as having 1000 members, and now Mr. H. C. Galloupe, editor of Touring Topics (the Club's official organ) claims a membership of over

1200, a gain of 200 in six months. The growth by months for the past four months was as follows: February 80, March 189, April 173, May 112, an average of 133 new members a month.

The Club's splendid services in the placing of road signs and its practical work in the upbuilding and bettering of our roads, deserves and is receiving the thanks of motorists all over this section of the State. An extract from the secretary's report of that meeting will give some idea of what the Club is doing:

First. It has erected over 2,000 road and danger signs on public highways. These signs have become known in all parts of the country and our system is being adopted by several other organizations. In doing this work in the interests of all who motor, \$18,000 has been expended.

Second. It has furnished free to each member of the Club, an emblematic license hanger for his car.

Third. It has established a Club magazine, which needs no comment, but speaks strongly for itself. It is one of the best gotten-up and most complete motor publications in this part of the country.

Fourth. It has established official garages and hotels where you can stop and be assured of fair treatment.

Fifth. It has established a chauffeurs' Registration Bureau, where you may secure a driver upon whom you can depend for efficiency and integrity.

Sixth. It has caused your membership cards to be accepted by the police authorities throughout Southern California, in lieu of bail.

Seventh. It has compiled and keeps on hand a large amount of touring and road information, which is freely given to members upon application.

Eighth. It contributed between \$600 and \$700 toward the passage of the Good Roads Bonds of Los Angeles County—keeping a number of cars at the various precincts which did more than any other one factor towards getting the voters to the polls on this, the most important improvement from an automobile standpoint, it has been our privilege to participate in.

Ninth. It increased the Club's membership from 300 at the beginning of 1908, to over 1,000.

Tenth. It published an up-to-date

Four Book by which you can travel without danger of being lost in any part of Southern California.

Eleventh. It used its best efforts towards stopping and discouraging reckless driving.

Twelfth. It expended every cent of the moneys derived from dues and fees in avenues that have been beneficial to every member of the Club and to all who motor.

At a meeting of the local auto dealers' association held last week, two important points were decided with regard to the Santa Monica road race. The Chadwick was allowed to enter, making now 15 contestants, and it was agreed to run the race under the auspices of the A. A. A., thus making the records official.

The automobile fever has struck the residents of the Cheyenne River Indian reservation and a number of the mixed bloods are investing in gas wagons with which to do their traveling.

To emphasize further the changed conditions a number of the younger Indians are taking to the camera and the typewriter, and the "Indian ways" of today stand out in startling contrast to their ways of even a quarter of a century ago, when the white men first came in numbers to this part of the State.

A Chicago undertaker has a complete motor outfit for funerals—a black hearse, a white hearse for children and three special cars for carrying mourners. The three mourners' cars will carry twenty-four persons.

Chicago's cemeteries are nearly all located more than ten miles from the central sections of the city and to drive to them in carriages, especially when the weather is cold, is a long and wearisome journey. According to Popular Mechanics, the motor funeral cortege has travelled over city pavements and muddy roads to a cemetery eleven miles distant in one hour, the return journey being made in about forty-five minutes.

Harold Stone will drive the Columbia entry in the Santa Monica road race. The machine is of 29 horsepower and is the smallest car in the big car class. Messrs. Bireley and Young, the Columbia agents, have had great success with the car, and Mr. Bireley says that they have done seven times the business they figured on. A carload of machines is due to arrive today.

Mr. J. S. Conwell, the Maxwell-Briscoe agent, reports a most successful season and expects next year's business to be bigger than ever. The 1910 "Maxwell" he says, will be a beauty, Model "Q" 24 cylinder, twenty-two horsepower, four passenger, selling for about \$1100. The first shipment of the new cars will arrive in August.

The Woolwine Motor Car Company has taken over the agency of the Car-

tercar, which includes light power wagons, as well as automobiles. This is a well known friction drive car which has been on the market for several years. The Cartecar Company put out a four cylinder runabout, 25 horse-power, 105-inch wheel base, ignition dual system, consisting of magneto and storage battery. This car makes fifty miles an hour. They also make a five passenger touring car, 4 cylinder, 110-inch wheel base, dual ignition system, consisting of magneto and storage battery, 30-35 horse-power, cylinders 4½ inches square, which also makes fifty miles an hour. These cars are well built and handsome in appearance, and climb a 50 per cent grade. They also make a light delivery wagon, 1000 to 1500 pounds capacity, suitable for laundries, dye works, etc., both two and four cylinders. The wagons as well as the automobiles make about twenty miles to the gallon of gas. The cars are equipped with chain in oil drive case, which is noiseless, transmitting great power, combined with noiseless and efficient friction transmission and smooth running motor. A carload of these machines will arrive here by July 10th, and Mr. Pendleton, the sales manager of the Cartecar Company, will come to Los Angeles at that time to assist Mr. Woolwine in introducing them.

"A tendency toward an increase in the size of wheels and tires is an accompaniment of the general and growing demand for a motor car of moderately light weight. They mark an increasing appreciation on the part of both maker and owner of the desirability of the quality of easy riding."

Such is the declaration of President H. H. Franklin of the H. H. Franklin Manufacturing Company, and he adds:

"An obstruction encountered by a large wheel is less of an obstruction than one encountered by a small wheel; it is more easily surmounted; it produces less of a jolt and shakes the passengers less. Just as the road shock produced by any obstruction is magnified as the weight of the car encountering it is increased so is it increased as the wheels are made smaller.

"People are learning the lesson, which is far from new but which has come to be appreciated only along with actual automobile experience. And they are learning to demand that in touring they be provided with something more than the power that

will take them over the road. They have no disposition to be shaken about in a heavy hard-riding automobile and of being wearied thereby. Touring must be made for them a pleasure; it must provide comfort."

Still flying the battered American flag which it carried to victory over the New York to Paris course, the famous Thomas Flyer, battered and bruised, though still in commission, is in Los Angeles in the show rooms of the Thomas Motor Company.

The Bekins-Corey Company, agents for the new American Simplex car, have received several of this new make, and are showing them at their garage, corner of Pico and Flower. The new feature is the two-cycle engine.

Joy Riders, All

This earth pursues a rapid pace;
The figures that define
The speed with which it makes the race

'Round the celestial line
That marks its course are far too great

For plain arithmetic,
And no policeman lies in wait
To play a heartless trick.

It has no need of gasoline,
No number it displays;
It travels swiftly, yet serene,
Secure against delays.
Yet, as the milky way gleams out,
You find you cannot rid
Your mind of one o'erwhelming doubt—

Supposing we should skid!
—Washington Star.

* * *

Good Story

The Editor—Did you get an interview with the president of the Goodfellows' Club?

The Reporter—No, I couldn't get him to talk.

Editor—Couldn't get him to talk?

Reporter—No. You see his wife was home, and she wouldn't let him open his mouth. I've got two or three columns from, her though, all right!—Yonkers Statesman.

* * *

A New Worry

'Did you do much sight-seeing when you went abroad?'

"No," answered Mr. Cumrox.

"Mother and the girls did the sight-seeing. I had to put in my time finding the places where they cash letters of credit."—Washington Star.

The Auto Strop

When the train stopped at the little Southern station the Northern tourist sauntered out on the platform. Under a scrub-oak stood a lean animal with scraggy bristles. The tourist

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This is a splendid home for boys and also a well regulated school-home where the character training of the boy is given the importance it deserves. The proverb "Train up the child in the way he should go; and when he is old he will not depart from it," is exemplified at this school. Boys here are taught manliness, obedience, punctuality, industry and learning in a way fitting them suitably as foundation stones for life's progress. Boys of any age after 5 years admitted. Each boy is held to be an individual. Not being held back by class restrictions his progress is rapid and certain.

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